Package: RgoogleMaps (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Overlays on Static Maps

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Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports graphics, stats, utils, grDevices, methods, png

Suggests PBSmapping, RColorBrewer, leaflet, jpeg, RCurl

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URL https://github.com/markusloecher/rgooglemaps/blob/master/rgooglemaps/www/QuickTutorial.html

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Description Serves two purposes: (i) Provide a comfortable R interface to query the Google server for static maps, and (ii) Use the map as a background image to overlay plots within R. This requires proper coordinate scaling.

License GPL

LazyLoad yes

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository https://markusloecher.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/cran/RgoogleMaps

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 392f74799555da9d9fb105874ce44eaffb439ca2

Contents

`AddAlpha` *add alpha level to color that lacks one*

Description

add alpha level to color that lacks one

Usage

```
AddAlpha(plotclr, alpha = 0.5, verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

plotclr	color to be modified
alpha	alpha level
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

modified color with alpha value

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
#example:

#require(RColorBrewer)

if (requireNamespace("RColorBrewer", quietly = TRUE)) {

  plotclr <- RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(8,"YlOrRd")

  plotclr = AddAlpha(plotclr,0.5)

} else {

  print("package RColorBrewer must be installed for this example")

}
```

ColorMap *Plot Levels of a Variable in a Colour-Coded Map*

Description

Plot Levels of a Variable in a Colour-Coded Map

Usage

```
ColorMap(values, map = NULL, polys = NULL, log = FALSE,

    nclr = 7, include.legend = list(TRUE), round = 3,

    brks = NULL, legend = NULL, location = "topright",

    rev = FALSE, alpha = 0.5, GRAY = FALSE, palette = c("YlOrRd",

        "RdYlGn", "Spectral")[1], textInPolys = NULL,

    ...)
```

Arguments

values	variable to plot
map	map object
polys	an object of class SpatialPolygons (See SpatialPolygons-class
log	boolean of whether to plot values on log scale
nclr	number of colour-levels to use
include.legend	boolean of whether to include legend
round	number of digits to round to in legend
brks	if desired, pre-specified breaks for legend
legend	if desired, a pre-specified legend
location	location of legend
rev	boolean of whether to reverse colour scheme (darker colours for smaller values)
alpha	alpha value of colors
GRAY	boolean: if TRUE, use gray scale instead
palette	palette to choose from RColorBrewer
textInPolys	text to be displayed inside polygons. This can be a column names for values
...	extra args to pass to PlotPolysOnStaticMap

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  data("NYleukemia", envir = environment())

  population <- NYleukemia$data$population

  cases <- NYleukemia$data$cases

  mapNY <- GetMap(center=c(lat=42.67456,lon=-76.00365), destfile = "NYstate.png",

                  maptype = "mobile", zoom=9)

  ColorMap(100*cases/population, mapNY, NYleukemia$spatial.polygon, add = FALSE,

           alpha = 0.35, log = TRUE, location = "topleft")

}

  #ColorMap(100*cases/population, map=NULL, NYleukemia$spatial.polygon)
```

`columbus` *Columbus OH spatial analysis data set*

Description

The `columbus` data frame has 49 rows and 22 columns. Unit of analysis: 49 neighbourhoods in Columbus, OH, 1980 data. In addition the data set includes a `polylist` object `polys` with the boundaries of the neighbourhoods, a matrix of polygon centroids `coords`, and `col.gal.nb`, the neighbours list from an original GAL-format file. The matrix `bbs` is DEPRECATED, but retained for other packages using this data set.

Usage

```
data(columbus)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

AREA computed by ArcView

PERIMETER computed by ArcView

COLUMBUS. internal polygon ID (ignore)

COLUMBUS.I another internal polygon ID (ignore)

POLYID yet another polygon ID

NEIG neighborhood id value (1-49); conforms to id value used in Spatial Econometrics book.

