

Package ‘ggmap’

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Version 2.6.1

Title Spatial Visualization with ggplot2

Description A collection of functions to visualize spatial data and models on top of static maps from various online sources (e.g Google Maps and Stamen Maps). It includes tools common to those tasks, including functions for geolocation and routing.

URL <https://github.com/dkahle/ggmap>

BugReports <https://github.com/dkahle/ggmap/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.14.0), ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0)

Imports proto, RgoogleMaps, png, plyr, reshape2, rjson, mapproj, jpeg, geosphere, digest, scales

Suggests MASS, stringr, hexbin, dplyr

License GPL-2

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

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bb2bbox

Convert a bb specification to a bbox specification

Description

In ggmap, all maps (class ggmap) have the bb attribute, a data frame bounding box specification in terms of the bottom left and top right points of the spatial extent. This function converts this specification to a named double vector (with names left, bottom, right, top) specification that is used in some querying functions (e.g. get_stamenmap).

Usage

```
bb2bbox(bb)
```

Arguments

bb a bounding box in bb format (see examples)

Value

a bounding box in bbox format (see examples)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## Not run:  cut down on R CMD check time

# grab a center/zoom map and compute its bounding box
gc <- geocode("white house, washington dc")
map <- get_map(gc)
(bb <- attr(map, "bb"))
(bbox <- bb2bbox(bb))

# use the bounding box to get a stamen map
stamMap <- get_stamenmap(bbox)

ggmap(map) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

ggmap(stamMap) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

## End(Not run)
```

Description

`calc_zoom` can calculate a zoom based on either (1) a data frame with longitude and latitude variables, (2) a longitude range and latitude range, or (3) a bounding box (bbox specification). The specification for (1) is identical to that of most R functions, for (2) simply put in a longitude range into `lon` and a latitude range into `lat`, and for (3) put the bounding box in for the `lon` argument.

Usage

```
calc_zoom(lon, lat, data, adjust = 0, f = 0.05)
```

Arguments

<code>lon</code>	longitude, see details
<code>lat</code>	latitude, see details
<code>data</code>	(optional) a data frame containing <code>lon</code> and <code>lat</code> as variables
<code>adjust</code>	number to add to the calculated zoom
<code>f</code>	argument to pass to <code>make_bbox</code>

See Also

[make_bbox](#), [bb2bbox](#)

Examples

```
# From data
calc_zoom(lon, lat, wind)

# From range
lon_range <- extendrange( wind$lon )
lat_range <- extendrange( wind$lat )
calc_zoom(lon_range, lat_range)

# From bounding box
box <- make_bbox(lon, lat, data = crime)
calc_zoom(box)
```

crime

Crime data

Description

Lightly cleaned Houston crime from January 2010 to August 2010 geocoded with Google Maps

Author(s)

Houston Police Department, City of Houston

References

<http://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/stats2.htm>

distQueryCheck

Check Google Maps Distance Matrix API query limit

Description

Check Google Maps Distance Matrix API query limit

Usage

```
distQueryCheck()
```

Value

a data frame

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/distancematrix/>

Examples

```
distQueryCheck()
```

geocode

Geocode

Description

Geocodes a location (find latitude and longitude) using either (1) the Data Science Toolkit (<http://www.datasciencetoolkit.org/about>) or (2) Google Maps. Note that when using Google you are agreeing to the Google Maps API Terms of Service at <https://developers.google.com/maps/terms>.

Usage

```
geocode(location, output = c("latlon", "latlon", "more", "all"),
  source = c("google", "dsk"), messaging = FALSE, force = ifelse(source ==
    "dsk", FALSE, TRUE), sensor = FALSE, override_limit = FALSE,
  client = "", signature = "", nameType = c("long", "short"), data)
```

```
geocodeQueryCheck(userType = "free")
```

Arguments

location	a character vector of street addresses or place names (e.g. "1600 pennsylvania avenue, washington dc" or "Baylor University")
output	amount of output, "latlon", "latlona", "more", or "all"
source	"dsk" for Data Science Toolkit or "google" for Google
messaging	turn messaging on/off
force	force online query, even if previously downloaded
sensor	whether or not the geocoding request comes from a device with a location sensor
override_limit	override the current query count (.GoogleGeocodeQueryCount)
client	client ID for business users, see https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/business/webservices/auth
signature	signature for business users, see https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/business/webservices/auth
nameType	in some cases, Google returns both a long name and a short name. this parameter allows the user to specify which to grab.
data	deprecated in 2.5, use mutate_geocode
userType	User type, "free" or "business"

Details

Note that the Google Maps api limits to 2500 queries a day. Use `geocodeQueryCheck` to determine how many queries remain.

Value

If output is "latlon", "latlona", or "more", a data frame. If all, a list.

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

[mutate_geocode](#), <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/geocoding/>

Examples

```
## Not run: # Server response can be slow; this cuts down check time.

# types of input
geocode("houston texas")
geocode("baylor university") # see known issues below
geocode("1600 pennsylvania avenue, washington dc")
geocode("the white house")
geocode(c("baylor university", "salvation army waco"))
```

```
# types of output
geocode("houston texas", output = "latlona")
geocode("houston texas", output = "more")
geocode("Baylor University", output = "more")
str(geocode("Baylor University", output = "all"))

# see how many requests we have left with google
geocodeQueryCheck()
geocode("one bear place, waco, texas")
geocode("houston texas", force = TRUE)

# known issues :
# (1) source = "dsk" can't reliably geocode colloquial place names
geocode("city hall houston")
geocode("rice university")

## End(Not run)
```

geom_leg

Single line segments with rounded ends

Description

This is ggplot2's segment with rounded ends. It's mainly included in ggmap for historical reasons.

Single line segments with rounded ends

Usage

```
geom_leg(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, stat = "identity",
  position = "identity", arrow = NULL, lineend = "round", na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA, inherit.aes = TRUE, ...)

geom_leg(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, stat = "identity",
  position = "identity", arrow = NULL, lineend = "round", na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA, inherit.aes = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	mapping
data	data
stat	stat
position	position
arrow	arrow
lineend	Line end style (round, butt, square)
na.rm	If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders .
...	...

Details

only intended for use in ggmaps package. only designed for mercator projection.

only intended for use in ggmaps package. only designed for mercator projection.

See Also

geom_segment in ggplot2, inspired by <http://spatialanalysis.co.uk/2012/02/great-maps-ggplot2/>, [route](#)

geom_segment in ggplot2, inspired by <http://spatialanalysis.co.uk/2012/02/great-maps-ggplot2/>, [route](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # removed for R CMD check speed

map <- get_map(
  location = c(-77.0425, 38.8925), # painfully picked by hand
  source = "google", zoom = 14, maptype = "satellite"
)
ggmap(map)

(legs_df <- route(
  "the white house, dc",
  "lincoln memorial washington dc",
  alternatives = TRUE
))

ggplot(data = legs_df) +
```



```

geom_leg(aes(
  x = startLon, xend = endLon,
  y = startLat, yend = endLat
)) +
coord_map()

ggplot(data = legs_df) +
  geom_leg(aes(
    x = startLon, xend = endLon,
    y = startLat, yend = endLat,
    color = route
  )) +
  coord_map()

ggmap(map) +
  geom_leg(
    aes(
      x = startLon, xend = endLon,
      y = startLat, yend = endLat
    ),
    data = legs_df, color = "red"
  )

# adding a color aesthetic errors because of a base-layer problem
# ggmap(map) +
#   geom_leg(
#     aes(
#       x = startLon, xend = endLon,
#       y = startLat, yend = endLat,
#       color = route
#     )
#   )

# this is probably the easiest hack to fix it
ggplot(data = legs_df) +
  inset_ggmap(map) +
  geom_leg(
    aes(
      x = startLon, xend = endLon,
      y = startLat, yend = endLat,
      color = route
    ),
    data = legs_df
  ) +
  coord_map()

## End(Not run)

## Not run: # removed for R CMD check speed

```

```

map <- get_map(
  location = c(-77.0425, 38.8925), # painfully picked by hand
  source = "google", zoom = 14, maptype = "satellite"
)
ggmap(map)

(legs_df <- route(
  "the white house, dc",
  "lincoln memorial washington dc",
  alternatives = TRUE
))

ggplot(data = legs_df) +
  geom_leg(aes(
    x = startLon, xend = endLon,
    y = startLat, yend = endLat
  )) +
  coord_map()

ggplot(data = legs_df) +
  geom_leg(aes(
    x = startLon, xend = endLon,
    y = startLat, yend = endLat,
    color = route
  )) +
  coord_map()

ggmap(map) +
  geom_leg(
    aes(
      x = startLon, xend = endLon,
      y = startLat, yend = endLat
    ),
    data = legs_df, color = "red"
  )

# adding a color aesthetic errors because of a base-layer problem
# ggmap(map) +
#   geom_leg(
#     aes(
#       x = startLon, xend = endLon,
#       y = startLat, yend = endLat,
#       color = route
#     )
#   )
# )

