Place Details

> Looking to use this service in a JavaScript application? Check out the Places Library of the Google Maps API v3.

> **Note: The `id` and `reference` fields are deprecated** as of June 24, 2014. They are replaced by the new place ID, a textual identifier that uniquely identifies a place and can be used to retrieve information about the place. The Places API currently returns a `place_id` in all responses, and accepts a `placeid` in the Place Details request or `place_id` in the Place Delete request. Soon after June 24, 2015, the API will stop returning the `id` and `reference` fields in responses. Some time later, the API will no longer accept the `reference` in requests. We recommend that you update your code to use the new **place ID** instead of `id` and `reference` as soon as possible.

Once you have a `place_id` or a `reference` from a Place Search, you can request more details about a particular establishment or point of interest by initiating a Place Details request. A Place Details request returns more comprehensive information about the indicated place such as its complete address, phone number, user rating and reviews.

Place Details Requests

A Place Details request is an HTTP URL of the following form:

```
https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/place/details/output?parameters
```

where `output` may be either of the following values:

- `json` (recommended) indicates output in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)
- `xml` indicates output as XML

Certain parameters are required to initiate a search request. As is standard in URLs, all parameters are separated using the ampersand (`&`) character. Below is a list of the parameters and their possible values.

- `key` (*required*) — Your application's API key. This key identifies your application for purposes of quota management and so that places added from your application are made immediately available to your app. Visit the Google Developers Console to create an API Project and obtain your key.
- Either `placeid` or `reference` (*you must supply one of these, but not both*):
  - `placeid` — A textual identifier that uniquely identifies a place, returned from a Place Search. For more information about place IDs, see the place ID overview.

- `reference` — A textual identifier that uniquely identifies a place, returned from a Place Search. **Note:** The `reference` is now deprecated in favor of `placeid`. See the deprecation notice on this page.

Optional Parameters

- `extensions` (*optional*) — Indicates if the Place Details response should include additional fields. Additional fields may include Premium data, requiring an additional license, or values that are not commonly requested. Extensions are currently experimental. Supported values for the extensions parameter are:
  - `review_summary` includes a rich and concise review curated by Google's editorial staff.
- `language` (*optional*) — The language code, indicating in which language the results should be returned, if possible. Note that some fields may not be available in the requested language. See the list of supported languages and their codes. Note that we often update supported languages so this list may not be exhaustive.

The following example requests the details of a place by `placeid`:

```
https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/place/details/json?placeid=ChIJN1t_tDeuEmsRUsoyG83frY4&key=AddYourOwnKeyHere
```

Note that you'll need to replace the key in this example with your own API key in order for the request to work in your application.

The following example uses the **deprecated** `reference` parameter:

```
https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/place/details/json?reference=CmRYAAAAciqGsTRX1mXRvuXSH2ErwW-jCINE1aLiwP64MCWDN5vkXvXoQGPKldMfmdGyqWSpm7BEYCgDm-iv7Kc2PF7QA7brMAwBbAcqMr5i1f4PwTpaovIZjysCEZTry8Ez30wpEhCNCXpynextCld2EBsDkRKsGhSLayuRyFsex6JA6NPh9dyupoTH3g&key=AddYourOwnKeyHere
```

Place Details Responses

Place Details responses are returned in the format indicated by the `output` flag within the request's URL path.

