



What you map is

not always

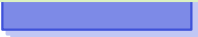
what you get

Richard Fairhurst, Sarah Hoffmann

State of the Map 2022, Firenze

Once upon a time





The customer side

How do data users see OSM data?

What can mappers do to make it useful?
(We all want our mapping to be *used*, right?)

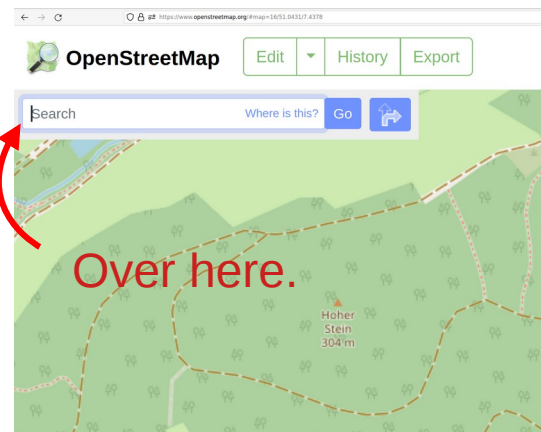
About Sarah

- 2008: first OSM edit
- 2009: first self-made OSM map for N900
- 2010: started waymarkedtrails
- 2012: first Nominatim server setup
- now: full-time OSM software development addict



About Nominatim

- started in 2010
- Search tool for OSMers:
 - Finds what you have mapped.
 - Always be fresh.
 - We speak all languages.
- Biggest challenge:
 - Places and boundaries.
- Favorite problem:
 - OSMers mapping for the geocoder.



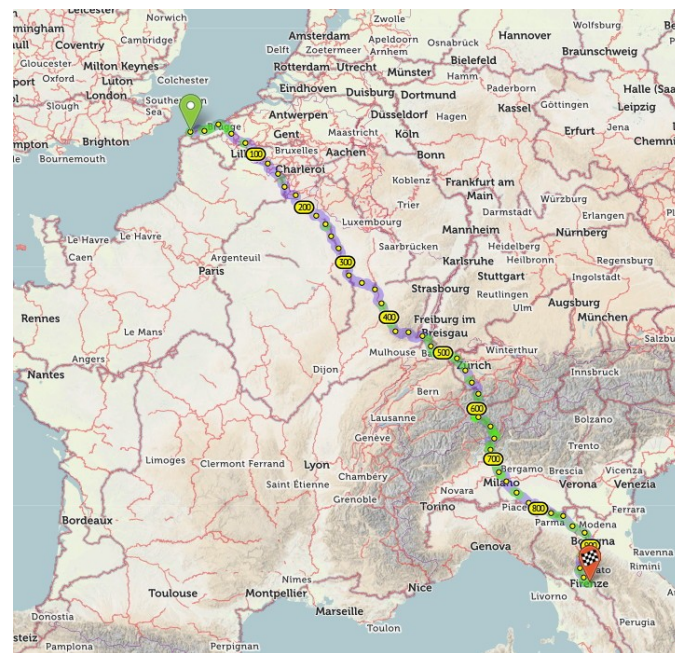
About Richard

- October 2004: “Guess I probably ought to join the list then”
- Wrote Potlatch (1/2/3), started iD, coded occasional bits of functionality like the osm.org routing UI, fought in the trenches of the licence change
- Now: vector tiles with tilemaker, routing with cycle.travel
- Likes bikes, boats, Ruby and Lua



About cycle.travel

- Bike directions for Europe, North America, AU/NZ
- Opinionated routing: quiet, scenic routes
- Routing engine based on OSRM (heavily forked)
- Website now, iOS app in beta-testing, Android later
- (Not open source!)



Part I

Transforming OSM data in maps (and routers, and ...)

Where does the OSM data go...

- maps
- search
- routing
- statistics and other exotic uses

What people want



- points, lines, polygons
- properties with documentation

Picture by Mitakada, CC-by-SA 4.0

What people get



- nodes, way, relations
- keys, values

Their solution: go to the preprocessed data

- osm-carto standard style
- OpenMapTiles/Mapbox vector style
- routing standards from OSRM, Graphhopper
- geocoding standards from Nominatim, pelias
- osm2pgsql default style
- shape files from Geofabrik etc.

OSM "core" data

- coastlines, landuse, natural
- boundary=administrative
- highway, railway
- amenity, tourism, shop
- buildings, addr:*

OSM "core" data



Yes, that set of tags from 2008.

OSM "core" data

- Secondary tags are even worse
 - name? Yes.
 - name:it? Maybe.
 - access?
 - vehicle vs. motor_vehicle vs. bicycle vs. foot? Not really.
 - =yes vs =permissive vs =designated vs =official? Definitely not.
 - footway=sidewalk? Nope.