# this is probably the easiest hack to fix it
ggplot(data = legs_df) +
  inset_ggmap(map) +

```

```

geom_leg(
  aes(
    x = startLon, xend = endLon,
    y = startLat, yend = endLat,
    color = route
  ),
  data = legs_df
) +
coord_map()

## End(Not run)

```

get_cloudmademap	<i>Get a CloudMade map.</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

Description

get_cloudmademap accesses a tile server for Stamen Maps and downloads/stiches map tiles/formats a map image. This function requires an api key which can be obtained for free from <http://cloudmade.com/user/show> (defunct?). Thousands of maptypes ("styles"), including create-your-own options, are available from <http://maps.cloudmade.com/editor> (defunct).

Usage

```

get_cloudmademap(bbox = c(left = -95.80204, bottom = 29.38048, right =
-94.92313, top = 30.14344), zoom = 10, api_key, maptype = 1,
  highres = TRUE, crop = TRUE, messaging = FALSE, urlonly = FALSE,
  filename = "ggmapTemp", color = c("color", "bw"), ...)

```

Arguments

bbox	a bounding box in the format c(lowerleftlon, lowerleftlat, upperrightlon, upper-rightlat).
zoom	a zoom level
api_key	character string containing cloud made api key, see details
maptype	an integer of what cloud made calls style, see details
highres	double resolution
crop	crop raw map tiles to specified bounding box
messaging	turn messaging on/off
urlonly	return url only
filename	destination file for download (file extension added according to format)
color	color or black-and-white
...	...

Value

a ggmap object (a classed raster object with a bounding box attribute)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<http://maps.cloudmade.com/> (defunct), [ggmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # in what follows, enter your own api key

api_key <- '<your api key here>'

map <- get_cloudmademap(api_key = api_key)
ggmap(map)

map <- get_cloudmademap(maptype = 997, api_key = api_key)
ggmap(map)

## End(Not run)
```

get_googlemap

Get a Google Map.

Description

get_googlemap accesses the Google Static Maps API version 2 to download a static map. Note that in most cases by using this function you are agreeing to the Google Maps API Terms of Service at <https://developers.google.com/maps/terms>.

Usage

```
get_googlemap(center = c(lon = -95.3632715, lat = 29.7632836), zoom = 10,
  size = c(640, 640), scale = 2, format = c("png8", "gif", "jpg",
    "jpg-baseline", "png32"), maptype = c("terrain", "satellite", "roadmap",
    "hybrid"), language = "en-EN", sensor = FALSE, messaging = FALSE,
  urlonly = FALSE, filename = "ggmapTemp", color = c("color", "bw"),
  force = FALSE, where = tempdir(), archiving = FALSE, key = "", region,
  markers, path, visible, style, ...)
```

Arguments

center	the center of the map. Either a longitude/latitude numeric vector, a string address (note that the latter uses geocode with source = "google").
zoom	map zoom, an integer from 3 (continent) to 21 (building), default value 10 (city)
size	rectangular dimensions of map in pixels - horizontal x vertical - with a max of c(640, 640). this parameter is affected in a multiplicative way by scale.
scale	multiplicative factor for the number of pixels returned possible values are 1, 2, or 4 (e.g. size = c(640,640) and scale = 2 returns an image with 1280x1280 pixels). 4 is reserved for google business users only. scale also affects the size of labels as well.
format	character string providing image format - png, jpeg, and gif formats available in various flavors
maptype	character string providing google map theme. options available are "terrain", "satellite", "roadmap", and "hybrid"
language	character string providing language of map labels (for themes with them) in the format "en-EN". not all languages are supported; for those which aren't the default language is used
sensor	specifies whether the application requesting the static map is using a sensor to determine the user's location
messaging	turn messaging on/off
urlonly	return url only
filename	destination file for download (file extension added according to format)
color	color or black-and-white
force	if the map is on file, should a new map be looked up?
where	where should the file drawer be located (without terminating "/")
archiving	use archived maps. note: by changing to TRUE you agree to the one of the approved uses listed in the Google Maps API Terms of Service : http://developers.google.com/maps/terms .
key	an api_key for business users
region	borders to display as a region code specified as a two-character ccTLD ("top-level domain") value, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Internet_top-level_domains#Country_code_top-level_domains
markers	data.frame with first column longitude, second column latitude, for which google markers should be embedded in the map image, or character string to be passed directly to api
path	data.frame (or list of data.frames) with first column longitude, second column latitude, for which a single path should be embedded in the map image, or character string to be passed directly to api
visible	a location as a longitude/latitude numeric vector (or data frame with first column longitude, second latitude) or vector of character string addresses which should be visible in map extent
style	character string to be supplied directly to the api for the style argument or a named vector (see examples). this is a powerful complex specification, see https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/staticmaps/
...	...

Value

a ggmap object (a classed raster object with a bounding box attribute)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/staticmaps/>, [ggmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # to diminish run check time

get_googlemap(urlonly = TRUE)
ggmap(get_googlemap())

# markers and paths are easy to access
d <- function(x=-95.36, y=29.76, n,r,a){
  round(data.frame(
    lon = jitter(rep(x,n), amount = a),
    lat = jitter(rep(y,n), amount = a)
  ), digits = r)
}
df <- d(n=50,r=3,a=.3)
map <- get_googlemap(markers = df, path = df,, scale = 2)
ggmap(map)
ggmap(map, extent = "device") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = df, size = 3, colour = "black") +
  geom_path(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = df)

gc <- geocode("waco, texas", source = "google")
center <- as.numeric(gc)
ggmap(get_googlemap(center = center, color = "bw", scale = 2), extent = "device")

# the scale argument can be seen in the following
# (make your graphics device as large as possible)
ggmap(get_googlemap(center, scale = 1), extent = "panel") # pixelated
ggmap(get_googlemap(center, scale = 2), extent = "panel") # fine

# archiving; note that you must meet google's terms for this condition
map <- get_googlemap(archiving = TRUE)
map <- get_googlemap()
ggmap(map)

# style
map <- get_googlemap(style = c(feature = "all", element = "labels", visibility = "off"))
```

```
ggmap(map)

## End(Not run)
```

get_map	Grab a map.
---------	-------------

Description

get_map is a smart wrapper that queries the Google Maps, OpenStreetMap, Stamen Maps or Naver Map servers for a map.

Usage

```
get_map(location = c(lon = -95.3632715, lat = 29.7632836), zoom = "auto",
  scale = "auto", maptype = c("terrain", "terrain-background", "satellite",
    "roadmap", "hybrid", "toner", "watercolor", "terrain-labels", "terrain-lines",
    "toner-2010", "toner-2011", "toner-background", "toner-hybrid",
    "toner-labels", "toner-lines", "toner-lite"), source = c("google", "osm",
    "stamen", "cloudmade"), force = ifelse(source == "google", TRUE, TRUE),
  messaging = FALSE, urlonly = FALSE, filename = "ggmapTemp",
  crop = TRUE, color = c("color", "bw"), language = "en-EN", api_key)
```

Arguments

地图中心经纬度，也可以是 左下角和右上角的经纬度或 者地名字符串。	location	an address, longitude/latitude pair (in that order), or left/bottom/right/top bound- ing box
缩放比例，3-21，3表示 洲，21是建筑，10以上为城 市。	zoom	map zoom, an integer from 3 (continent) to 21 (building), default value 10 (city). openstreetmaps limits a zoom of 18, and the limit on stamen maps depends on the maptype. "auto" automatically determines the zoom for bounding box specifications, and is defaulted to 10 with center/zoom specifications. maps of the whole world currently not supported.
目测没啥用啊	scale	scale argument of get_googlemap or get_openstreetmap
地图类型： terrain: 地形图	maptype	character string providing map theme. options available are "terrain", "terrain- background", "satellite", "roadmap", and "hybrid" (google maps), "terrain", "wa- tercolor", and "toner" (stamen maps), or a positive integer for cloudmade maps (see ?get_cloudmademap)
	source	Google Maps ("google"), OpenStreetMap ("osm"), Stamen Maps ("stamen"), or CloudMade maps ("cloudmade")
	force	force new map (don't use archived version)
	messaging	turn messaging on/off

urlonly	return url only
filename	destination file for download (file extension added according to format)
crop	(stamen and cloudmade maps) crop tiles to bounding box
color	color ("color") or black-and-white ("bw")
language	language for google maps
api_key	an api key for cloudmade maps

Value

a ggmap object (a classed raster object with a bounding box attribute)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

[ggmap](#), [GetMap](#) in package [RgoogleMaps](#)

Examples

```
map <- get_map()
map
str(map)
ggmap(map)

## Not run:
# not run by check to reduce time; also,
# osm may error due to server overload

(map <- get_map(maptype = "roadmap"))
(map <- get_map(source = "osm"))
(map <- get_map(source = "stamen", maptype = "watercolor"))

map <- get_map(location = "texas", zoom = 6, source = "stamen")
ggmap(map, fullpage = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

get_navermap

Get a Naver Map

Description

get_navermap accesses the Naver Static Maps API version 1.1 to download a static map. Note that in most cases by using this function you are agreeing to the Naver Maps API Terms of Service at <http://dev.naver.com/openapi/apis/map/staticmap>.