JSON XML


```
{
   "html_attributions" : [],
   "result" : {
      "address_components" : [
         {
            "long_name" : "48",
            "short_name" : "48",
            "types" : [ "street_number" ]
         },
         {
            "long_name" : "Pirrama Road",
            "short_name" : "Pirrama Road",
            "types" : [ "route" ]
         },
         {
            "long_name" : "Pyrmont",
            "short_name" : "Pyrmont",
```

```
            "types" : [ "locality", "political" ]
         },
         {
            "long_name" : "NSW",
            "short_name" : "NSW",
            "types" : [ "administrative_area_level_1", "political" ]
         },
         {
            "long_name" : "AU",
            "short_name" : "AU",
            "types" : [ "country", "political" ]
         },
         {
            "long_name" : "2009",
            "short_name" : "2009",
            "types" : [ "postal_code" ]
         }
      ],
      "formatted_address" : "48 Pirrama Road, Pyrmont NSW, Australia",
      "formatted_phone_number" : "(02) 9374 4000",
      "geometry" : {
         "location" : {
           "lat" : -33.8669710,
           "lng" : 151.1958750
         }
      },
      "icon" : "http://maps.gstatic.com/mapfiles/place_api/icons/generic_business-71.png",
      "id" : "4f89212bf76dde31f092cfc14d7506555d85b5c7",
      "international_phone_number" : "+61 2 9374 4000",
      "name" : "Google Sydney",
      "place_id" : "ChIJN1t_tDeuEmsRUsoyG83frY4",
      "scope" : "GOOGLE",
      "alt_ids" : [
         {
            "place_id" : "D9iJyWEHuEmuEmsRm9hTkapTCrk",
            "scope" : "APP"
         }
      ],
      "rating" : 4.70,
      "reference" : "CnRsAAAA98C4wD-VFvzGq-KHVEFhlHuy1TD1W6UYZw7KjuvfVsKMRZkbCVBVDxXFOOCM108n
9PuJMJxeAxix3WB6B16c1p2bY1ZQyOrcu1d9247xQhUmPgYjN37JMo5QBsWipTsnoIZA9yAzA-0pnxFM6yAcDhIQbU0z0
5f3xD3m9NQnhEDjvBoUw-BdcocVpXzKFcnMXUpf-nkyF1w",
      "reviews" : [
         {
            "aspects" : [
               {
                  "rating" : 3,
                  "type" : "quality"
               }
            ],
            "author_name" : "Simon Bengtsson",
            "author_url" : "https://plus.google.com/104675092887960962573",
            "language" : "en",
            "rating" : 5,
            "text" : "Just went inside to have a look at Google. Amazing.",
            "time" : 1338440552869
         },
         {
```

```
            "aspects" : [
               {
                  "rating" : 3,
                  "type" : "quality"
               }
              ],
              "author_name" : "Felix Rauch Valenti",
              "author_url" : "https://plus.google.com/103291556674373289857",
              "language" : "en",
              "rating" : 5,
              "text" : "Best place to work :-)",
              "time" : 1338411244325
            },
            {
              "aspects" : [
               {
                  "rating" : 3,
                  "type" : "quality"
               }
              ],
              "author_name" : "Chris",
              "language" : "en",
              "rating" : 5,
              "text" : "Great place to work, always lots of free food!",
              "time" : 1330467089039
            }
         ],
         "types" : [ "establishment" ],
         "url" : "http://maps.google.com/maps/place?cid=10281119596374313554",
         "vicinity" : "48 Pirrama Road, Pyrmont",
         "website" : "http://www.google.com.au/"
      },
      "status" : "OK"
   }
```


A JSON response contains three root elements:

- `"status"` contains metadata on the request. See Status Codes below.
- `"result"` contains the detailed information about the place requested. See Place Details Results for information about these results.
- `html_attributions` contains a set of attributions about this listing which must be displayed to the user.

See Processing JSON with Javascript for help parsing JSON responses.

An XML response consists of a single `<PlaceDetailsResponse>` and three top-level elements:

- `<status>` contains metadata on the request. See Status Codes.
- A single `<result>` element containing detailed information about a single establishment. See Place Details Results for information about these results.
- `<html_attributions>` contain a set of attributions which must be displayed to the user.

See Parsing XML with XPath for some recommended design patterns for output processing.

Status Codes

The `"status"` field within the place response object contains the status of the request, and may contain debugging information to help you track down why the place request failed. The `"status"` field may contain the following values:

- `OK` indicates that no errors occurred; the place was successfully detected and at least one result was returned.
- `UNKNOWN_ERROR` indicates a server-side error; trying again may be successful.
- `ZERO_RESULTS` indicates that the reference was valid but no longer refers to a valid result. This may occur if the establishment is no longer in business.
- `OVER_QUERY_LIMIT` indicates that you are over your quota.
- `REQUEST_DENIED` indicates that your request was denied, generally because of lack of an invalid `key` parameter.
- `INVALID_REQUEST` generally indicates that the query (`reference`) is missing.
- `NOT_FOUND` indicates that the referenced location was not found in the Places database.

Error Messages

When the Google Places service returns a status code other than `OK`, there may be an additional `error_message` field within the details response object. This field contains more detailed information about the reasons behind the given status code.

> **Note:** This field is not guaranteed to be always present, and its content is subject to change.

