

Q1. 50002

Q2.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with 'Tables (1)' expanded to show 'spatial_ref_sys' and its columns. The main window displays a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
33 UPDATE pgis_at.fastfoods
34     SET geom = ST_Transform
35     (ST_GeomFromText ('POINT('||lon||' '||lat||)'), 4326), 2163);
36 CREATE INDEX idx_fastfoods_geom ON pgis_at.fastfoods USING gist(geom);
37
38 select * from pgis_at.fastfoods;
39
40 ALTER TABLE pgis_at.fastfoods ADD CONSTRAINT fk_fastfoods_franchise
41     FOREIGN KEY (franchise)
42     REFERENCES pgis_at.lu_franchises (franchise_code)
43     ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE RESTRICT;
44
45
46
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab shows a table with the following data:

franchise	lat	lon	ff_id	geom	
character (1)	double precision	double precision	[PK] integer	geometry	
49994	w	38.0204	-84.9098	49994	010100002073080...
49995	w	35.2606	-77.6498	49995	010100002073080...
49996	w	39.1526	-84.8773	49996	010100002073080...
49997	w	37.4272	-81.5836	49997	010100002073080...
49998	w	32.8789	-117.231	49998	010100002073080...
49999	w	32.2162	-80.7098	49999	010100002073080...
50000	w	39.6321	-79.9568	50000	010100002073080...
50001	w	41.3709	-74.6981	50001	010100002073080...
50002	w	40.8902	-74.2567	50002	010100002073080...

Q3.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with 'Tables (4)' expanded to show 'fastfoods', 'i5seattle_p', 'kingcounty', and 'lu_franchises'. The main window displays a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1 SELECT ADDgeometrycolumn('pgis_at','i5seattle_p','geom',2163,'multilinestring',2);
2 UPDATE pgis_at.i5seattle_p SET geom = ST_Transform(geom4326, 2163);
3
4 SELECT ADDgeometrycolumn('pgis_at','kingcounty','geom',2163,'multipolygon',2);
5 UPDATE pgis_at.kingcounty SET geom = ST_Transform(geom4326, 2163);
6
7 SELECT ST_BUFFER(geom, 1609, 'endcap=round join=round') as geom
8 FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
9
10
11 SELECT ST_UNION(ST_BUFFER(geom, 1609, 'endcap=round join=round')) as geom
12 FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
13
14 SELECT DISTINCT ff.ff_id, fr.franchise_name, ff.geom
15 FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
16 JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab shows a table with the following data:

franchise_name	tot
character varying (100)	bigint
1 McDonald's	17
2 Jack in the Box	11
3 Burger King	7
4 Taco Bell	7
5 Kentucky Fried Chicken	4
6 Pizza Hut	4
7 Wendy's	4

The following two lines create a buffer around the I-5 highway. ST_BUFFER is the command for creating buffers around features. The feature in question can be a point, line or polygon. The buffer command denotes the specified geometry column, buffer distance as measured in meters, and buffer style. This code ends up creating a buffer around the highway that spans 1069 meters.

```
SELECT ST_BUFFER(geom, 1609, 'endcap=round join=round') as geom
FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
```

The following code uses the ST_UNION command to create a dissolved buffer and clean up the output.

```
SELECT ST_UNION(ST_BUFFER(geom, 1609, 'endcap=round join=round')) as geom
FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
```

The following line of code uses the command ST_WITHIN and spatial join to find points within a specific distance of a particular feature. This line finds restaurant locations that are within a mile from the I-5 highway. We also need to use a spatial join because we are comparing two geometries of fastfood and I-5. We use the command ST_DWITHIN to perform this spatial join. We include the fastfoods geometry, I-5 geometry and distance in this operation, and this helps us find which fastfoods are within one mile from the I-5 highway.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ff.ff_id, fr.franchise_name, ff.geom
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 1609*1)
ORDER BY ff.ff_id;
```

The following line helps us create a view that we can use later, this will come in handy because we want to include these points on a map

```
CREATE VIEW pGIS_at.ffwithin1 AS
SELECT DISTINCT ff.ff_id, fr.franchise_name, ff.geom
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 1609*1)
ORDER BY ff.ff_id;
```

These last few lines of code help us aggregate spatial data with a specific guideline or criteria. In order to aggregate our data, we use the command GROUP BY. This code helps us find how many fastfood restaurants in every chain are within a specific distance of the I-5 highway.

```
SELECT fr.franchise_name, COUNT (DISTINCT ff.ff_id) AS tot
```

```
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 1609*1)
GROUP BY fr.franchise_name
ORDER BY tot DESC;
```

Q4. (-1612831.62950272 498633.490371454)

Q5.