HOVAL housing value (in $1,000)

INC household income (in $1,000)

CRIME residential burglaries and vehicle thefts per thousand households in the neighborhood

OPEN open space in neighborhood

PLUMB percentage housing units without plumbing

DISCBD distance to CBD

X x coordinate (in arbitrary digitizing units, not polygon coordinates)

Y y coordinate (in arbitrary digitizing units, not polygon coordinates)

NSA north-south dummy (North=1)

NSB north-south dummy (North=1)

EW east-west dummy (East=1)

CP core-periphery dummy (Core=1)

THOUS constant=1,000

NEIGNO NEIG+1,000, alternative neighborhood id value

Details

The row names of `columbus` and the `region.id` attribute of `polys` are set to `columbus$NEIGNO`.

Note

All source data files prepared by Luc Anselin, Spatial Analysis Laboratory, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Source

Anselin, Luc. 1988. Spatial econometrics: methods and models. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic, Table 12.1 p. 189.

Examples

```
#library(maptools)
#columbus <- readShapePoly(system.file("etc/shapes/columbus.shp",
# package="spdep")[1])
#col.gal.nb <- read.gal(system.file("etc/weights/columbus.gal",
# package="spdep")[1])
```

`degreeAxis` *axis with degrees*

Description

add an axis with degree labels

Usage

```
degreeAxis(side, at = NULL, labels, MyMap, ...)
```

Arguments

`side`	integer; see axis
`at`	numeric; if missing, axTicks is called for nice values; see axis
`labels`	character; if omitted labels are constructed with degree symbols, ending in N/S/E/W; in case of negative degrees, sign is reversed and S or W is added; see axis
`MyMap`	optional map object to be passed
`...`	optional arguments to axis

Value

axis is plotted on current graph

Note

decimal degrees are used if variation is small, instead of minutes and seconds

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
xy = cbind(x = 2 * runif(100) - 1, y = 2 * runif(100) - 1)

plot(xy,xlim=c(-1,1),ylim=c(-1,1))

degreeAxis(1)

degreeAxis(2, at = c(-1,-0.5,0,0.5,1))
```

---

genStaticMap *generates a "static map" from map tiles by "stitching" them together*

Description

necssary because the Google static maps API requires a key now

Usage

```
genStaticMap(center, zoom = 15, size = c(640, 640),

    destfile = tempfile("staticMap", fileext = ".png"),

    type = c("google", "google-m", "google-s", "osm",

        "osm-hot", "stamen-toner", "stamen-terrain",

        "stamen-watercolor")[1], urlBase = "http://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=m",

    tileDir = "/tmp/", tileExt = ".png", verbose = 0,

    ...)
```

Arguments

center	optional center

zoom	zoom
size	size (in pixels) of "stitched" map
destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on NEWMAP.
type	choice of tile server
urlBase	tileserver URL, alternatives would be "http://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/", "http://tile.stamen.com/toner/","h
tileDir	map tiles can be stored in a local directory, e.g. "~/mapTiles/Google/"
tileExt	image type of tile
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to FUN

Value

list with tiles

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  lat = c(40.702147,40.718217,40.711614);

  lon = c(-74.012318,-74.015794,-73.998284);

  center = c(mean(lat), mean(lon));

  zoom <- min(MaxZoom(range(lat), range(lon)));

  bb=qbbox(lat,lon)



  mt = GetMapTiles(latR =bb$latR , lonR=bb$lonR,zoom=zoom,verbose=1)

  PlotOnMapTiles(mt,lat=lat,lon=lon,pch=20,col=c('red', 'blue', 'green'),cex=2)
```

```
  mt = GetMapTiles(latR =bb$latR , lonR=bb$lonR,zoom=zoom,

                   tileDir= "~/mapTiles/Google/")

  PlotOnMapTiles(mt,lat=lat,lon=lon,pch=20,col=c('red', 'blue', 'green'),cex=2)



}
```

`geosphere_mercator` *Transform longitude/latiude points to the Mercator projection.*

Description

From `geosphere::mercator`

Usage

```
geosphere_mercator(p, inverse = FALSE, r = 6378137)
```

Arguments

`p`	longitude/latitude of point(s). Can be a vector of two numbers, a matrix of 2 columns (first one is longitude, second is latitude)
`inverse`	Logical. If TRUE, do the inverse projection (from Mercator to longitude/latitude
`r`	Numeric. Radius of the earth; default = 6378137 m

Value

Mercator projection of lon/lat points

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

GetBingMap *download a static map from the Microsoft map tile server*

Description

Query the Google server for a static map tile, defined primarily by its center and zoom. Many additional arguments allow the user to customize the map tile.