Expanding your data horizon

OSM is not a GIS database.
OSM is a data-mining problem.

Finding tags

- There is no switch2osm for tagging
- OSM's freeform tagging is not always intuitive to the data consumer – particularly those with a GIS background (who expect tidy thematic layers and a finite number of reliable, complete columns)
- Consequently it's really hard to 'correctly' parse tags unless you're an OSM expert
- This is a great business model for OSM experts!
- ...but may not help your mapping get used

Finding tags

- Taginfo
 - shows actual usage of tags, even correlation
 - does not explain meaning
 - no difference between imports and wide use
- OSM wiki
 - manually curated, explains real-world meaning
 - can be contradictory
 - prone to wiki-fiddling

Finding tags

- discussion forums (mailing lists, forums, etc.)
 - highlight dissenting opinions
 - good for learning about local nuances
 - language barrier
- editor presets (iD, Josm, Vespucci, StreetComplete)
 - ground truth for most mappers
 - machine-readable
 - only machine-readable
- Wikipedia

Following changes

- meaning of tags changes over time (added details, etc)
 - sometimes people quietly “clarify” wiki documentation
 - translations aren’t always in sync
- hard to find places to be notified
 - taginfo is only a snapshot in time, cannot be followed
 - Wiki changes can be tracked but too much noise
 - tagging mailing list also has too much noise
 - editor presets are a maze of twisty little Github issues, all alike
- usually: noticed when the map/router/geocoder breaks

Getting more out of OSM

Handling regional differences

Built-in regional differences



highway=secondary

Pictures by FK270673 and Leasmhar, CC-by-SA

Built-in regional differences



highway=track

(Pics CC-BY-SA: Andrew Tatlow · Metrotrekker)

Localised tags

- Germany: motorroad=yes
- UK: designation=*
- Australia: 4wd_only=yes
- New England: highway=path, snowmobile=yes
(somehow... not actually a path?)

Function follows name



amenity = cafe

cuisine = bistro



cuisine = cake

Pictures by Ninara (CC-by), fotogooom(CC-by), Crcappuccino (CC-by-SA)

Density differences



place=city
at z7



Part II

How to make most out of mapped data



Unwritten tagging rules

Avoid catch-all primary tags

tourism=information



information=office

information=map



information=guidepost



information=audio_guide



information=trail_blaze

highway=path



bicycle=designated



surface=dirt
informal=yes



snowmobile=yes



sac_scale=difficult_alpine_hiking

Unwritten tagging rules

"Do tag for the renderer"

Don' t do that!



Picture by Daniel Capilla (CC-by-SA)

- natural = water
- water = parking_spot

Don' t do that either!

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Relation: Gulf of Maine × (13663366)

Version #38
Isle au Haut, ME: details

Edited 14 days ago by [Utile](#)
Changeset [#124114103](#)

