Lab Project: OpenStreetMap

Zhenfeng Shi, Hongru Zhu, Chang Zhou jack.shi2013@qmail.com

Abstract

Keywords: OSM, Database

1. Usage

```
1.1. Environment
```

Python 3 + pymysql

```
1.2. Install
```

Enter the root path of this project, run the following command in the

shell:

12

```
python SZZ_install [-h] [-c host] [-u user] [-p passwd] [-n dbname] [-i input]
                            host connect, for instance 'localhost'
                            username for mysql, for instance 'root'
                        -p:
                            password for mysql, ignore this if no password
10
                            name for the new database
                        -n:
                             inputfile path, for instance '../shanghai_dump.osm'
```

For instance,

python SZZ_install -c localhost -u root -n OSM -i data/shanghai_dump.osm

2. Database Design

```
16 2.1. XML Parsing
```

- 17 2.2. E-R Model
- 18 2.3. SQL For Table Creation
- 19 CREATE TABLE ways (

-i:

```
wayID VARCHAR(12),
20
                        LineString LINESTRING,
21
                        name VARCHAR(100), INDEX(name),
                        isRoad VARCHAR(100),
23
                        otherInfo TEXT,
                        PRIMARY KEY(wayID)
25
                    ) ENGINE=MyISAM
  CREATE TABLE nodes(
                        nodeID VARCHAR(12),
29
                        version BOOLEAN,
30
                        PRIMARY KEY(nodeID)
31
                   ) ENGINE=MyISAM
  CREATE TABLE POIs(
                        nodeID VARCHAR(12),
35
                        position POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(position),
                        planaxy POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(planaxy),
37
                        name VARCHAR(100), INDEX(name),
                        poitype VARCHAR(100), INDEX(poitype),
39
                        otherInfo TEXT,
                        PRIMARY KEY(nodeID)
41
                   ) ENGINE=MyISAM
42
43
  create table nonPOIs(
                        nodeID VARCHAR(12),
                        position POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(position),
46
                        planaxy POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(planaxy),
                        otherInfo TEXT,
48
                        PRIMARY KEY(nodeID)
                   ) ENGINE=MyISAM
50
  create table WayNode(
                         wayID VARCHAR(12), INDEX(wayID),
53
                         nodeID VARCHAR(12), INDEX(nodeID),
54
                         node_order INT(2),
                         FOREIGN KEY (nodeID) REFERENCES nodes(nodeID),
56
                         FOREIGN KEY (wayID) REFERENCES ways (wayID)
```

) ENGINE=MyISAM

59 2.4. Data Insertion

58

60

68

For the data we parsed from XML, we inserted them into corresponding fields of our created tables.

Notably, if we insert the data directly into the table, the insertion time complexity would be O(log(N)), where N is the entries already existed in the table, due to the index (primary key) building process.

Therefore, in order to speed up the insertion process, we disable all the keys before the insertion, and enable them after the insertion. This will ensure every row is inserted in time complexity O(N).

The SQL code is as follows:

```
LOCK TABLE 'nodes', 'pois', 'nonpois' WRITE;
69
                 ALTER TABLE 'nodes' DISABLE KEYS;
70
                 ALTER TABLE 'pois' DISABLE KEYS;
71
                 ALTER TABLE 'nonpois' DISABLE KEYS;
                 /*...insertion...*/
73
                 ALTER TABLE 'nodes' ENABLE KEYS;
                 ALTER TABLE 'pois' ENABLE KEYS;
75
                 ALTER TABLE 'nonpois' ENABLE KEYS;
76
                 UNLOCK TABLES;
77
```

The LOCK TABLE is to make sure no other users are writing at the same time.

80 2.5. Index

81

Besides index for primary keys, we built

- 3. Position Mapping
- 33 4. Solution to Required Queries
- 5. Extended Queries
- 6. Human Computer Interaction