Usage

```
GetBingMap(center = c(lat = 42, lon = -76), mapArea = c(45.219,
    -122.325, 47.61, -122.107), size = c(640, 640),
    destfile, zoom = 12, markers, path = "", maptype = c("Road",
        "Aerial", "AerialWithLabels")[1], format = c("png",
        "gif", "jpg", "jpg-baseline", "png8", "png32")[1],
    extraURL = "", RETURNIMAGE = TRUE, GRAYSCALE = FALSE,
    NEWMAP = TRUE, SCALE = 1, apiKey = NULL, verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

center	optional center (lat first,lon second)
mapArea	A rectangular area specified as a bounding box (ll,ur). Required when a center point or set of route points are not specified
size	desired size of the map tile image. defaults to maximum size returned by the Gogle server, which is 640x640 pixels
destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on NEWMAP.
zoom	Google maps zoom level.
markers	(optional) defines one or more markers to attach to the image at specified locations. This parameter takes a string of marker definitions separated by the pipe character (|)

path	(optional) defines a single path of two or more connected points to overlay on the image at specified locations. This parameter takes a string of point definitions separated by the pipe character (|)
maptype	defines the type of map to construct. See https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff701724.aspx
format	(optional) defines the format of the resulting image. By default, the Static Maps API creates GIF images. There are several possible formats including GIF, JPEG and PNG types. Which format you use depends on how you intend to present the image. JPEG typically provides greater compression, while GIF and PNG provide greater detail. This version supports only PNG.
extraURL	custom URL suffix
RETURNIMAGE	return image yes/no default: TRUE
GRAYSCALE	Boolean toggle; if TRUE the colored map tile is rendered into a black & white image, see RGB2GRAY
NEWMAP	if TRUE, query the Google server and save to destfile, if FALSE load from destfile.
SCALE	use the API's scale parameter to return higher-resolution map images. The scale value is multiplied with the size to determine the actual output size of the image in pixels, without changing the coverage area of the map
apiKey	optional API key (allows for higher rate of downloads)
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

map structure or URL used to download the tile.

Note

Note that size is in order (lon, lat)

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

GetMap.bbox

Examples

```
if (0){

  #for bing maps you will need your own API key,
```

```
#sign up at https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff428642.aspx

apiKey = scan("bingAPIkey.txt",what="")

map1=GetBingMap(center=c(47.619048,-122.35384),zoom=15,apiKey=apiKey,

                verbose=1, destfile="Seattle.png")

PlotOnStaticMap(map1)

m="&pp=47.620495,-122.34931;21;AA&pp=47.619385,-122.351485;;AB&pp=47.616295,-122.3556;22"

map2=GetBingMap(center=c(47.619048,-122.35384),zoom=15,markers=m,apiKey=apiKey,

                verbose=1, destfile="Seattle2.png")



PlotOnStaticMap(map2,lat=c(47.620495,47.619385,47.616295),

                lon=c(-122.34931,-122.351485,-122.3556))



m="&pp=49.28273,-123.12074;22&pp=44.05207,-123.08675;22"



map3= GetBingMap(center=c(47.677006,-122.125526),zoom=6,markers=m,apiKey=apiKey,

                 verbose=1, destfile="Seattle2.png")

#plotmap(map=map3)

m=cbind.data.frame(lat=c(49.28273,44.05207),lon=c(-123.12074,-123.08675),col=c(3:4))
```

```
PlotOnStaticMap(map3, lat =m$lat,lon=m$lon,col=m$col,pch=19)



#overlay traffic:

#Get a map with Road imagery and traffic flow based on a query.

#This example gets a map with road imagery based on a query result Bellevue, Washington.

#Traffic flow is also included on the map.



#http://dev.virtualearth.net/REST/V1/Imagery/Map/Road/Bellevue%20Washington

#?mapLayer=TrafficFlow&key=BingMapsKey

#note that we are using the extraURL argument to pass any extra parameters:

map4 = GetBingMap(center="Bellevue%20Washington", zoom=12, extraURL="&mapLayer=TrafficFlow",

                  apiKey=apiKey,verbose=1, destfile="BellevueTraffic.png")

PlotOnStaticMap(map4)



#Get a map with Road imagery that displays a route.

