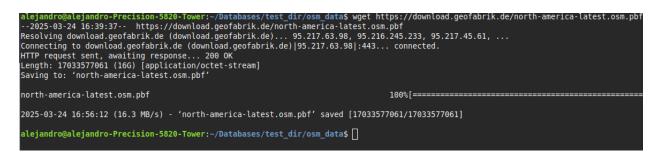
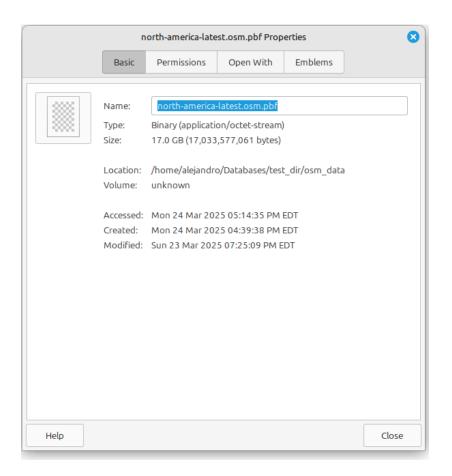
Guide on Downloading OSM Data for Wang et al. Implementation

Wang et al. used up to 151 GB of uncompressed OSM data for the non-larger dataset. According to the OSM, the current planet consists of more than 2 TB of uncompressed data. Our PCs can not handle such a high quantity of data, so we aimed to download a region instead. Geofabrik allows users to download up to date regional OSM data, and to acquire (about) the same amount of data as Wang et al. used , we downloaded the latest north america dataset as a .osm.pbf file from Geofabrik using wget:

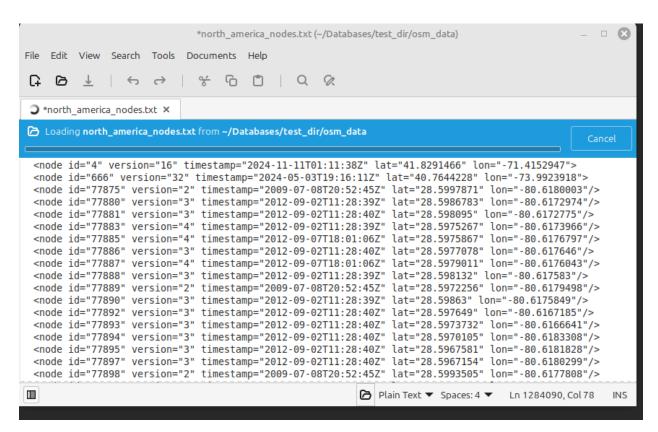


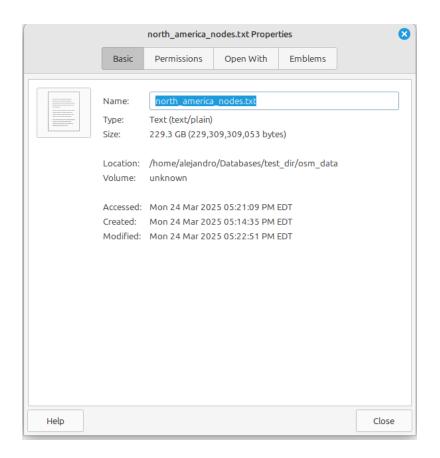


Once downloaded, the node data from the .osm.pbf file had to be converted to a .txt file, which is done with the below command. Also below is what the .txt file looks like, and the node id,

version, timestamp, latitude, and longitude fields can be seen in the records with their associated values:

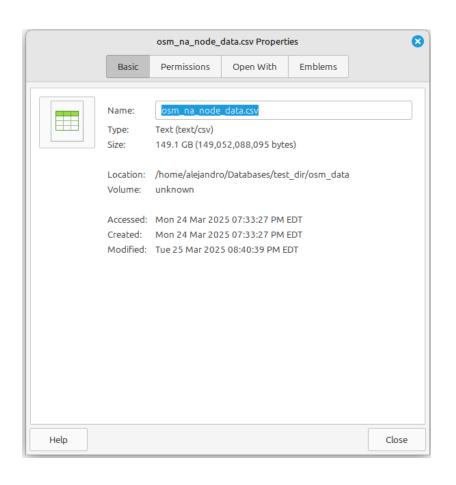


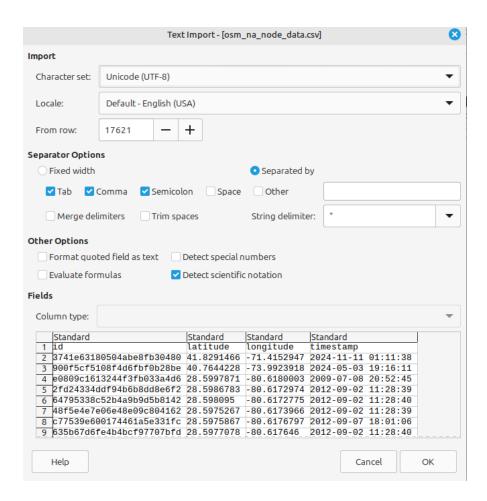




After this, we ran our text_to_cvs2.py converter script to convert the text file into a csv file removing unnecessary fields, standardizing the timestamp format, and adding the unique 12 byte ID, latitude, and longitude in the process. Total run time was almost 7 hours, and resulted in a .csv file of size 149.1 GB, which is close to the 151 GB used in Wang et al. The resulting .csv file contains all of the data nodes and associated metadata, including the 12 byte ID, longitude, latitude, and timestamp - which are the most relevant for our experimentation.

```
alejandro@alejandro-Precision-5820-Tower:~/Databases/test_dir/osm_data$ python3
text_to_csv2.py
parsing lines: 2162605039it [6:56:39, 86506.03it/s]^[
```





It is important to note that the Geofabrik OSM datasets are constantly exchanging and expanding, as users upload new and updated data. At the time of extraction, the 17 GB osm.pbf North America dataset came out to 149.1 GB in csv format.