Place Details Results

When the Places service returns results from a details request, it places them within a single `result`. Each result may contain the following fields:

- `address_components[]` is an array of separate address components used to compose a given address. For example, the address "111 8th Avenue, New York, NY" contains separate address components for "111" (the street number, "8th Avenue" (the route), "New York" (the city) and "NY" (the US state). Each `address_component` typically contains:
  - `types[]` is an array indicating the *type* of the address component.
  - `long_name` is the full text description or name of the address component.
  - `short_name` is an abbreviated textual name for the address component, if available. For example, an address component for the state of Alaska may have a `long_name` of "Alaska" and a `short_name` of "AK" using the 2-letter postal abbreviation.
- `formatted_address` is a string containing the human-readable address of this place. Often this address is equivalent to the "postal address," which sometimes differs from country to country. This address is generally composed of one or more `address_component` fields.
- `formatted_phone_number` contains the place's phone number in its local format. For example, the `formatted_phone_number` for Google's Sydney, Australia office is `(02) 9374 4000`.
- `geometry` contains the following information:
  - `location` contains the geocoded latitude,longitude value for this place.
- `icon` contains the URL of a suggested icon which may be displayed to the user when indicating this result on a map
- `id` contains a unique stable identifier denoting this place. This identifier may not be used to retrieve information about this place, but can be used to consolidate data about this place, and to verify the identity of a place across separate searches. As IDs can occasionally change, it's recommended that the stored ID for a place be compared with the ID returned in later Details requests for the same place, and updated if necessary. **Note:** The `id` is now deprecated in favor of `place_id`. See the deprecation notice on this page.

- `international_phone_number` contains the place's phone number in international format. International format includes the country code, and is prefixed with the plus (+) sign. For example, the `international_phone_number` for Google's Sydney, Australia office is `+61 2 9374 4000`.
- `name` contains the human-readable name for the returned result. For `establishment` results, this is usually the canonicalized business name.
- `opening_hours` contains the following information:
  - `open_now` is a boolean value indicating if the place is open at the current time.
  - `periods[]` is an array of opening periods covering seven days, starting from Sunday, in chronological order. Each period contains:
    - `open` contains a pair of day and time objects describing when the place opens:
      - `day` a number from 0–6, corresponding to the days of the week, starting on Sunday. For example, 2 means Tuesday.
      - `time` may contain a time of day in 24-hour hhmm format. Values are in the range 0000–2359. The `time` will be reported in the place's time zone.
    - `close` may contain a pair of day and time objects describing when the place closes. **Note:** If a place is **always open**, the `close` section will be missing from the response. Clients can rely on always-open being represented as an `open` period containing `day` with value 0 and `time` with value 0000, and no `close`.
- `permanently_closed` is a boolean flag indicating whether the place has permanently shut down (value `true`). If the place is not permanently closed, the flag is absent from the response.
- `photos[]` — an array of `photo` objects, each containing a reference to an image. A Place Details request may return up to ten photos. More information about place photos and how you can use the images in your application can be found in the Place Photos documentation. A `photo` object is described as:
  - `photo_reference` — a string used to identify the photo when you perform a Photo request.
  - `height` — the maximum height of the image.
  - `width` — the maximum width of the image.
  - `html_attributions[]` — contains any required attributions. This field will always be present, but may be empty.
- `place_id`: A textual identifier that uniquely identifies a place. To retrieve information about the place, pass this identifier in the `placeId` field of a Places API request. For more information about place IDs, see the place ID overview.
- `scope`: Indicates the scope of the `place_id`. The possible values are:
  - `APP`: The place ID is recognised by your application only. This is because your application added the place, and the place has not yet passed the moderation process.
  - `GOOGLE`: The place ID is available to other applications and on Google Maps.
- `alt_ids` — An array of zero, one or more alternative place IDs for the place, with a scope related to each alternative ID. Note: This array may be empty or not present. If present, it contains the following fields:
  - `place_id` — The most likely reason for a place to have an alternative place ID is if your application adds a place and receives an application-scoped place ID, then later receives a Google-scoped place ID after passing the moderation process.
  - `scope` — The scope of an alternative place ID will always be `APP`, indicating that the alternative place ID is recognised by your application only.