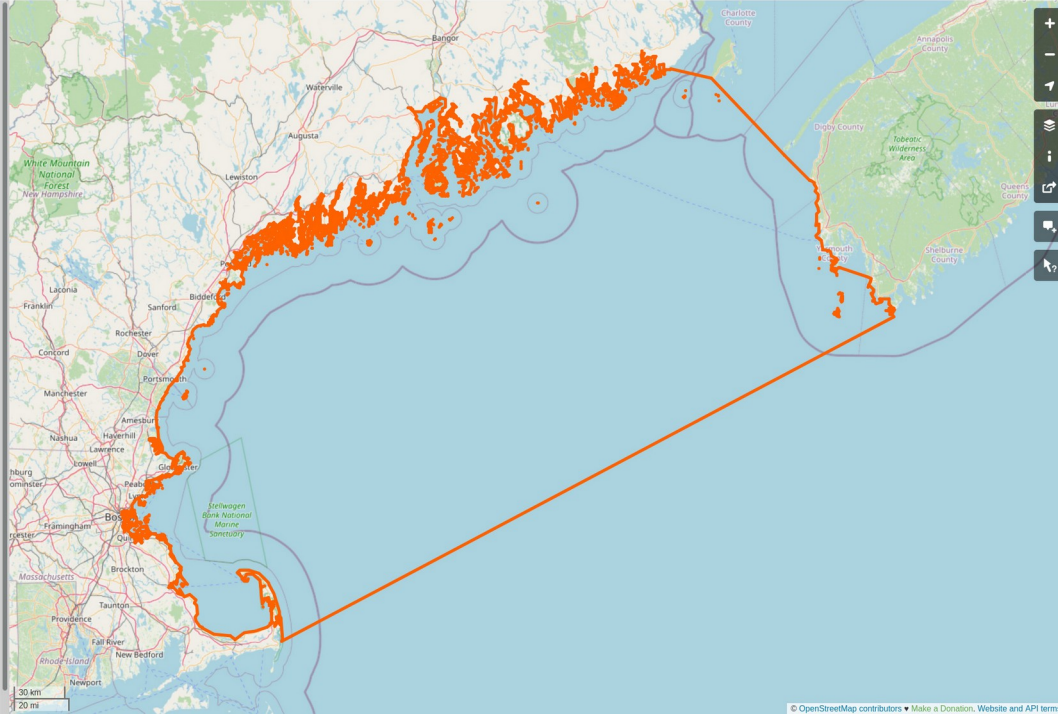
Tags

ele	0
gnis:county_name	Washington
gnis:created	09/30/1980
gnis:feature_id	567378
gnis:feature_type	Bay
name	Gulf of Maine
name:cs	Mainský záliv
name:fr	Golfe du Maine
name:ku	Kendava Maineyê
natural	bay
ocean	yes
ref:gnbc	NAABF
source	NRCan-CanVec-10.0
type	multipolygon
wikidata	Q876470

Members

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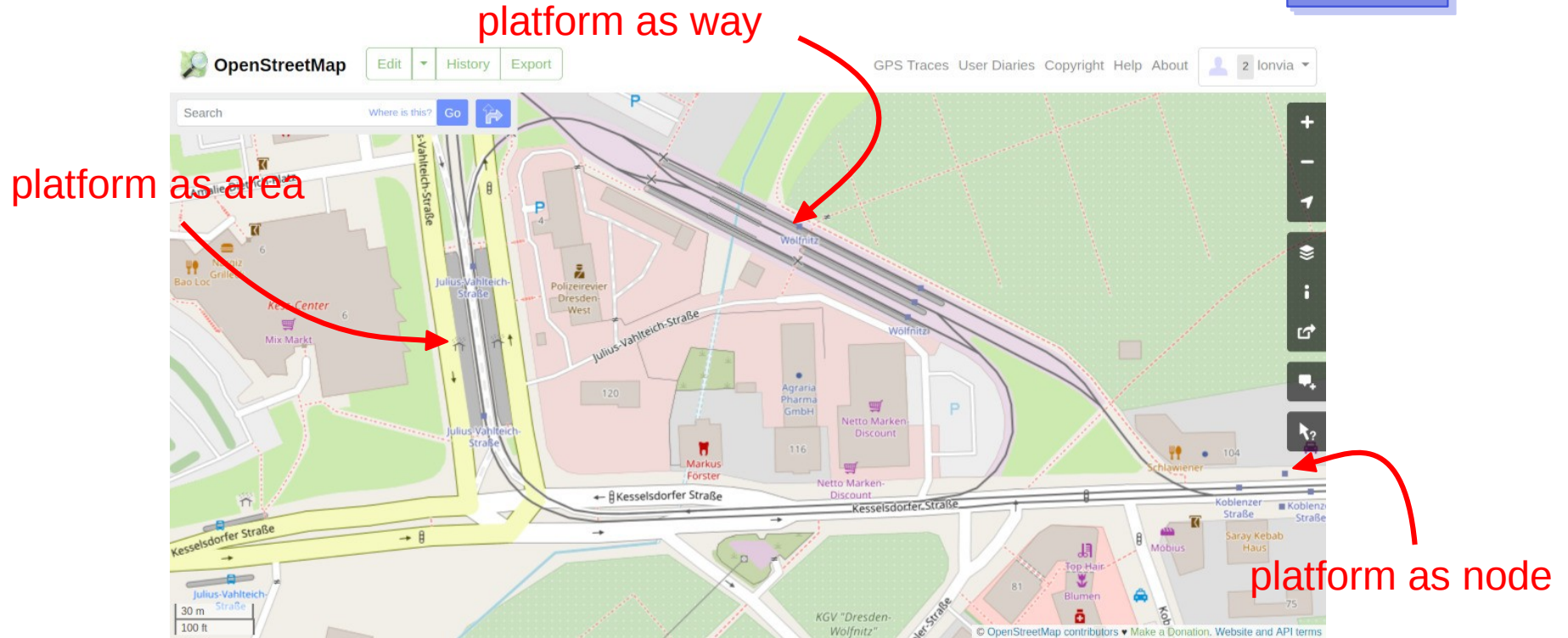
Optimise for the (average) mapper

- opt for the tagging with least work for mapper
- complexity should always be optional add-on