#This example gets a map with road imagery that displays a driving

#route between the cities of Seattle and Redmond in Washington State.
```

```
  #note that we are using the extraURL argument to pass any extra parameters:
  #http://dev.virtualearth.net/REST/v1/Imagery/Map/Road/Routes
  #?wp.0=Seattle,WA;64;1&wp.1=Redmond,WA;66;2&key=BingMapsKey
  map5 = GetBingMap(center="Bellevue%20Washington", zoom=8,
                    extraURL="&Routes?wp.0=Seattle,WA;64;1&wp.1=Redmond,WA;66;2",
                  apiKey=apiKey,verbose=1, destfile="Seattle2Redmond.png")
  PlotOnStaticMap(map5)
}
```

---

getGeoCode *geocoding utility*

Description

Geocode your data using, R, JSON and OSM or Google Maps' Geocoding APIs

Usage

```
getGeoCode(gcStr, API = c("osm", "google")[1], JSON = FALSE,
    verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

gcStr	adddress to geocode
API	which API to use. see https://nominatim.org/release-docs/develop/api/Search/ and http://allthingsr.blogspot.de/2012/01/geocode-your-data-using-r-json-and.html
JSON	use the JSON protocol. If FALSE, we do not have to load additional libraries
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

returns lat/lon for address

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  getGeoCode("1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA")

  getGeoCode("Brooklyn")

  #You can run this on the entire column of a data frame or a data table:

  DF = cbind.data.frame(address=c("Berlin,Germany", "Princeton,NJ",

            "cadillac+mountain+acadia+national+park"), lat = NA, lon = NA)

  DF <- with(DF, data.frame(address, t(sapply(DF$address, getGeoCode))))

}
```

GetMap *download a static map from the Google server*

Description

Query the Google server for a static map tile, defined primarily by its center and zoom. Many additional arguments allow the user to customize the map tile.

documentation at https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/staticmaps/

Usage

```
GetMap(center = c(lat = 42, lon = -76), size = c(640,
    640), destfile = tempfile("staticMap", fileext = ".png"),
    zoom = 12, markers, path = "", span, frame, hl,
    sensor = "true", maptype = c("roadmap", "mobile",
        "satellite", "terrain", "hybrid", "mapmaker-roadmap",
        "mapmaker-hybrid")[2], format = c("gif", "jpg",
        "jpg-baseline", "png8", "png32")[5], extraURL = "",
    RETURNIMAGE = TRUE, GRAYSCALE = FALSE, NEWMAP = TRUE,
    SCALE = 1, API_console_key, type = c("google",
        "google-m", "google-s", "osm", "osm-hot", "stamen-toner",
        "stamen-terrain", "stamen-watercolor")[1],
    urlBase = "http://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=m", tileDir = "/tmp/",
    verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

center	optional center (lat first,lon second)
size	desired size of the map tile image. defaults to maximum size returned by the Gogle server, which is 640x640 pixels
destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on NEWMAP.
zoom	Google maps zoom level.