  For example, let's assume your application adds a place and receives a `place_id` of `AAA` for the new place. Later, the place passes the moderation process and receives a Google-scoped `place_id` of `BBB`. From this point on, the information for this place will contain:

```
   "results" : [
     {
       "place_id" : "BBB",
       "scope" : "GOOGLE",
```

```
        "alt_ids" : [
          {
            "place_id" : "AAA",
            "scope" : "APP",
          }
        ],
      }
    ]
```

- `price_level` — The price level of the place, on a scale of 0 to 4. The exact amount indicated by a specific value will vary from region to region. Price levels are interpreted as follows:
  - `0` — Free
  - `1` — Inexpensive
  - `2` — Moderate
  - `3` — Expensive
  - `4` — Very Expensive
- `rating` contains the place's rating, from 1.0 to 5.0, based on aggregated user reviews.
- `reference` contains a token that can be used to query the Details service in future. This token may differ from the reference used in the request to the Details service. It is recommended that stored references for places be regularly updated. Although this token uniquely identifies the place, the converse is not true. A place may have many valid reference tokens. **Note:** The `reference` is now deprecated in favor of `place_id`. See the deprecation notice on this page.
- `reviews[]` a JSON array of up to five reviews. If a `language` parameter was specified in the Place Details request, the Places Service will bias the results to prefer reviews written in that language. Each review consists of several components:
  - `aspects` contains a collection of `AspectRating` objects, each of which provides a rating of a single attribute of the establishment. The first object in the collection is considered the primary aspect. Each `AspectRating` is described as:
    - `type` the name of the aspect that is being rated. The following types are supported: `appeal`, `atmosphere`, `decor`, `facilities`, `food`, `overall`, `quality` and `service`.
    - `rating` the user's rating for this particular aspect, from 0 to 3.
  - `author_name` the name of the user who submitted the review. Anonymous reviews are attributed to "A Google user".
  - `author_url` the URL to the users Google+ profile, if available.
  - `language` an IETF language code indicating the language used in the user's review. This field contains the main language tag only, and not the secondary tag indicating country or region. For example, all the English reviews are tagged as 'en', and not 'en-AU' or 'en-UK' and so on.
  - `rating` the user's overall rating for this place. This is a whole number, ranging from 1 to 5.
  - `text` the user's review. When reviewing a location with Google Places, text reviews are considered optional. Therefore, this field may by empty. Note that this field may include simple HTML markup. For example, the entity reference `&` may represent an ampersand character.
  - `time` the time that the review was submitted, measured in the number of seconds since since midnight, January 1, 1970 UTC.
- `types[]` contains an array of feature types describing the given result. See the list of supported types for more information. XML responses include multiple `<type>` elements if more than one type is assigned to the result.
- `url` contains the URL of the official Google page for this place. This will be the establishment's Google+ page if the Google+ page exists, otherwise it will be the Google-owned page that contains the best available information about the place. Applications must link to or embed this page on any screen that shows detailed results about the place to the user.

- `utc_offset` contains the number of minutes this place's current timezone is offset from UTC. For example, for places in Sydney, Australia during daylight saving time this would be 660 (+11 hours from UTC), and for places in California outside of daylight saving time this would be -480 (-8 hours from UTC).
- `vicinity` lists a simplified address for the place, including the street name, street number, and locality, but not the province/state, postal code, or country. For example, Google's Sydney, Australia office has a `vicinity` value of `48 Pirrama Road, Pyrmont`.
- `website` lists the authoritative website for this place, such as a business' homepage.

> Multidimensional ratings may not be available for all locations. If there are too few reviews then the details response will either include a legacy rating on a 1.0 to 5.0 scale (if available) or no rating at all.

Premium Data

> **Note:** Premium data features are considered experimental and subject to change.

In addition to the fields listed above, Places API enterprise customers may receive the following fields. These fields will appear as top level children of the `result` field.

- `aspects` contains a collection of `AspectRating` objects, each of which provides an aggregate rating of a single attribute of the establishment. The first object in the collection is considered the primary aspect. Each `AspectRating` is described as:
  - `type` the name of the aspect that is being rated. For example, atmosphere, service, food, overall, etc.
  - `rating` the aggregate rating for this particular aspect, from 0 to 30. Note that aggregate ratings range from 0 to 30, while ratings that appear as part of a review range from 0 to 3.
- `review_summary` includes a rich and concise review curated by Google's editorial staff. This field will be absent unless you pass the `extensions=review_summary` parameter in your details request. Note that this field may not be available in the requested language.
- `zagat_selected` indicates that the place has been selected as a Zagat quality location. The Zagat label identifies places known for their consistently high quality or that have a special or unique character.

The `sensor` Parameter

The Google Places API previously required that you include the `sensor` parameter to indicate whether your application used a sensor to determine the user's location. This parameter is no longer required.

Last updated .