Usage

```
get_navermap(center = c(lon = 126.9849208, lat = 37.5664519), zoom = 4,
  size = c(640, 640), format = c("png", "jpeg", "jpg"),
  crs = c("EPSG:4326", "NHN:2048", "NHN:128", "EPSG:4258", "EPSG:4162",
    "EPSG:2096", "EPSG:2097", "EPSG:2098", "EPSG:900913"),
  baselayer = c("default", "satellite"), color = c("color", "bw"),
  overlays = c("anno_satellite", "bicycle", "roadview", "traffic"), markers,
  key, uri, filename = "ggmapTemp", messaging = FALSE, urlonly = FALSE,
  force = FALSE, where = tempdir(), archiving = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

center	the center of the map. this can be longitude/latitude numeric vector.
zoom	map zoom, an integer from 1 to 14 (building), default value 10
size	rectangular dimensions of map in pixels - horizontal x vertical - with a max of c(640, 640).
format	character string providing image format - png, jpeg(jpg) formats available in various flavors
crs	Coordinate system, this currently supports EPSG:4326
baselayer	base layer, this can be either "default", "satellite".
color	color or black-and-white
overlays	overlay layers, this can be "anno_satellite", "bicycle", "roadview", "traffic".
markers	data.frame with first column longitude, second column latitude, for which naver markers should be embedded in the map image, or character string to be passed directly to api
key	key code from naver api center
uri	registered host url
filename	destination file for download (file extension added according to format)
messaging	turn messaging on/off
urlonly	return url only
force	if the map is on file, should a new map be looked up?
where	where should the file drawer be located (without terminating "/")
archiving	use archived maps. note: by changing to TRUE you agree to abide by any of the rules governing caching naver maps
...	...

Author(s)

Heewon Jeon <madjakarta@gmail.com>

See Also

<http://dev.naver.com/openapi/apis/map/staticmap/>, [ggmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# not run to reduce R CMD check time

map <- get_navermap(key="c75a09166a38196955adee04d3a51bf8", uri="www.r-project.org")
ggmap(map)

## End(Not run)
```

get_openstreetmap	<i>Get an OpenStreetMap</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------

Description

get_openstreetmap accesses a tile server for OpenStreetMap and downloads/formats a map image. This is simply a wrapper for the web-based version at <http://www.openstreetmap.org/>. If you don't know how to get the map you want, go there, navigate to the map extent that you want, click the export tab at the top of the page, and copy the information into this function.

Usage

```
get_openstreetmap(bbox = c(left = -95.80204, bottom = 29.38048, right =
  -94.92313, top = 30.14344), scale = 606250, format = c("png", "jpeg",
  "svg", "pdf", "ps"), messaging = FALSE, urlonly = FALSE,
  filename = "ggmapTemp", color = c("color", "bw"), ...)
```

Arguments

bbox	a bounding box in the format c(lowerleftlon, lowerleftlat, upperrightlon, upperrightlat)
scale	scale parameter, see http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/MinScaleDenominator . smaller scales provide a finer degree of detail, where larger scales produce more coarse detail. The scale argument is a tricky number to correctly specify. In most cases, if you get an error when downloading an openstreetmap the error is attributable to an improper scale specification. OSM_scale_lookup can help; but the best way to get in the correct range is to go to http://www.openstreetmap.org/ , navigate to the map of interest, click export at the top of the page, click 'map image' and then copy down the scale listed.
format	character string providing image format - png, jpeg, svg, pdf, and ps formats
messaging	turn messaging on/off
urlonly	return url only
filename	destination file for download (file extension added according to format)
color	color or black-and-white
...	...

Details

receive an error message from download.file with the message HTTP status '503 Service Unavailable'. You can confirm this by setting urlonly = TRUE, and then entering the URL in a web browser. the solution is either (1) change sources or (2) wait for the OSM servers to come back up.

See <http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> for license and copyright information.

Value

a ggmap object (a classed raster object with a bounding box attribute)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<http://www.openstreetmap.org/>, [ggmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# osm servers get overloaded, which can result in  
# erroneous failed checks  
  
osm <- get_openstreetmap(urlonly = TRUE)  
ggmap(osm)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

get_stamenmap

Get a Stamen Map

Description

get_stamenmap accesses a tile server for Stamen Maps and downloads/stitches map tiles/formats a map image. Note that Stamen maps don't cover the entire world, e.g. <http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/#4/30.28/-87.21>

Usage

```
get_stamenmap(bbox = c(left = -95.80204, bottom = 29.38048, right = -94.92313,  
  top = 30.14344), zoom = 10, maptype = c("terrain", "terrain-background",  
  "terrain-labels", "terrain-lines", "toner", "toner-2010", "toner-2011",  
  "toner-background", "toner-hybrid", "toner-labels", "toner-lines",  
  "toner-lite", "watercolor"), crop = TRUE, messaging = FALSE,
```

```
urlonly = FALSE, color = c("color", "bw"), force = FALSE,
where = tempdir(), ...)
```

Arguments

bbox	a bounding box in the format c(lowerleftlon, lowerleftlat, upperrightlon, upper-rightlat).
zoom	a zoom level
maptype	terrain, terrain-background, terrain-labels, terrain-lines, toner, toner-2010, toner-2011, toner-background, toner-hybrid, toner-labels, toner-lines, toner-lite, or watercolor.
crop	crop raw map tiles to specified bounding box
messaging	turn messaging on/off
urlonly	return url only
color	color or black-and-white
force	if the map is on file, should a new map be looked up?
where	where should the file drawer be located (without terminating "/")
...	...

Value

a ggmap object (a classed raster object with a bounding box attribute)

See Also

<http://maps.stamen.com/#watercolor>, [ggmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # to diminish run check time

gc <- geocode("baylor university")
google <- get_googlemap("baylor university", zoom = 15)
ggmap(google) +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 2)

bbox <- c(left = -97.132, bottom = 31.536, right = -97.105, top = 31.560)
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 13))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 15))
# ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 16))
# ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 17))

# note that the osm code may not run due to overloaded
# servers.

# various maptypes are available. bump it up to zoom = 15 for better resolution.
```

```

ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "terrain", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "terrain-background", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "terrain-labels", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "terrain-lines", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-2010", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-2011", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-background", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-hybrid", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-labels", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-lines", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "toner-lite", zoom = 14))
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 14))

ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 11), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 12), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 13), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 14), extent = "device")
# ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 15), extent = "device")
# ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 16), extent = "device")
# ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 17), extent = "device")
# ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, maptype = "watercolor", zoom = 18), extent = "device")

stamen <- get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 15)
ggmap(stamen) +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 2)

stamen <- get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 15, crop = FALSE)
ggmap(stamen) +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 2)

osm <- get_openstreetmap(bbox, scale = OSM_scale_lookup(15))
ggmap(osm) +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 2)

ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 15, maptype = "watercolor"))+
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 2)

ggmap(get_stamenmap(bbox, zoom = 15, maptype = "toner"))+
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 2)

# here's an interesting example:
us <- c(left = -125, bottom = 25.75, right = -67, top = 49)
map <- get_stamenmap(us, zoom = 5, maptype = "toner-labels")
ggmap(map)

# accuracy check - white house
gc <- geocode("the white house")

```

```

qmap("the white house", zoom = 16) +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3)

qmap("the white house", zoom = 16, source = "stamen", maptype = "terrain") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3)


# accuracy check - statue of liberty
# see https://github.com/dkahle/ggmap/issues/32

gc <- geocode("statue of liberty")

googMapZ10 <- get_googlemap(center = as.numeric(gc))
bbZ10 <- attr(googMapZ10, "bb")
stamMapZ10 <- get_stamenmap(bb2bbox(bbZ10))

ggmap(googMapZ10) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

ggmap(stamMapZ10) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )


# using a higher zoom
googMapZ15 <- get_googlemap(center = as.numeric(gc), zoom = 15)
bbZ15 <- attr(googMapZ15, "bb")
stamMapZ15 <- get_stamenmap(bb2bbox(bbZ15),
  zoom = calc_zoom(bb2bbox(bbZ15))
)

ggmap(googMapZ15) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

ggmap(stamMapZ15) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

```

```

# using a lower zoom
googMapZ5 <- get_googlemap(center = as.numeric(gc), zoom = 4)
bbZ5 <- attr(googMapZ5, "bb")
stamMapZ5 <- get_stamenmap(bb2bbox(bbZ5),
  zoom = calc_zoom(bb2bbox(bbZ5))
)

ggmap(googMapZ5) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

ggmap(stamMapZ5) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

stamMapZ5unCropped <- get_stamenmap(bb2bbox(bbZ5),
  zoom = calc_zoom(bb2bbox(bbZ5)),
  crop = FALSE)

ggmap(stamMapZ5unCropped) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3
  )

qmap(location = c(lon = -74.0445, lat = 40.68925),
  zoom = 16, source = "stamen") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = gc, colour = "red", size = 3)