markers	(optional) defines one or more markers to attach to the image at specified locations. This parameter takes a string of marker definitions separated by the pipe character (|)
path	(optional) defines a single path of two or more connected points to overlay on the image at specified locations. This parameter takes a string of point definitions separated by the pipe character (|)
span	(optional) defines a minimum viewport for the map image expressed as a latitude and longitude pair. The static map service takes this value and produces a map of the proper zoom level to include the entire provided span value from the map's center point. Note that the resulting map may include larger bounds for either latitude or longitude depending on the rectangular dimensions of the map. If zoom is specified, span is ignored
frame	(optional) specifies that the resulting image should be framed with a colored blue border. The frame consists of a 5 pixel, 55 % opacity blue border.
hl	(optional) defines the language to use for display of labels on map tiles. Note that this paramater is only supported for some country tiles; if the specific language requested is not supported for the tile set, then the default language for that tile set will be used.
sensor	specifies whether the application requesting the static map is using a sensor to determine the user's location. This parameter is now required for all static map requests.
maptype	defines the type of map to construct. There are several possible maptype values, including satellite, terrain, hybrid, and mobile.
format	(optional) defines the format of the resulting image. By default, the Static Maps API creates GIF images. There are several possible formats including GIF, JPEG and PNG types. Which format you use depends on how you intend to present the image. JPEG typically provides greater compression, while GIF and PNG provide greater detail. This version supports only PNG.
extraURL	custom URL suffix
RETURNIMAGE	return image yes/no default: TRUE
GRAYSCALE	Boolean toggle; if TRUE the colored map tile is rendered into a black & white image, see RGB2GRAY
NEWMAP	if TRUE, query the Google server and save to destfile, if FALSE load from destfile.
SCALE	use the API's scale parameter to return higher-resolution map images. The scale value is multiplied with the size to determine the actual output size of the image in pixels, without changing the coverage area of the map
API_console_key	API key (formerly optional, now mandatory). If missing, the function "stitches" a static map from map tiles
type	choice of tile server
urlBase	tileserver URL, alternatives would be "http://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/", "http://tile.stamen.com/toner/","h
tileDir	map tiles can be stored in a local directory, e.g. "~/mapTiles/Google/"
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

map structure or URL used to download the tile.

Note

Note that size is in order (lon, lat)

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

GetMap.bbox

Examples

```
if (0){#takes too long to run for CRAN check



  lat = c(40.702147,40.718217,40.711614);

  lon = c(-74.012318,-74.015794,-73.998284);

  center = c(mean(lat), mean(lon));

  zoom <- min(MaxZoom(range(lat), range(lon)));

  #this overhead is taken care of implicitly by GetMap.bbox();

  markers = paste0("&markers=color:blue|label:S|40.702147,-74.015794&markers=color:",

                   "green|label:G|40.711614,-74.012318&markers=color:red|color:red|",

                   "label:C|40.718217,-73.998284")

  myMap <- GetMap(center=center, zoom=zoom,markers=markers);

  #Note that in the presence of markers one often needs to add some extra padding to the
```

```
#latitude range to accomodate the extent of the top most marker



#add a path, i.e. polyline:

myMap <- GetMap(center=center, zoom=zoom,

                path = paste0("&path=color:0x0000ff|weight:5|40.737102,-73.990318|",

                "40.749825,-73.987963|40.752946,-73.987384|40.755823,-73.986397"));

#use implicit geo coding

BrooklynMap <- GetMap(center="Brooklyn", zoom=13)

PlotOnStaticMap(BrooklynMap)



#use implicit geo coding and display labels in Korean:

BrooklynMap <- GetMap(center="Brooklyn", zoom=13, hl="ko")

PlotOnStaticMap(BrooklynMap)



#no highways

ManHatMap <- GetMap(center="Lower Manhattan", zoom=14,

                    extraURL="&style=feature:road.highway|visibility:off",
```

```
                    destfile = "LowerManhattan.png")

PlotOnStaticMap(ManHatMap)



#reload the map without a new download:

ManHatMap <- GetMap(destfile = "LowerManhattan.png",NEWMAP=FALSE)

PlotOnStaticMap(ManHatMap)



#The example below defines a polygonal area within Manhattan, passed a series of

#intersections as locations:

#myMap <- GetMap(path = paste0("&path=color:0x00000000|weight:5|fillcolor:0xFFFF0033|",

#           "8th+Avenue+%26+34th+St,New+York,NY|8th+Avenue+%26+42nd+St,New+York,NY|",

#           "Park+Ave+%26+42nd+St,New+York,NY,NY|Park+Ave+%26+34th+St,New+York,NY,NY"),

#             destfile = "MyTile3a.png");



#note that since the path string is just appended to the URL you can "abuse" the path

#argument to pass anything to the query, e.g. the style parameter:

#The following example displays a map of Brooklyn where local roads have been changed

#to bright green and the residential areas have been changed to black:
```

```
# myMap <- GetMap(center="Brooklyn", zoom=12, maptype = "roadmap",

#path = paste0("&style=feature:road.local|element:geometry|hue:0x00ff00|",

#        "saturation:100&style=feature:landscape|element:geometry|lightness:-100"),

#        sensor='false', destfile = "MyTile4.png",  RETURNIMAGE = FALSE);



#In the last example we set RETURNIMAGE to FALSE which is a useful feature in general

#if png is not installed. In that cases, the images can still be fetched

#and saved but not read into R.



#In the following example we let the Static Maps API determine the correct center and

#zoom level implicitly, based on evaluation of the position of the markers.

#However, to be of use within R we do need to know the values for zoom and

#center explicitly, so it is better practice to compute them ourselves and

#pass them as arguments, in which case meta information on the map tile can be saved as well.



#myMap <- GetMap(markers = paste0("&markers=color:blue|label:S|40.702147,-74.015794&",

#          "markers=color:green|label:G|40.711614,-74.012318&markers=color:red|",

#          "color:red|label:C|40.718217,-73.998284"),
```

```
  #           destfile = "MyTile1.png",  RETURNIMAGE = FALSE);

}
```

