

# Requête SQL utiles

## Correspondance entre code INSEE présent dans additional\_data et cor\_area\_synthese

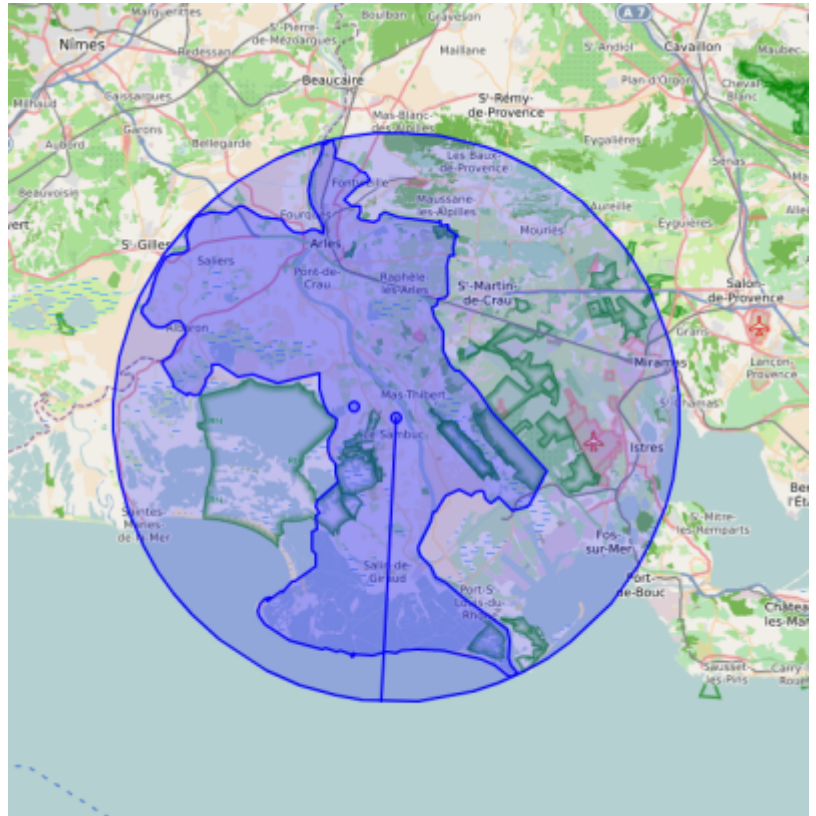
Trouver les codes INSEE fournis dans le champ additional\_data attribut communeInseeCode, existant dans la table ref\_geo.l\_areas mais qui ne correspondent pas à ceux présent dans la table gn\_synthese.cor\_area\_synthese :

```
WITH communes AS (
  SELECT la.id_area, la.area_code AS insee_code, la.area_name
  FROM ref_geo.l_areas AS la
  WHERE la.id_type = ref_geo.get_id_area_type_by_code('COM')
  AND la."enable" = TRUE
)
SELECT s.unique_id_sinp, s.the_geom_4326,
s.additional_data::json->>'communeInseeCode' AS code_insee_json, c.area_name
AS area_name_cas, c.insee_code AS code_insee_cas
FROM gn_synthese.synthese AS s
  LEFT JOIN gn_synthese.cor_area_synthese AS cas
  ON (s.id_synthese = cas.id_synthese)
  JOIN communes AS c
  ON (cas.id_area = c.id_area)
WHERE s."precision" IS NULL
  AND s.additional_data::json->>'communeInseeCode' != c.insee_code ;
```

Trouver les codes INSEE fournis dans le champ additional\_data attribut communeInseeCode qui ne correspondent pas à ceux présent dans la table gn\_synthese.cor\_area\_synthese car ils n'existent pas dans la table ref\_geo.l\_areas :

```
WITH communes AS (
  SELECT la.id_area, la.area_code AS insee_code, la.area_name
  FROM ref_geo.l_areas AS la
  WHERE la.id_type = ref_geo.get_id_area_type_by_code('COM')
  AND la."enable" = TRUE
)
SELECT DISTINCT s.additional_data::json->>'communeInseeCode' AS
code_insee_json
FROM gn_synthese.synthese AS s
  LEFT JOIN gn_synthese.cor_area_synthese AS cas
  ON (s.id_synthese = cas.id_synthese)
  JOIN communes AS c
  ON (cas.id_area = c.id_area)
WHERE s."precision" IS NULL
  AND s.additional_data::json->>'communeInseeCode' != c.insee_code
  AND s.additional_data::json->>'communeInseeCode' NOT IN (SELECT
insee_code FROM communes);
```