## End(Not run) # end dontrun

```

ggimage

Plot an image using ggplot2

Description

ggimage is the near ggplot2 equivalent of image.

Usage

```
ggimage(mat, fullpage = TRUE, coord_equal = TRUE, scale_axes = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>mat</code>	a matrix, <code>imagematrix</code> , array, or raster (something that can be coerced by <code>as.raster</code>)
<code>fullpage</code>	should the image take up the entire viewport?
<code>coord_equal</code>	should the axes units be equal?
<code>scale_axes</code>	should the axes be <code>[0,ncol(mat)-1]x[0,nrow(mat)-1]</code> (F) or <code>[0,1]x[0,1]</code> (T)

Value

a ggplot object

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

Examples

```
img <- matrix(1:16, 4, 4)
image(img)
ggimage(t(img[,4:1]), fullpage = FALSE, scale_axes = TRUE)
ggimage(t(img[,4:1]), fullpage = FALSE)

## Not run:
# not run due to slow performance

data(hadley)
ggimage(hadley)
ggimage(hadley, coord_equal = FALSE)

x <- seq(1, 438, 15); n <- length(x)
df <- data.frame(x = x, y = -(120*(scale((x - 219)^3 - 25000*x) + rnorm(n)/2 - 3)))
qplot(x, y, data = df, geom = c('smooth','point'))
ggimage(hadley, fullpage = FALSE) +
  geom_smooth(aes(x = x, y = y), fill = I('gray60'), data = df,
    colour = I('green'), size = I(1)) +
  geom_point(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df,
    colour = I('green'), size = I(3), fill = NA)

## End(Not run)
```

gglocator

Locator for ggplots.

Description

Locator for ggplots. (Note : only accurate when extent = "normal" when using ggmap.)

Usage

```
gglocator(n = 1, message = FALSE, xexpand = c(0.05, 0),  
          yexpand = c(0.05, 0))
```

Arguments

n	number of points to locate.
message	turn messaging from grid.ls on/off
xexpand	expand argument in scale_x_continuous
yexpand	expand argument in scale_y_continuous

Value

a data frame with columns according to the x and y aesthetics

Author(s)

Tyler Rinker with help from Baptiste Auguie and StackOverflow user DWin with additions and canning by David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>. Updated by \@Nikolai-Hlubek

Examples

```
if(interactive()){  
  
  # only run for interactive sessions  
  
  df <- expand.grid(x = 0:-5, y = 0:-5)  
  (p <- qplot(x, y, data = df) +  
    annotate(geom = 'point', x = -2, y = -2, colour = 'red'))  
  gglocator()  
  
  p +  
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +  
    scale_y_continuous(expand = c(0,0))  
  gglocator(1, xexpand = c(0,0), yexpand = c(0,0))  
  
}
```

ggmap*Plot a ggmap object***Description**

ggmap plots the raster object produced by [get_map](#).

Usage

```
ggmap(ggmap, extent = "panel", base_layer, maprange = FALSE,
      legend = "right", padding = 0.02, darken = c(0, "black"), ...)
```

Arguments

ggmap	an object of class ggmap (from function get_map)
extent	how much of the plot should the map take up? "normal", "device", or "panel" (default)
base_layer	a ggplot(aes(...), ...) call; see examples
maprange	logical for use with base_layer; should the map define the x and y limits?
legend	"left", "right" (default), "bottom", "top", "bottomleft", "bottomright", "topleft", "topright", "none" (used with extent = "device")
padding	distance from legend to corner of the plot (used with legend, formerly b)
darken	vector of the form c(number, color), where number is in [0, 1] and color is a character string indicating the color of the darken. 0 indicates no darkening, 1 indicates a black-out.
...	...

Value

a ggplot object

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

[get_map](#), [qmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: map queries drag R CMD check

## extents and legends
#####
hdf <- get_map("houston, texas")
ggmap(hdf, extent = "normal")
ggmap(hdf) # extent = "panel", note qmap defaults to extent = "device"
ggmap(hdf, extent = "device")

# make some fake spatial data
mu <- c(-95.3632715, 29.7632836); nDataSets <- sample(4:10,1)
chkpts <- NULL
for(k in 1:nDataSets){
  a <- rnorm(2); b <- rnorm(2);
  si <- 1/3000 * (outer(a,a) + outer(b,b))
  chkpts <- rbind(
    chkpts,
    cbind(MASS::mvrnorm(rpois(1,50), jitter(mu, .01), si), k)
  )
}
chkpts <- data.frame(chkpts)
names(chkpts) <- c("lon", "lat", "class")
chkpts$class <- factor(chkpts$class)
qplot(lon, lat, data = chkpts, colour = class)

# show it on the map
ggmap(hdf, extent = "normal") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = class), data = chkpts, alpha = .5)

ggmap(hdf) +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = class), data = chkpts, alpha = .5)

ggmap(hdf, extent = "device") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = class), data = chkpts, alpha = .5)

theme_set(theme_bw())
ggmap(hdf, extent = "device") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = class), data = chkpts, alpha = .5)

ggmap(hdf, extent = "device", legend = "topleft") +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = class), data = chkpts, alpha = .5)

# qmplot is great for this kind of thing...
qmplot(lon, lat, data = chkpts, color = class, darken = .6)
qmplot(lon, lat, data = chkpts, geom = "density2d", color = class, darken = .6)

## maprange
```

```
#####

hdf <- get_map()
mu <- c(-95.3632715, 29.7632836)
points <- data.frame(MASS::mvrnorm(1000, mu = mu, diag(c(.1, .1))))
names(points) <- c("lon", "lat")
points$class <- sample(c("a", "b"), 1000, replace = TRUE)

ggmap(hdf) + geom_point(data = points) # maprange built into extent = panel, device
ggmap(hdf) + geom_point(aes(colour = class), data = points)

ggmap(hdf, extent = "normal") + geom_point(data = points)
# note that the following is not the same as extent = panel
ggmap(hdf, extent = "normal", maprange = TRUE) + geom_point(data = points)

# and if you need your data to run off on a extent = device (legend included)
ggmap(hdf, extent = "normal", maprange = TRUE) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = class), data = points) +
  theme_nothing(legend = TRUE) + theme(legend.position = "right")

# again, qmplot is probably more useful
qmplot(lon, lat, data = points, color = class, darken = .4, alpha = I(.6))
qmplot(lon, lat, data = points, color = class, darken = 0,
  mptype = "toner-lite"
)

## cool examples
#####

# contour overlay
ggmap(get_map(mptype = "satellite"), extent = "device") +
  stat_density2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = class), data = chkpts, bins = 5)

# adding additional content
library(grid)
baylor <- get_map("baylor university", zoom = 15, mptype = "satellite")
ggmap(baylor)

# use gglocator to find lon/lat's of interest
(clicks <- clicks <- gglocator(2) )
expand.grid(lon = clicks$lon, lat = clicks$lat)

ggmap(baylor) + theme_bw() +
  annotate("segment", x=-97.110, xend=-97.1188, y=31.5450, yend=31.5485,
    colour=I("red"), arrow = arrow(length=unit(0.3,"cm")), size = 1.5) +
  annotate("rect", xmin=-97.122, ymin=31.5439, xmax=-97.1050, ymax=31.5452,
    fill = I("white"), alpha = I(3/4)) +
  annotate("text", x=-97.113, y=31.5445, label = "Department of Statistical Science",
    colour = I("red"), size = 3.5) +
  labs(x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude") + ggtitle("Baylor University")
```

```

baylor <- get_map("baylor university", zoom = 16, maptype = "satellite")

ggmap(baylor, extent = "panel") +
  annotate("segment", x=-97.1175, xend=-97.1188, y=31.5449, yend=31.5485,
    colour=I("red"), arrow = arrow(length=unit(0.4,"cm")), size = 1.5) +
  annotate("rect", xmin=-97.122, ymin=31.5441, xmax=-97.113, ymax=31.5449,
    fill = I("white"), alpha = I(3/4)) +
  annotate("text", x=-97.1175, y=31.5445, label = "Department of Statistical Science",
    colour = I("red"), size = 4)