GetMap.bbox *GetMap bbox*

Description

Wrapper function for GetMap. Query the Google server for a static map tile, defined primarily by its lat/lon range and/or center and/or zoom.

Multiple additional arguments allow the user to customize the map tile.

Usage

```
GetMap.bbox(lonR, latR, center, size = c(640, 640),

    destfile = "MyTile.png", MINIMUMSIZE = FALSE, RETURNIMAGE = TRUE,

    GRAYSCALE = FALSE, NEWMAP = TRUE, zoom, verbose = 0,

    SCALE = 1, type = c("google", "google-m", "google-s",

        "osm", "osm-hot", "stamen-toner", "stamen-terrain",

        "stamen-watercolor")[1], urlBase = "http://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=m",

    tileDir = "/tmp/", ...)
```

Arguments

lonR	longitude range
latR	latitude range
center	optional center
size	desired size of the map tile image. defaults to maximum size returned by the Gogle server, which is 640x640 pixels

destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on NEWMAP.
MINIMUMSIZE	reduce the size of the map to its minimum size that still fits the lat/lon ranges ?
RETURNIMAGE	return image yes/no default: TRUE
GRAYSCALE	Boolean toggle; if TRUE the colored map tile is rendered into a black & white image, see RGB2GRAY
NEWMAP	if TRUE, query the Google server and save to destfile, if FALSE load from destfile.
zoom	Google maps zoom level. optional
verbose	level of verbosity
SCALE	use the API's scale parameter to return higher-resolution map images. The scale value is multiplied with the size to determine the actual output size of the image in pixels, without changing the coverage area of the map
type	choice of tile server
urlBase	tileserver URL, alternatives would be "http://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/", "http://tile.stamen.com/toner/","h
tileDir	map tiles can be stored in a local directory, e.g. "~/mapTiles/Google/"
...	extra arguments to GetMap

Value

map tile

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

 mymarkers <- cbind.data.frame(lat = c(38.898648,38.889112, 38.880940),

         lon = c(-77.037692, -77.050273, -77.03660), size =  c('tiny','tiny','tiny'),

         col = c('blue', 'green', 'red'), char = c('','',''));



##get the bounding box:

  bb <- qbbox(lat = mymarkers[,"lat"], lon = mymarkers[,"lon"]);
```

```
##download the map:

  MyMap <- GetMap.bbox(bb$lonR, bb$latR, destfile = "DC.png", GRAYSCALE =TRUE,

              markers = mymarkers);

 ##The function qbbox() basically computes a bounding box for the given lat,lon

  #points with a few additional options such as quantile boxes, additional buffers, etc.

  bb <- qbbox(c(40.702147,40.711614,40.718217),c(-74.015794,-74.012318,-73.998284),

          TYPE = "all", margin = list(m=rep(5,4), TYPE = c("perc", "abs")[1]));

 ##download the map:

MyMap <- GetMap.bbox(bb$lonR, bb$latR,destfile = "MyTile3.png", maptype = "satellite")