## Calculer le rayon du cercle comprenant un polygone (communes)



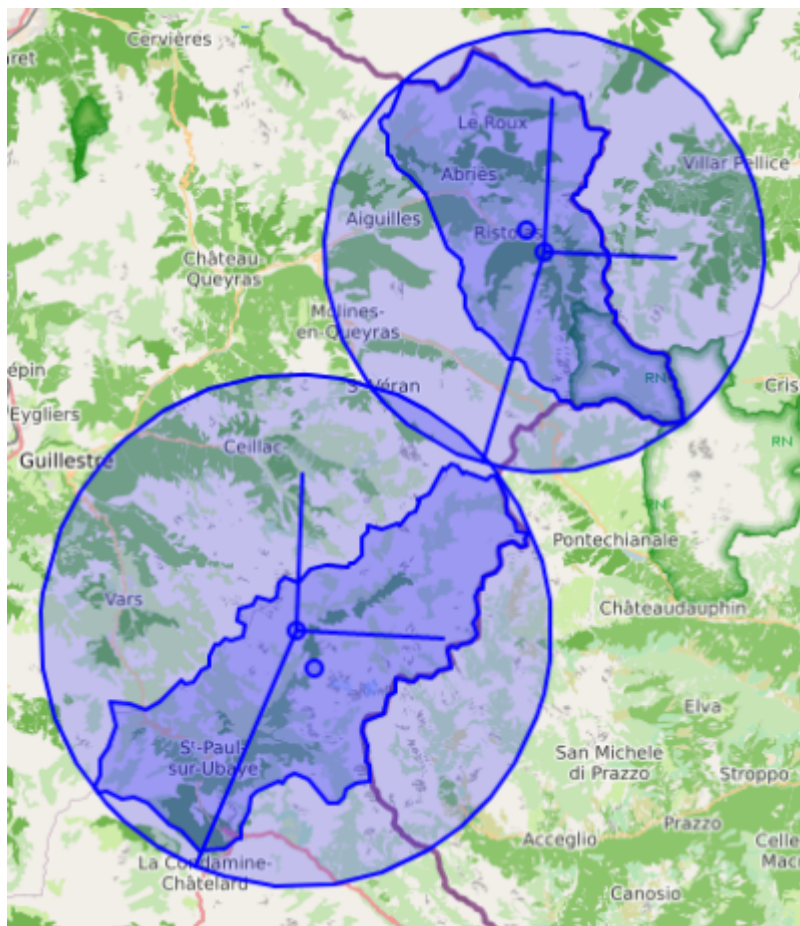
```

SELECT
  unique_id_sinp,
  round(radius(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom))) AS "precision",
  center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)) AS rayon,
  ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(la.geom) AS cercle,
  ST_LongestLine(center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)),
ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(la.geom)) AS rayon,
  st_centroid(la.geom) AS centroid,
  la.geom,
  la.area_name
FROM gn_synthese.synthese AS s
  LEFT JOIN gn_synthese.cor_area_synthese AS cas
    ON (s.id_synthese = cas.id_synthese)
  JOIN ref_geo.l_areas AS la
    ON (cas.id_area = la.id_area)
WHERE s.id_source != gn_synthese.get_id_source_by_name('SI CBN')
  AND s."precision" IS NULL
  AND la.id_type = ref_geo.get_id_area_type_by_code('COM')
LIMIT 100;

```

## Différents calculs du rayon moyen d'un polygone

Il est possible d'utiliser :



1. la fonction ST\_MinimumBoundingRadius() de Postgis (trait oblique):

```
round(radius(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(geom)))
```

2. la distance moyenne du centroïde du polygone a chaque point constituant son périmètre (trait vertical) :

```
round(AVG(ST_Distance(st_centroid(la.geom), perimeters.geom)))
```

3. le calcul du rayon d'un cercle à partir de son aire (trait horizontal) :

```
round(ceil(sqrt(st_area(geom)/pi()))::INT
```

