

Lab Project: OpenStreetMap

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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:

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

For instance,

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

1.3. Queries

2. Database Design

2.1. XML Parsing

2.2. E-R Model

2.3. SQL For Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE ways(
    wayID VARCHAR(12),
    LineString LINESTRING,
    name VARCHAR(100), INDEX(name),
    isRoad VARCHAR(100),
    otherInfo TEXT,
    PRIMARY KEY(wayID)
) ENGINE=MyISAM
```

```

27
28 CREATE TABLE nodes(
29     nodeID VARCHAR(12),
30     version TINYINT(1), INDEX(version),
31     PRIMARY KEY(nodeID)
32 ) ENGINE=MyISAM
33
34 CREATE TABLE POIs(
35     nodeID VARCHAR(12),
36     position POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(position),
37     planaxy POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(planaxy),
38     name VARCHAR(100), INDEX(name),
39     poitype VARCHAR(100), INDEX(poitype),
40     otherInfo TEXT,
41     PRIMARY KEY(nodeID)
42 ) ENGINE=MyISAM
43
44 create table nonPOIs(
45     nodeID VARCHAR(12),
46     position POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(position),
47     planaxy POINT NOT NULL, SPATIAL INDEX(planaxy),
48     otherInfo TEXT,
49     PRIMARY KEY(nodeID)
50 ) ENGINE=MyISAM
51
52 create table WayNode(
53     wayID VARCHAR(12), INDEX(wayID),
54     nodeID VARCHAR(12), INDEX(nodeID),
55     node_order INT(2),
56     FOREIGN KEY (nodeID) REFERENCES nodes(nodeID),
57     FOREIGN KEY (wayID) REFERENCES ways(wayID)
58 ) ENGINE=MyISAM

```

59 2.4. Data Insertion

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

62 Notably, if we insert the data directly into the table, the insertion time complexity would be
63 $O(\log(N))$, where N is the entries already existed in the table, due to the index (primary key)
64 building process.

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

68 The SQL code is as follows:

```

69 LOCK TABLE 'nodes', 'pois', 'nonpois' WRITE;
70 ALTER TABLE 'nodes' DISABLE KEYS;
71 ALTER TABLE 'pois' DISABLE KEYS;

```

```
72         ALTER TABLE 'nonpois' DISABLE KEYS;
73         /*...insertion...*/
74         ALTER TABLE 'nodes' ENABLE KEYS;
75         ALTER TABLE 'pois' ENABLE KEYS;
76         ALTER TABLE 'nonpois' ENABLE KEYS;
77         UNLOCK TABLES;
```

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

79 2.5. *Index*

80 Besides index for primary keys, we built

81 3. **Position Mapping**

82 4. **Solution to Required Queries**

83 5. **Extended Queries**

84 6. **Human Computer Interaction**