# a shapefile like layer
data(zips)
ggmap(get_map(maptype = "satellite", zoom = 8), extent = "device") +
  geom_polygon(aes(x = lon, y = lat, group = plotOrder),
    data = zips, colour = NA, fill = "red", alpha = .2) +
  geom_path(aes(x = lon, y = lat, group = plotOrder),
    data = zips, colour = "white", alpha = .4, size = .4)

library(plyr)
zipLabels <- ddply(zips, .(zip), function(df){
  df[,c("area", "perimeter", "zip", "lonCent", "latCent")]
})
ggmap(get_map(maptype = "satellite", zoom = 9),
  extent = "device", legend = "none", darken = .5) +
  geom_text(aes(x = lonCent, y = latCent, label = zip, size = area),
    data = zipLabels, colour = I("red")) +
  scale_size(range = c(1.5,6))

qplot(lonCent, latCent, data = zipLabels, geom = "text",
  label = zip, size = area, maptype = "toner-lite", color = I("red")
)

## crime data example
#####

# only violent crimes
violent_crimes <- subset(crime,
  offense != "auto theft" &
  offense != "theft" &
  offense != "burglary"
)

# rank violent crimes
violent_crimes$offense <-
  factor(violent_crimes$offense,
    levels = c("robbery", "aggravated assault",
      "rape", "murder")
  )

```

```

# restrict to downtown
violent_crimes <- subset(violent_crimes,
  -95.39681 <= lon & lon <= -95.34188 &
  29.73631 <= lat & lat <= 29.78400
)

# get map and bounding box
theme_set(theme_bw(16))
HoustonMap <- qmap("houston", zoom = 14, color = "bw",
  extent = "device", legend = "topleft")
HoustonMap <- ggmap(
  get_map("houston", zoom = 14, color = "bw"),
  extent = "device", legend = "topleft"
)

# the bubble chart
HoustonMap +
  geom_point(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = offense, size = offense), data = violent_crimes) +
  scale_colour_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder")) +
  scale_size_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder"),
    range = c(1.75, 6)) +
  guides(size = guide_legend(override.aes = list(size = 6))) +
  theme(
    legend.key.size = grid::unit(1.8, "lines"),
    legend.title = element_text(size = 16, face = "bold"),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 14)
  ) +
  labs(colour = "Offense", size = "Offense")

# doing it with qmplot is even easier
qmplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes, maptypes = "toner-lite",
  color = offense, size = offense, legend = "topleft"
)

# or, with styling:
qmplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes, maptypes = "toner-lite",
  color = offense, size = offense, legend = "topleft"
) +
  scale_colour_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder")) +
  scale_size_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder"),
    range = c(1.75, 6)) +
  guides(size = guide_legend(override.aes = list(size = 6))) +
  theme(
    legend.key.size = grid::unit(1.8, "lines"),
    legend.title = element_text(size = 16, face = "bold"),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 14)
  ) +
  labs(colour = "Offense", size = "Offense")

```

```

# a contour plot
HoustonMap +
  stat_density2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = offense),
    size = 3, bins = 2, alpha = 3/4, data = violent_crimes) +
  scale_colour_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder")) +
  theme(
    legend.text = element_text(size = 15, vjust = .5),
    legend.title = element_text(size = 15, face = "bold"),
    legend.key.size = grid::unit(1.8, "lines")
  )

# 2d histogram...
HoustonMap +
  stat_bin2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = offense, fill = offense),
    size = .5, bins = 30, alpha = 2/4, data = violent_crimes) +
  scale_colour_discrete("Offense",
    labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder"),
    guide = FALSE) +
  scale_fill_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder")) +
  theme(
    legend.text = element_text(size = 15, vjust = .5),
    legend.title = element_text(size = 15, face = "bold"),
    legend.key.size = grid::unit(1.8, "lines")
  )

# ... with hexagonal bins
HoustonMap +
  stat_binhex(aes(x = lon, y = lat, colour = offense, fill = offense),
    size = .5, binwidth = c(.00225, .00225), alpha = 2/4, data = violent_crimes) +
  scale_colour_discrete("Offense",
    labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder"),
    guide = FALSE) +
  scale_fill_discrete("Offense", labels = c("Robbery", "Aggravated Assault", "Rape", "Murder")) +
  theme(
    legend.text = element_text(size = 15, vjust = .5),
    legend.title = element_text(size = 15, face = "bold"),
    legend.key.size = grid::unit(1.8, "lines")
  )

# changing gears (get a color map)
houston <- get_map("houston", zoom = 14)
HoustonMap <- ggmap(houston, extent = "device", legend = "topleft")

# a filled contour plot...
HoustonMap +

```

```

stat_density2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, fill = ..level.., alpha = ..level..),
  size = 2, bins = 4, data = violent_crimes, geom = "polygon") +
scale_fill_gradient("Violent\nCrime\nDensity") +
scale_alpha(range = c(.4, .75), guide = FALSE) +
guides(fill = guide_colorbar(barwidth = 1.5, barheight = 10))

# ... with an insert

overlay <- stat_density2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, fill = ..level.., alpha = ..level..),
  bins = 4, geom = "polygon", data = violent_crimes)

HoustonMap +
  stat_density2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, fill = ..level.., alpha = ..level..),
    bins = 4, geom = "polygon", data = violent_crimes) +
  scale_fill_gradient("Violent\nCrime\nDensity") +
  scale_alpha(range = c(.4, .75), guide = FALSE) +
  guides(fill = guide_colorbar(barwidth = 1.5, barheight = 10)) +
  inset(
    grob = ggplotGrob(ggplot() + overlay +
      scale_fill_gradient("Violent\nCrime\nDensity") +
      scale_alpha(range = c(.4, .75), guide = FALSE) +
      theme_inset())
  ),
  xmin = attr(houston,"bb")$ll.lon +
    (7/10) * (attr(houston,"bb")$ur.lon - attr(houston,"bb")$ll.lon),
  xmax = Inf,
  ymin = -Inf,
  ymax = attr(houston,"bb")$ll.lat +
    (3/10) * (attr(houston,"bb")$ur.lat - attr(houston,"bb")$ll.lat)
)

## more examples
#####

# you can layer anything on top of the maps (even meaningless stuff)
df <- data.frame(
  lon = rep(seq(-95.39, -95.35, length.out = 8), each = 20),
  lat = sapply(
    rep(seq(29.74, 29.78, length.out = 8), each = 20),
    function(x) rnorm(1, x, .002)
  ),
  class = rep(letters[1:8], each = 20)
)

```



```

qplot(lon, lat, data = df, geom = "boxplot", fill = class)

HoustonMap +
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = lon, y = lat, fill = class), data = df)

## the base_layer argument - faceting
#####

df <- data.frame(
  x = rnorm(1000, -95.36258, .2),
  y = rnorm(1000, 29.76196, .2)
)

# no apparent change because ggmap sets maprange = TRUE with extent = "panel"
ggmap(get_map(), base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df)) +
  geom_point(colour = "red")

# ... but there is a difference
ggmap(get_map(), base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df), extent = "normal") +
  geom_point(colour = "red")

# maprange can fix it (so can extent = "panel")
ggmap(get_map(), maprange = TRUE, extent = "normal",
  base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df)) +
  geom_point(colour = "red")

# base_layer makes faceting possible
df <- data.frame(
  x = rnorm(10*100, -95.36258, .075),
  y = rnorm(10*100, 29.76196, .075),
  year = rep(paste("year", format(1:10)), each = 100)
)
ggmap(get_map(), base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df)) +
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(~ year)

ggmap(get_map(), base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df), extent = "device") +
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(~ year)

qmpplot(x, y, data = df)
qmpplot(x, y, data = df, facets = ~ year)

## neat faceting examples
#####

# simulated example
df <- data.frame(
  x = rnorm(10*100, -95.36258, .05),
  y = rnorm(10*100, 29.76196, .05),
  year = rep(paste("year", format(1:10)), each = 100)
)

```

```

)
for(k in 0:9){
  df$x[1:100 + 100*k] <- df$x[1:100 + 100*k] + sqrt(.05)*cos(2*pi*k/10)
  df$y[1:100 + 100*k] <- df$y[1:100 + 100*k] + sqrt(.05)*sin(2*pi*k/10)
}

ggmap(get_map(),
  base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y), data = df)) +
  stat_density2d(aes(fill = ..level.., alpha = ..level..),
    bins = 4, geom = "polygon") +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "white", mid = "orange", high = "red", midpoint = 10) +
  scale_alpha(range = c(.2, .75), guide = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(~ year)

# crime example by month
levels(violent_crimes$month) <- paste(
  toupper(substr(levels(violent_crimes$month),1,1)),
  substr(levels(violent_crimes$month),2,20), sep = ""
)
houston <- get_map(location = "houston", zoom = 14, source = "osm", color = "bw")
HoustonMap <- ggmap(houston,
  base_layer = ggplot(aes(x = lon, y = lat), data = violent_crimes)
)