}
```

`GetMapTiles` *download map tiles from specified map tile servers such as openstreetmap or Google*

Description

Query the server for map tiles, defined uniquely by their

X and Y ID and zoom. For offline usage, these map tiles are stored in a local directory

Example OSM:http://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/10/549/335.png

Also see https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Tile_servers

Example Google mobile: http://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=m&x=1325&y=3143&z=13

Example Google satellite: http://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=s&x=1325&y=3143&z=13

Usage

```
GetMapTiles(center = c(lat = 52.431635, lon = 13.194773),

    lonR, latR, nTiles = c(3, 3), zoom = 13, type = c("google",

        "google-m", "google-s", "osm", "osm-hot", "stamen-toner",

        "stamen-terrain", "stamen-watercolor")[1],

    urlBase = "http://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=m", tileDir = "/tmp/",

    CheckExistingFiles = TRUE, TotalSleep = NULL, tileExt = ".png",

    returnTiles = TRUE, verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

center	optional center (lat first,lon second)
lonR	longitude range
latR	latitude range
nTiles	number of tiles in x and y direction
zoom	Google maps zoom level.
type	choice of tile server
urlBase	tileserver URL, alternatives would be "http://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/", "http://tile.stamen.com/toner/","h
tileDir	map tiles can be stored in a local directory, e.g. "~/mapTiles/Google/"
CheckExistingFiles	logical, if TRUE check if files already exist and only download if not!
TotalSleep	overall time (in seconds) that one is willing to add in between downloads. This is intended to lower the risk of a server denial. If NULL no call to Sys.sleep is executed
tileExt	image type of tile
returnTiles	return tiles in a list?
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

list with important information

Note

Note that size is in order (lon, lat)

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

GetMap.bbox

Examples

```
if (0){



  #OSM, Ireland

  xlim = c(-7, -3.5)

  ylim = c(51.35, 55.35)

  Dublin = c(lon=-6.266155,lat=53.350140)

  DublinMerc = geosphere_mercator(Dublin)



  ir.osm <- GetMapTiles(lonR=xlim, latR=ylim, zoom=7, verbose=1,

                        type = "osm", tileDir= TRUE)

  map = plotOSM(ir.osm)

  par("usr")#A vector of the form c(x1, x2, y1, y2)
```

```
points(map$bbox$upperLeft,col=2,pch=20)

points(map$bbox$lowerRight,col=2,pch=20)



points(DublinMerc, col =2, pch=1,cex=1.5)



ir.stamenToner <- GetMapTiles(lonR=xlim, latR=ylim, zoom=7,verbose=0,

                              type = "stamen", tileDir= TRUE)

plotOSM(ir.stamenToner)



ir.stamenWater <- GetMapTiles(lonR=xlim, latR=ylim, zoom=7, verbose=1,

                              type = "stamen-watercolor", tileDir= TRUE)

plotOSM(ir.stamenWater)







##########################################

zoom=5

nTiles = prod(NumTiles(lonR=c(-135,-66), latR=c(25,54) , zoom=zoom))
```

```
us_google_5 = GetMapTiles(lonR=c(-135,-66), latR=c(25,54) , zoom=zoom, TotalSleep = 2*nTiles,
            type = "google", tileDir= TRUE, verbose = TRUE)


PlotOnMapTiles(us_google_5)

wtc_ll = getGeoCode("World Trade Center, NY")

wtc_google_15=GetMapTiles(wtc_ll, zoom=15,nTiles = c(3,3), type = "google",
                          tileDir= TRUE, verbose = 1)

PlotOnMapTiles(wtc_google_15)

wtc_google_16 =GetMapTiles(wtc_ll, zoom=16,nTiles = c(4,4), type = "google",
                           tileDir= TRUE, verbose=1)

PlotOnMapTiles(wtc_google_16)



wtc_stamen=GetMapTiles(wtc_ll, zoom=15,nTiles = c(3,3), verbose=1,
               type = "stamen-toner", tileDir= TRUE)

PlotOnMapTiles(wtc_stamen)
```

```
###combine with leaflet:

#From:http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5050851/

#     best-lightweight-web-server-only-static-content-for-windows

#To use Python as a simple web server just change your working

#directory to the folder with your static content and type

#python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8000, everything in the directory

#will be available at http:/localhost:8000/



library(leaflet)

m = leaflet::leaflet() %>%

  addTiles( urlTemplate = "http:/localhost:8000/mapTiles/OSM/{z}_{x}_{y}.png")

m = leaflet::leaflet() %>%

  addTiles( urlTemplate = "http:/localhost:8000/mapTiles/Google/{z}_{x}_{y}.png")

m = m %>% leaflet::setView(-74.01312, 40.71180, zoom = 16)

m = m %>% leaflet::addMarkers(-74.01312, 40.71180)



#Quadriga:
```

```
m = m %>% leaflet::setView(13.39780, 52.51534, zoom = 16)

m = m %>% leaflet::addMarkers(13.39780, 52.51534)

}
```