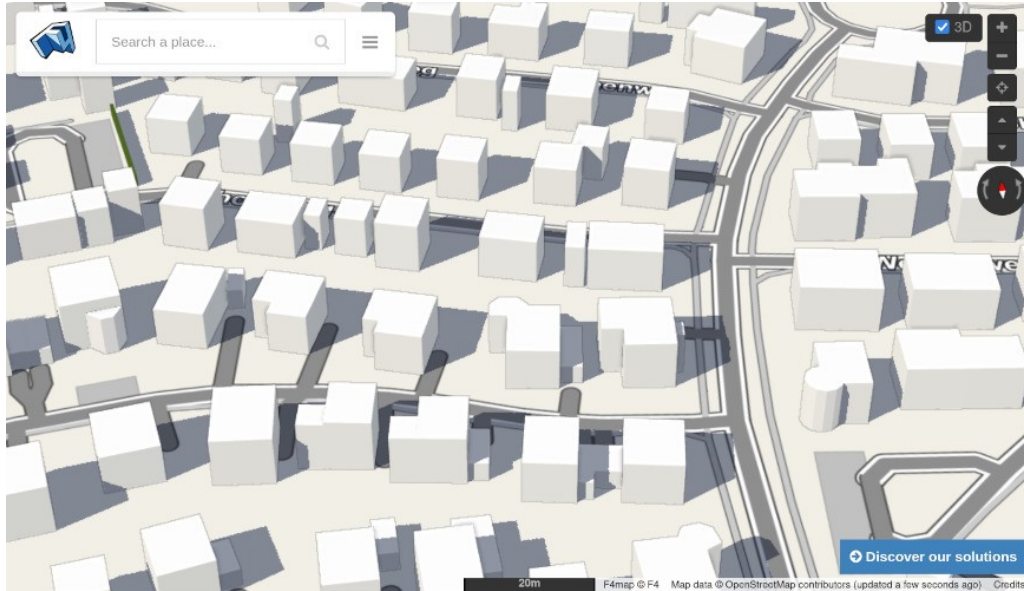
The bad example: solar panels

- power=generator
- location=roof *(I guess they don't work so well in the basement?)*
- generator:type=solar_photovoltaic_panel
- generator:source=solar *(wait didn't we just say that)*
- generator:method=photovoltaic *(am I going mad here)*
- generator:output:electricity=yes

The bad example: PTv1.5



The good example: simple 3D



building = yes

I don't care about 3D buildings.

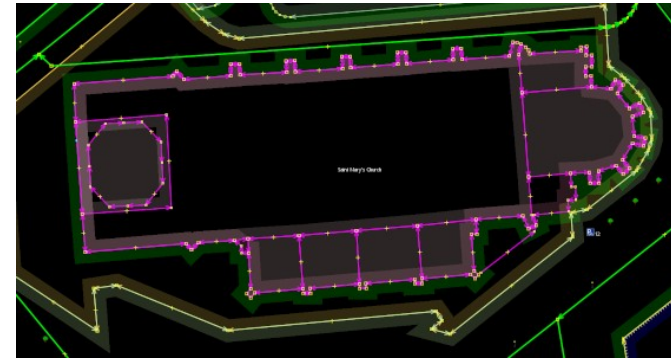
The good example: simple 3D



building = yes
building:levels = 3
roof:shape = hipped

This 3D buildings stuff looks interesting...

The good example: simple 3D



3D building expert level achieved.

Checklist: How complex is too complex?

- Does your tagging discourage (new) mappers from editing?
- Is it consistent with OSM tagging idioms?
- Is there a reasonable chance to keep the data up to date?
- Does your tagging need external tool support to be understood?
(And is that external tool available for all different platforms?)
- Will your tagging make it harder for “people to use OSM in creative, productive, or unexpected ways”?

Evolving tagging

- build upon existing tagging by adding not changing
 - good example: highway=trunk + motorroad=yes
 - bad example: highway=footway + footway=sidewalk
- degrade gracefully
- don't change tags in the name of tidiness
 - bad example: waterway=riverbank
 - bad example: phone → contact:phone
- be very careful if trying to second-guess data consumers

Be mindful of the preprocessing toolbox

works well

- create points, lines, polygons from single OSM objects
- filtering tags (simple number, boolean, categories)

works less well

- relations beyond routes, turn restrictions and (sane) multi-polygons
- complex processing with more than one OSM object
- data with different interpretations in an area
- lists of values (with semicolon)

New general primitives?

- complex tagging schemes emerge
 - parallel roads and lanes
 - indoor tagging
 - sites
- Do we need data model support?
 - reaching the limits of the centreline model?
 - watch Jochen's talk.

Questions

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