HoustonMap +
  stat_density2d(aes(x = lon, y = lat, fill = ..level.., alpha = ..level..),
    bins = I(5), geom = "polygon", data = violent_crimes) +
  scale_fill_gradient2("Violent\nCrime\nDensity",
    low = "white", mid = "orange", high = "red", midpoint = 500) +
  labs(x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude") + facet_wrap(~ month) +
  scale_alpha(range = c(.2, .55), guide = FALSE) +
  ggtitle("Violent Crime Contour Map of Downtown Houston by Month") +
  guides(fill = guide_colorbar(barwidth = 1.5, barheight = 10))

## darken argument
#####
ggmap(get_map())
ggmap(get_map(), darken = .5)
ggmap(get_map(), darken = c(.5,"white"))
ggmap(get_map(), darken = c(.5,"red")) # silly, but possible

## End(Not run)

```

`ggmapplot`*Don't use this function, use ggmap.*

Description

ggmap plots the raster object produced by [get_map](#).

Usage

```
ggmapplot(ggmap, fullpage = FALSE, base_layer, maprange = FALSE,  
  expand = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>ggmap</code>	an object of class <code>ggmap</code> (from function <code>get_map</code>)
<code>fullpage</code>	logical; should the map take up the entire viewport?
<code>base_layer</code>	a <code>ggplot(aes(...), ...)</code> call; see examples
<code>maprange</code>	logical for use with <code>base_layer</code> ; should the map define the x and y limits?
<code>expand</code>	should the map extend to the edge of the panel? used with <code>base_layer</code> and <code>maprange=TRUE</code> .
<code>...</code>	...

Value

a `ggplot` object

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

[get_map](#), [qmap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
this is a deprecated function, use ggmap.  
  
## End(Not run)
```

hadley	<i>Highly unofficial ggplot2 image</i>
--------	--

Description

Highly unofficial ggplot2 image

Author(s)

Garrett Grolemund <grolemund@gmail.com>

inset	<i>Add ggplot2 insets to a map</i>
-------	------------------------------------

Description

This is identical to `ggplot2::annotation_custom` for use with `ggmap`

Usage

```
inset(grob, xmin = -Inf, xmax = Inf, ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf)
```

Arguments

<code>grob</code>	grob to display
<code>xmin, xmax</code>	x location (in data coordinates) giving horizontal location of raster
<code>ymin, ymax</code>	y location (in data coordinates) giving vertical location of raster

Details

Most useful for adding tables, inset plots, and other grid-based decorations

Note

`annotation_custom` expects the `grob` to fill the entire viewport defined by `xmin`, `xmax`, `ymin`, `ymax`. Grobs with a different (absolute) size will be center-justified in that region. `Inf` values can be used to fill the full plot panel

inset_raster	<i>Create a (ggplot2) raster layer</i>
--------------	--

Description

This is a special version of `ggplot2::annotation_raster` for use with `ggmap`. (It simply removes the requirement for cartesian coordinates.) The only difference between `inset_raster` and `inset_ggmap` is their arguments. `inset_ggmap` is simply a wrapper of `inset_raster` with `xmin`, ..., `ymax` arguments equal to the map's bounding box.

Usage

```
inset_raster(raster, xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, interpolate = TRUE)
```

```
inset_ggmap(ggmap)
```

Arguments

<code>raster</code>	raster object to display
<code>xmin</code> , <code>xmax</code>	x location (in data coordinates) giving horizontal location of raster
<code>ymin</code> , <code>ymax</code>	y location (in data coordinates) giving vertical location of raster
<code>interpolate</code>	interpolate the raster? (i.e. antialiasing)
<code>ggmap</code>	a <code>ggmap</code> object, see get_map

Examples

```
# see ?bb2bbox
```

legs2route	<i>Convert a leg-structured route to a route-structured route</i>
------------	---

Description

Convert a leg-structured route to a route-structured route

Usage

```
legs2route(legsdf)
```

Arguments

<code>legsdf</code>	a legs-structured route, see route
---------------------	--

See Also

geom_path in ggplot2

Examples

```
## Not run:

(legs_df <- route("houston","galveston"))
legs2route(legs_df)
(legs_df <- route(
  "marrs mclean science, baylor university",
  "220 south 3rd street, waco, tx 76701", # ninfa's
  alternatives = TRUE))

legs2route(legs_df)


from <- "houson, texas"
to <- "waco, texas"
legs_df <- route(from, to)


qmap("college station, texas", zoom = 8) +
  geom_segment(
    aes(x = startLon, y = startLat, xend = endLon, yend = endLat),
    colour = "red", size = 1.5, data = legs_df
  )
# notice boxy ends

qmap("college station, texas", zoom = 8) +
  geom_leg(
    aes(x = startLon, y = startLat, xend = endLon, yend = endLat),
    colour = "red", size = 1.5, data = legs_df
  )
# notice overshooting ends

route_df <- legs2route(legs_df)
qmap("college station, texas", zoom = 8) +
  geom_path(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat),
    colour = "red", size = 1.5, data = route_df, lineend = "round"
  )


## End(Not run)
```

LonLat2XY*Convert a lon/lat coordinate to a tile coordinate*

Description

Convert a lon/lat coordinate to a tile coordinate for a given zoom. Decimal tile coordinates (x, y) are reported.

Usage

```
LonLat2XY(lon_deg, lat_deg, zoom, xpix = 256, ypix = 256)
```

Arguments

lon_deg	longitude in degrees
lat_deg	latitude in degrees
zoom	zoom
xpix	width of tile in pixels
ypix	length of tile in pixels

Value

a data frame with columns X, Y, x, y

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>, based on function LatLon2XY by Markus Loecher, Sense Networks <markus@sensenetWORKS.com> in package RgoogleMaps

See Also

http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Slippy_map_tilenames

Examples

```
## Not run:  
gc <- geocode('baylor university')  
LonLat2XY(gc$lon, gc$lat, 10)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

make_bbox	<i>Compute a bounding box</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Compute a bounding box for a given longitude / latitude collection.

Usage

```
make_bbox(lon, lat, data, f = 0.05)
```

Arguments

lon	longitude
lat	latitude
data	(optional) a data frame containing lon and lat as variables
f	number specifying the fraction by which the range should be extended

Examples

```
make_bbox(lon, lat, data = crime)

(lon <- sample(crime$lon, 10))
(lat <- sample(crime$lat, 10))
make_bbox(lon, lat)
make_bbox(lon, lat, f = .10) # bigger box
```

mapdist	<i>Compute map distances using Google</i>
---------	---

Description

Compute map distances using Google Maps. Note that in most cases by using this function you are agreeing to the Google Maps API Terms of Service at <https://developers.google.com/maps/terms>.

Usage

```
mapdist(from, to, mode = c("driving", "walking", "bicycling"),
  output = c("simple", "all"), messaging = FALSE, sensor = FALSE,
  language = "en-EN", override_limit = FALSE)
```


Arguments

from	name of origin addresses in a data frame (vector accepted)
to	name of destination addresses in a data frame (vector accepted)
mode	driving, bicycling, or walking
output	amount of output
messaging	turn messaging on/off
sensor	whether or not the geocoding request comes from a device with a location sensor
language	language
override_limit	override the current query count (.GoogleDistQueryCount)

Details

if parameters from and to are specified as geographic coordinates, they are reverse geocoded with revgeocode. note that the google maps api limits to 2500 element queries a day.

Value

a data frame (output="simple") or all of the geocoded information (output="all")

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/distancematrix/>

Examples

```
## Not run:  online queries draw R CMD check times

mapdist("waco, texas", "houston, texas")

from <- c("houston, texas", "dallas")
to <- "waco, texas"
mapdist(from, to)
mapdist(from, to, mode = "bicycling")
mapdist(from, to, mode = "walking")

from <- c("houston", "houston", "dallas")
to <- c("waco, texas", "san antonio", "houston")
mapdist(from, to)

# geographic coordinates are accepted as well
(wh <- as.numeric(geocode("the white house, dc"))))
(lm <- as.numeric(geocode("lincoln memorial washington dc")))
```

```
mapdist(wh, lm, mode = "walking")
distQueryCheck()
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

mutate_geocode*Geocode a dataset*

Description

`mutate_geocode` geocodes a data frame and appends the new information to the data frame provided.

Usage

```
mutate_geocode(data, location, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data frame
<code>location</code>	a character string specifying a location of interest (e.g. "Baylor University")
<code>...</code>	arguments to pass to geocode

Value

data with geocoded information appended as columns

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

[geocode](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  address = c("1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC", "", "houston texas"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

## Not run: # Server response can be slow; this cuts down check time.
mutate_geocode(df, address)
```

```
library(dplyr)
df %>% mutate_geocode(address)

## End(Not run)
```

OSM_scale_lookup	<i>Look up OpenStreetMap scale for a given zoom level.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Look up OpenStreetMap scale for a given zoom level.

Usage

```
OSM_scale_lookup(zoom = 10)
```

Arguments

zoom	google zoom
------	-------------

Details

The calculation of an appropriate OSM scale value for a given zoom level is a complicated task. For details, see <http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/FAQ> or <http://almien.co.uk/OSM/Tools/Scale/>.

Value

scale

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

Examples