```
SELECT franchise_name
FROM fastfoods
Join pgis_at.fastfoods ff ON kingcounty = lu_franchise
JOIN pgis_at.kingcounty kc ON ST_CONTAINS (kingcounty.geometry, table.geometry)
```

Q6. McDonalds, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken are the top 3 closest and then Taco Bell is extremely close behind

Q7 and onwards

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;
CREATE SCHEMA pGIS_at;
CREATE TABLE pGIS_at.lu_franchises(
    franchise_code char(1) PRIMARY KEY,
    franchise_name varchar(100));
```

```
INSERT INTO pGIS_at.lu_franchises (franchise_code, franchise_name)
VALUES ('b', 'Wendy'),
       ('c', 'Red Robins'),
       ('d', 'Qdoba'),
       ('e', 'Wienerschnitzel'),
       ('f', 'Taco Bell'),
       ('g', 'Mod'),
       ('h', 'Sonic'),
       ('i', 'McDonalds'),
       ('j', 'Dairy Queen'),
       ('k', 'A&W Queen');
```

```
CREATE TABLE pGIS_at.fastfoods (
    franchise char(1) NOT NULL,
    lat double precision,
```

```
lon double precision);
```

```
COPY pGIS_at.fastfoods FROM 'C:\Users\Aditi\Desktop\GEOG 465 Lab 4\Final  
Part\newfastfoodmaps_locations - Sheet1.csv' DELIMITER ',';
```

```
select * from pgis_at.fastfoods;
```

```
ALTER TABLE pgis_at.fastfoods ADD COLUMN ff_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY;
```

```
SELECT AddGeometryColumn ('pgis_at','fastfoods','geom', 2163,'POINT',2);  
UPDATE pGIS_at.fastfoods  
    SET geom = ST_Transform  
        (ST_GeomFromText ('POINT('||lon||' '||lat||)'), 4326), 2163);  
CREATE INDEX idx_fastfoods_geom ON pGIS_at.fastfoods USING gist(geom);
```

```
ALTER TABLE pgis_at.fastfoods ADD CONSTRAINT fk_fastfoods_franchise  
    FOREIGN KEY (franchise)  
    REFERENCES pgis_at.lu_franchises (franchise_code)  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE RESTRICT;
```

```
SELECT ADDgeometrycolumn('pgis_at','i5seattle_p','geom',2163,'multilinestring',2);  
UPDATE pgis_at.i5seattle_p SET geom = ST_Transform(geom4326, 2163);
```

```
SELECT ADDgeometrycolumn('pgis_at','kingcounty','geom',2163,'multipolygon',2);  
UPDATE pgis_at.kingcounty SET geom = ST_Transform(geom4326, 2163);
```

```
SELECT ST_BUFFER(geom, 3218, 'endcap=round join=round') as geom
```

```
FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
```

```
SELECT ST_UNION(ST_BUFFER(geom, 3218, 'endcap=round join=round')) as geom  
FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT ff.ff_id, fr.franchise_name, ff.geom  
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff  
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code  
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 3218*1)  
ORDER BY ff.ff_id;
```

```
CREATE VIEW pGIS_at.ffwithin1 AS
SELECT DISTINCT ff.ff_id, fr.franchise_name, ff.geom
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 3218*1)
ORDER BY ff.ff_id;
```

```
SELECT fr.franchise_name, COUNT (DISTINCT ff.ff_id) AS tot
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 3218*1)
GROUP BY fr.franchise_name
ORDER BY tot DESC;
```

```
SELECT county, ST_CENTROID(geom) AS centroid
```

```
FROM pgis_at.kingcounty;
```

```
SELECT county, ST_AsText(ST_CENTROID(geom)) AS centroid
```

```
FROM pgis_at.kingcounty;
```

```
SELECT franchise_name
```

```
FROM fastfoods
```

```
Join pgis_at.fastfoods ff ON kingcounty = lu_franchise
```

```
JOIN pgis_at.kingcounty kc ON ST_CONTAINS (kingcounty.geometry, table.geometry)
```

```
CREATE TABLE pgis_at.dbuffer1 AS
```

```
SELECT st_union( ST_Buffer(geom, 3218, 'endcap=round join=round')) as geom
```

```
FROM pgis_at.i5seattle_p;
```

Q7.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ff.ff_id, fr.franchise_name, ff.geom
FROM pgis_at.fastfoods AS ff
JOIN pgis_at.lu_franchises AS fr ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code
JOIN pgis_at.i5seattle_p AS i5 ON ST_DWITHIN(ff.geom, i5.geom, 3218*1)
ORDER BY ff.ff_id;
```

Q8.

```
SELECT fr.franchise_name,
ST_distance(ff.geom, ST_centroid(pgis_at.kingcounty.geom)) AS Distance
FROM pgis_at.lu_franchises fr
JOIN pgis_at.fastfoods ff
ON ff.franchise = fr.franchise_code,
pgis_at.kingcounty
ORDER BY Distance ASC;
```

Q9.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar shows the database structure with 'pgis_at' expanded to 'fastfoods'. The main window displays a query editor with the following SQL:

```
1 SELECT * FROM pgis_at.fastfoods
2 ORDER BY ff_id ASC
```

The data output table is as follows:

franchise	lat	lon	ff_id	geom
1 S	47.8224	-122.30465	1	010100002073080...
2 S	47.80588	-122.20625	2	010100002073080...
3 S	47.84993	-122.21979	3	010100002073080...
4 S	47.94465	-122.21711	4	010100002073080...
5 S	47.78732	-122.21872	5	010100002073080...
6 S	47.85094	-122.21907	6	010100002073080...
7 S	47.47305	-122.22012	7	010100002073080...
8 S	47.6712	-122.3781	8	010100002073080...
9 S	47.74536	-117.43489	9	010100002073080...
10 S	47.88359	-122.23908	10	010100002073080...

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar shows the database structure with 'pgis_at' expanded to 'lu_franchises'. The main window displays a query editor with the following SQL:

```
1 SELECT * FROM pgis_at.lu_franchises
2 ORDER BY franchise_code ASC
```

The data output table is as follows:

franchise_code	franchise_name
1 b	Wendy
2 c	Red Robins
3 d	Odoba
4 e	Wienerschnitzel
5 f	Taco Bell
6 g	Mod
7 h	Sonic
8 i	McDonalds
9 j	Dairy Queen
10 k	A&W Queen

Q10.