La première méthode retourne un rayon plus grand que la seconde méthode, en moyenne la plus petite valeur obtenue étant avec le calcul du rayon d'un cercle à partir de son aire...

```
SELECT
  la.area_name,
  la.area_code,
  round(AVG(ST_Distance(st_centroid(la.geom), perimeters.geom))) AS
"precision_avgdistance",
  round(ceil(sqrt(st_area(la.geom)/pi()))::INT AS "precision_calculaire",
  round(radius(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom))) AS
"precision_minboundingradius",
  la.geom,
  st_centroid(la.geom) AS centroid,
```

```

center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)) AS centre,
ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(la.geom) AS cercle,
ST_LongestLine(center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)),
ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(la.geom)) AS rayon_minboundingradius,
ST_MakeLine(
  center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)),
  ST_SetSRID(
    ST_MakePoint(
      ST_X(center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom))) +
round(|/(st_area(la.geom)/pi()))::INT,
      ST_Y(center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)))
    ),
    2154
  )
) AS rayon_calculaire,
ST_MakeLine(
  center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom)),
  ST_SetSRID(
    ST_MakePoint(
      ST_X(center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom))),
      ST_Y(center(ST_MinimumBoundingRadius(la.geom))) +
round(AVG(ST_Distance(st_centroid(la.geom), perimeters.geom))
    ),
    2154
  )
) AS rayon_avgdistance
FROM ref_geo.l_areas AS la JOIN (
  SELECT id_area, (ST_DumpPoints(geom)).*
  FROM ref_geo.l_areas
  WHERE id_type = ref_geo.get_id_area_type('COM')
) AS perimeters
ON (la.id_area = perimeters.id_area)
WHERE la.id_type = ref_geo.get_id_area_type('COM')
GROUP BY la.id_area, la.geom, la.area_name, la.area_code
ORDER BY la.id_area
LIMIT 10 ;

```

## Déterminer s'il manque des index

Source: <https://salayhin.wordpress.com/2018/01/02/finding-missing-index-in-postgresql/>

```

SELECT
  schemaname,
  relname,
  seq_scan - idx_scan AS too_much_seq,
  CASE
    WHEN seq_scan - COALESCE(idx_scan, 0) > 0 THEN 'Missing Index ?'
    ELSE 'OK'
  END,

```

```
    pg_relation_size(CONCAT(schename, '.', relname)::regclass) AS
rel_size,
    seq_scan, idx_scan
FROM pg_stat_all_tables
WHERE pg_relation_size(CONCAT(schename, '.', relname)::regclass) > 80000
ORDER BY too_much_seq DESC;
```

```
SELECT
    x1.table_in_trouble,
    pg_relation_size(x1.table_in_trouble) AS sz_n_byts,
    x1.seq_scan,
    x1.idx_scan,
    CASE
        WHEN pg_relation_size(x1.table_in_trouble) > 500000000
            THEN 'Exceeds 500 megs, too large to count in a view. For a count,
count individually'::text
        ELSE COUNT(x1.table_in_trouble)::text
    END AS tbl_rec_count,
    x1.priority
FROM
    (
        SELECT
            (schename::text || '.'::text) || relname::text AS table_in_trouble,
            seq_scan,
            idx_scan,
            CASE
                WHEN (seq_scan - idx_scan) < 500
                    THEN 'Minor Problem'::text
                WHEN (seq_scan - idx_scan) >= 500 AND (seq_scan - idx_scan) < 2500
                    THEN 'Major Problem'::text
                WHEN (seq_scan - idx_scan) >= 2500
                    THEN 'Extreme Problem'::text
                ELSE NULL::text
            END AS priority
        FROM
            pg_stat_all_tables
        WHERE
            seq_scan > idx_scan
            AND schename != 'pg_catalog'::name
            AND seq_scan > 100) x1
GROUP BY
    x1.table_in_trouble,
    x1.seq_scan,
    x1.idx_scan,
    x1.priority
ORDER BY
    x1.priority DESC,
    x1.seq_scan;
```

From:

<http://wiki-sinp.cbn-alpin.fr/> - **CBNA SINP**

Permanent link:

<http://wiki-sinp.cbn-alpin.fr/database/requetes-sql-utiles?rev=1634550703>

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