```
OSM_scale_lookup(zoom = 3)
OSM_scale_lookup(zoom = 10)

## Not run:
# these can take a long time or are prone to crashing
# if the osm server load is too high

# these maps are were the ones used to tailor fit the scale
# the zooms were fixed
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 3, source = 'osm', scale = 47500000), extent = "device")
```

```

ggmap(get_map(zoom = 4, source = 'osm', scale = 32500000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 5, source = 'osm', scale = 15000000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 6, source = 'osm', scale = 10000000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 7, source = 'osm', scale = 5000000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 8, source = 'osm', scale = 2800000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 9, source = 'osm', scale = 1200000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 10, source = 'osm', scale = 575000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 11, source = 'osm', scale = 220000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 12, source = 'osm', scale = 110000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 13, source = 'osm', scale = 70000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 14, source = 'osm', scale = 31000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 15, source = 'osm', scale = 15000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 16, source = 'osm', scale = 7500), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 17, source = 'osm', scale = 4000), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 18, source = 'osm', scale = 2500), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 19, source = 'osm', scale = 1750), extent = "device")
ggmap(get_map(zoom = 20, source = 'osm', scale = 1000), extent = "device")

# the USA
lonR <- c(1.01, .99)*c(-124.73, -66.95)
latR <- c(.99, 1.01)*c(24.52, 49.38)
qmap(lonR = lonR, latR = latR, source = 'osm', scale = 325E5)

## End(Not run)

```

print.ggmap

Print a map

Description

Print a console description of a map

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ggmap'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of class `ggmap`
 ... additional parameters

Value

Invisible string of the printed object.

Examples

```
get_map()  
ggmap(get_map())
```

qmap

Quick map plot

Description

qmap is a wrapper for [ggmap](#) and [get_map](#).

Usage

```
qmap(location = "houston", ...)
```

Arguments

location	character; location of interest
...	stuff to pass to ggmap and get_map .

Value

a ggplot object

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

[ggmap](#) and [get_map](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# these examples have been excluded for checking efficiency  
  
qmap(location = "baylor university")  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14)  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, source = "osm")  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, source = "osm", scale = 20000)  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "satellite")  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "hybrid")  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "toner", source = "stamen")  
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "watercolor", source = "stamen")
```

```

qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "terrain-background", source = "stamen")
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "toner-lite", source = "stamen")

api_key <- "<your api key here>"
qmap(location = "baylor university", zoom = 14, maptype = "15434",
      source = "cloudmade", api_key = api_key)

wh <- geocode("the white house")
qmap("the white house", maprange = TRUE,
     base_layer = ggplot(aes(x=lon, y=lat), data = wh)) +
  geom_point()

## End(Not run)

```

qmpplot

Quick map plot

Description

qmpplot is the ggmap equivalent to the ggplot2 function qplot and allows for the quick plotting of maps with data/models/etc.

Usage

```

qmpplot(x, y, ..., data, zoom, source = "stamen", maptype = "toner-lite",
        extent = "device", legend = "right", padding = 0.02, force = FALSE,
        darken = c(0, "black"), mapcolor = "color", facets = NULL,
        margins = FALSE, geom = "auto", stat = list(NULL),
        position = list(NULL), xlim = c(NA, NA), ylim = c(NA, NA),
        main = NULL, f = 0.05, xlab = "Longitude", ylab = "Latitude")

```

Arguments

x	longitude values
y	latitude values
...	other aesthetics passed for each layer
data	data frame to use (optional). If not specified, will create one, extracting vectors from the current environment.
zoom	map zoom, see get_map
source	map source, see get_map
maptype	map type, see get_map
extent	how much of the plot should the map take up? "normal", "panel", or "device" (default)

legend	"left", "right" (default), "bottom", "top", "bottomleft", "bottomright", "topleft", "topright", "none" (used with extent = "device")
padding	distance from legend to corner of the plot (used with extent = "device")
force	force new map (don't use archived version)
darken	vector of the form c(number, color), where number is in [0, 1] and color is a character string indicating the color of the darken. 0 indicates no darkening, 1 indicates a black-out.
mapcolor	color ("color") or black-and-white ("bw")
facets	faceting formula to use. Picks facet_wrap or facet_grid depending on whether the formula is one sided or two-sided
margins	whether or not margins will be displayed
geom	character vector specifying geom to use. defaults to "point"
stat	character vector specifying statistics to use
position	character vector giving position adjustment to use
xlim	limits for x axis
ylim	limits for y axis
main	character vector or expression for plot title
f	number specifying the fraction by which the range should be extended
xlab	character vector or expression for x axis label
ylab	character vector or expression for y axis label

Examples

```
## Not run: # these are skipped to conserve R check time

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = crime)

# only violent crimes
violent_crimes <- subset(crime,
  offense != "auto theft" &
  offense != "theft" &
  offense != "burglary"
)

# rank violent crimes
violent_crimes$offense <- factor(
  violent_crimes$offense,
  levels = c("robbery", "aggravated assault", "rape", "murder")
)

# restrict to downtown
violent_crimes <- subset(violent_crimes,
  -95.39681 <= lon & lon <= -95.34188 &
  29.73631 <= lat & lat <= 29.78400
)
```

```

)

theme_set(theme_bw())

qplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes, colour = offense,
      size = I(3.5), alpha = I(.6), legend = "topleft")

qplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes, geom = c("point", "density2d"))
qplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes) + facet_wrap(~ offense)
qplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes, extent = "panel") + facet_wrap(~ offense)
qplot(lon, lat, data = violent_crimes, extent = "panel", colour = offense, darken = .4) +
  facet_wrap(~ month)

qplot(long, lat, xend = long + delta_long,
      color = I("red"), yend = lat + delta_lat, data = seals,
      geom = "segment", zoom = 5)

qplot(long, lat, xend = long + delta_long, maptype = "watercolor",
      yend = lat + delta_lat, data = seals,
      geom = "segment", zoom = 6)

qplot(lon, lat, data = wind, size = I(.5), alpha = I(.5)) +
  ggtitle("NOAA Wind Report Sites")

# thin down data set...
s <- seq(1, 227, 8)
thinwind <- subset(wind,
  lon %in% unique(wind$lon)[s] &
  lat %in% unique(wind$lat)[s]
)

# for some reason adding arrows to the following plot bugs
theme_set(theme_bw(18))

qplot(lon, lat, data = thinwind, geom = "tile", fill = spd, alpha = spd,
      legend = "bottomleft") +
  geom_leg(aes(xend = lon + delta_lon, yend = lat + delta_lat)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2("Wind Speed\nand\nDirection",
    low = "green", mid = scales::muted("green"), high = "red") +
  scale_alpha("Wind Speed\nand\nDirection", range = c(.1, .75)) +
  guides(fill = guide_legend(), alpha = guide_legend())

## kriging
#####
# the below examples show kriging based on undeclared packages
# to better comply with CRAN's standards, we remove it from

```



```
# executing, but leave the code as a kind of case-study
# they also require the rgdal library

library(lattice)
library(sp)
library(rgdal)

# load in and format the meuse dataset (see bivand, pebesma, and gomez-rubio)
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- c("x", "y")
proj4string(meuse) <- CRS("+init=epsg:28992")
meuse <- spTransform(meuse, CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"))

# plot
plot(meuse)

m <- data.frame(slot(meuse, "coords"), slot(meuse, "data"))
names(m)[1:2] <- c("lon", "lat")

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = m)
qmpplot(lon, lat, data = m, zoom = 14)

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = m, size = zinc,
        zoom = 14, source = "google", maptype = "satellite",
        alpha = I(.75), color = I("green"),
        legend = "topleft", darken = .2
) + scale_size("Zinc (ppm)")

# load in the meuse.grid dataset (looking toward kriging)
library(gstat)
data(meuse.grid)
coordinates(meuse.grid) <- c("x", "y")
proj4string(meuse.grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:28992")
meuse.grid <- spTransform(meuse.grid, CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"))

# plot it
plot(meuse.grid)

mg <- data.frame(slot(meuse.grid, "coords"), slot(meuse.grid, "data"))
names(mg)[1:2] <- c("lon", "lat")

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), zoom = 14, legend = "topleft") +
  geom_point(aes(size = zinc), data = m, color = "green") +
  scale_size("Zinc (ppm)")
```

```
# interpolate at unobserved locations (i.e. at meuse.grid points)
# pre-define scale for consistency
scale <- scale_color_gradient("Predicted\nZinc (ppm)",
  low = "green", high = "red", lim = c(100, 1850)
)
```

```
# inverse distance weighting
idw <- idw(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse, meuse.grid, idp = 2.5)
mg$idw <- exp(slot(idw, "data")$var1.pred)

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), color = idw,
  zoom = 14, legend = "topleft", alpha = I(.75), darken = .4
) + scale
```

```
# linear regression
lin <- krige(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse, meuse.grid, degree = 1)
mg$lin <- exp(slot(idw, "lin")$var1.pred)

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), color = lin,
  zoom = 14, legend = "topleft", alpha = I(.75), darken = .4
) + scale
```

```
# trend surface analysis
tsa <- krige(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse, meuse.grid, degree = 2)
mg$tsa <- exp(slot(tsa, "data")$var1.pred)

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), color = tsa,
  zoom = 14, legend = "topleft", alpha = I(.75), darken = .4
) + scale
```

```
# ordinary kriging
vgram <- variogram(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse) # plot(vgram)
vgramFit <- fit.variogram(vgram, vgm(1, "Exp", .2, .1))
ordKrige <- krige(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse, meuse.grid, vgramFit)
mg$ordKrige <- exp(slot(ordKrige, "data")$var1.pred)

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), color = ordKrige,
  zoom = 14, legend = "topleft", alpha = I(.75), darken = .4
) + scale
```

```

# universal kriging
vgram <- variogram(log(zinc) ~ 1, meuse) # plot(vgram)
vgramFit <- fit.variogram(vgram, vgm(1, "Exp", .2, .1))
univKrige <- krige(log(zinc) ~ sqrt(dist), meuse, meuse.grid, vgramFit)
mg$univKrige <- exp(slot(univKrige, "data")$var1.pred)

qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), color = univKrige,
  zoom = 14, legend = "topleft", alpha = I(.75), darken = .4
) + scale

# adding observed data layer
qmpplot(lon, lat, data = mg, shape = I(15), color = univKrige,
  zoom = 14, legend = "topleft", alpha = I(.75), darken = .4
) +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat, size = zinc),
    data = m, shape = 1, color = "black"
  ) +
  scale +
  scale_size("Observed\nLog Zinc")

## End(Not run) # end dontrun

```

revgeocode

Reverse geocode

Description

reverse geocodes a longitude/latitude location using Google Maps. Note that in most cases by using this function you are agreeing to the Google Maps API Terms of Service at <https://developers.google.com/maps/terms>.

Usage

```

revgeocode(location, output = c("address", "more", "all"),
  messaging = FALSE, sensor = FALSE, override_limit = FALSE,
  client = "", signature = "")

```

Arguments

location a location in longitude/latitude format

output	amount of output
messaging	turn messaging on/off
sensor	whether or not the geocoding request comes from a device with a location sensor
override_limit	override the current query count (.GoogleGeocodeQueryCount)
client	client ID for business users, see https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/business/webservices
signature	signature for business users, see https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/business/webservices

Details

note that the google maps api limits to 2500 queries a day.

Value

depends (at least an address)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/geocoding/>

Examples

```
## Not run: # Server response can be slow; this cuts down check time.

( gc <- as.numeric(geocode('Baylor University')) )
revgeocode(gc)
revgeocode(gc, output = 'more')
revgeocode(gc, output = 'all')
geocodeQueryCheck()

## End(Not run)
```

route

Grab a route from Google

Description

Grab a route from Google. Note that in most cases by using this function you are agreeing to the Google Maps API Terms of Service at <https://developers.google.com/maps/terms>.

Usage

```
route(from, to, mode = c("driving", "walking", "bicycling", "transit"),
      structure = c("legs", "route"), output = c("simple", "all"),
      alternatives = FALSE, messaging = FALSE, sensor = FALSE,
      override_limit = FALSE)
```

Arguments

from	name of origin addresses in a data frame (vector accepted)
to	name of destination addresses in a data frame (vector accepted)
mode	driving, bicycling, walking, or transit
structure	structure of output, see examples
output	amount of output
alternatives	should more than one route be provided?
messaging	turn messaging on/off
sensor	whether or not the geocoding request comes from a device with a location sensor
override_limit	override the current query count (.GoogleRouteQueryCount)

Value

a data frame (output="simple") or all of the geocoded information (output="all")

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/directions/>, [legs2route](#), [routeQueryCheck](#), [geom_leg](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # to cut down on check time

from <- "houson, texas"
to <- "waco, texas"
route_df <- route(from, to, structure = "route")
qmap("college station, texas", zoom = 8) +
  geom_path(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat), colour = "red", size = 1.5,
    data = route_df, lineend = "round"
  )

qmap("college station, texas", zoom = 6) +
  geom_path(
    aes(x = lon, y = lat), colour = "red", size = 1.5,
```

```
    data = route_df, lineend = "round"
  )
routeQueryCheck()
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

routeQueryCheck	<i>Check Google Maps Directions API query limit</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Check Google Maps Directions API query limit

Usage

```
routeQueryCheck()
```

Value

a data frame

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

See Also

<https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/directions/>

Examples

```
## Not run:
routeQueryCheck()

## End(Not run)
```

theme_inset	<i>Make a ggplot2 inset theme.</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

Description

theme_inset is a ggplot2 theme geared towards making inset plots.

Usage

```
theme_inset(base_size = 12)
```

Arguments

base_size base size, not used.

Value

a ggplot2 theme (i.e., a list of class options).

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
## Not run:

n <- 50
df <- expand.grid(x = 1:n, y = 1:n)[sample(n^2, .5*n^2),]
qplot(x, y, data = df, geom = 'tile')
qplot(x, y, data = df, geom = 'tile') + theme_nothing()

qplot(1:10, 1:10) +
  annotation_custom(
    grob = ggplotGrob(qplot(1:10, 1:10)),
    8, Inf, -Inf, 2
  )

qplot(1:10, 1:10) +
  annotation_custom(
    grob = ggplotGrob(qplot(1:10, 1:10) + theme_nothing()),
    8, Inf, -Inf, 2
  )

qplot(1:10, 1:10) +
  annotation_custom(
    grob = ggplotGrob(qplot(1:10, 1:10) + theme_inset()),
    8, Inf, -Inf, 2
  )
```

```
)

## End(Not run)
```

theme_nothing	<i>Make a blank ggplot2 theme.</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

theme_nothing simply strips all thematic element in ggplot2.

Usage

```
theme_nothing(base_size = 12, legend = FALSE)
```

Arguments

base_size	base size, not used.
legend	should the legend be included?

Value

a ggplot2 theme (i.e., a list of class options).

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>

Examples

```
# no legend example
n <- 50
df <- expand.grid(x = 1:n,y = 1:n)[sample(n^2,.5*n^2),]
p <- qplot(x, y, data = df, geom = 'tile')
p
p + theme_nothing()
p + theme_nothing(legend = TRUE) # no difference
p +
  scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +
  scale_y_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +
  theme_nothing()

# legend example
```



```

df$class <- factor(sample(0:1, .5*n^2, replace = TRUE))
p <- qplot(x, y, data = df, geom = "tile", fill = class)
p
p + theme_nothing()
p + theme_nothing(legend = TRUE)

p <- p +
  scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +
  scale_y_continuous(expand = c(0,0))
p
p + theme_nothing()
p + theme_nothing(legend = TRUE)

```

wind

Wind data from Hurricane Ike

Description

Wind data from Hurricane Ike

Details

Powell, M. D., S. H. Houston, L. R. Amat, and N Morisseau-Leroy, 1998: The HRD real-time hurricane wind analysis system. J. Wind Engineer. and Indust. Aerodyn. 77&78, 53-64

Author(s)

Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory (AOML), a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

References

http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/Storm_pages/ike2008/wind.html

XY2LonLat

Convert a tile coordinate to a lon/lat coordinate

Description

Convert a tile coordinate to a lon/lat coordinate for a given zoom. Decimal tile coordinates are accepted.

Usage

```
XY2LonLat(X, Y, zoom, x = 0, y = 0, xpix = 255, ypix = 255)
```

Arguments

X	horizontal map-tile coordinate (0 is map-left)
Y	vertical map-tile coordinate (0 is map-top)
zoom	zoom
x	within tile x (0 is tile-left)
y	within tile y (0 is tile-top)
xpix	width of tile in pixels
ypix	length of tile in pixels

Value

a data frame with columns lon and lat (in degrees)

Author(s)

David Kahle <david.kahle@gmail.com>, based on function XY2LatLon by Markus Loecher, Sense Networks <markus@sensenetworks.com> in package RgoogleMaps

See Also

http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Slippy_map_tilenames

Examples

```
## Not run:
XY2LonLat(480, 845, zoom = 11)
XY2LonLat(0, 0, zoom = 1)
XY2LonLat(0, 0, 255, 255, zoom = 1)
XY2LonLat(0, 0, 255, 255, zoom = 1)

## End(Not run)
```

zip	<i>Zip code data for the Greater Houston Metropolitan Area from the 2000 census</i>
-----	---

Description

Zip code data for the Greater Houston Metropolitan Area from the 2000 census

Author(s)

U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, Cartographic Products Management Branch

References

Downloaded from <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/z52000.html> (now defunct).

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