GetOsmMap *Query the Open Street Map server for map tiles instead of Google Maps*

Description

The querying parameters for Open Street Maps are somewhat different in this version.

Instead of a zoom, center and size, the user supplies a scale parameter and a lat/lon bounding box.

The scale determines the image size.

Usage

```
GetOsmMap(lonR = c(-74.02132, -73.98622), latR = c(40.69983,

    40.72595), scale = 20000, destfile = "MyTile.png",

    format = "png", RETURNIMAGE = TRUE, GRAYSCALE = FALSE,

    NEWMAP = TRUE, verbose = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

lonR	longitude range
latR	latitude range
scale	Open Street map scale parameter. The larger this value, the smaller the resulting map tile in memory. There is a balance to be struck between the lat/lon bounding box and the scale parameter.
destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on NEWMAP.

format	(optional) defines the format of the resulting image.
RETURNIMAGE	return image yes/no default: TRUE
GRAYSCALE	Boolean toggle; if TRUE the colored map tile is rendered into a black & white image, see RGB2GRAY
NEWMAP	if TRUE, query the Google server and save to destfile, if FALSE load from destfile.
verbose	level of verbosity,
...	extra arguments to be used in future versions

Value

map structure or URL used to download the tile.

Note

The OSM maptile server is frequently too busy to accomodate every request, so patience is warranted.

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0) {

  CologneMap <- GetOsmMap(lonR= c(6.89, 7.09), latR = c(50.87, 51), scale = 150000,

                          destfile = "Cologne.png");

PlotOnStaticMap(CologneMap, mar=rep(4,4), NEWMAP = FALSE, TrueProj = FALSE, axes= TRUE);



PrincetonMap <- GetOsmMap(lonR= c(-74.67102, -74.63943), latR = c(40.33804,40.3556),

                          scale = 12500, destfile = "Princeton.png");

png("PrincetonWithAxes.png", 1004, 732)

     PlotOnStaticMap(PrincetonMap, axes = TRUE, mar = rep(4,4));
```

```
    dev.off()

}
```

`IdentifyPoints` *identify points by clicking on map*

Description

The user can try to identify lat/lon pairs on the map by clicking on them

Usage

```
IdentifyPoints(MyMap, n = 1, verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

`MyMap`	map object
`n`	the maximum number of points to locate.
`verbose`	level of verbosity

Value

the lat/lon coordinates of the chosen points are returned

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
#The first step naturally will be to download a static map from the Google server. A simple example:



 #identifiy points:

 #IdentifyPoints(MyMap,5)
```

`incidents` *San Francisco crime data*

Description

The `incidents` data frame has 5000 rows and 16 columns. These are 5000 random rows from the 2012 crime data recorded in San Francisco.

Usage

```
data(incidents)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

IncidntNum incident number assigned by the police

Category Category of crime

Descript longer description

DayOfWeek day of week

Date date

Time time of day formatted as hh:mm

PdDistrict police district

Resolution was the crime resolved?

Location location as address

lon longitude

lat latitude

violent violent flag

HrOfDay hour of day as 2-digit integer

TimeOfDay hour of day as decimal number

HourOfWeek hour of week as decimal number between 0-168

censusBlock ID of census block

Details

crime data recorded in San Francisco

Source

URL https://data.sfgov.org/

Examples

```
data(incidents)
table(incidents$Category)
```

`LatLon2XY` *computes the coordinate transformation from lat/lon to map tile coordinates*

Description

The function LatLon2XY(lat,lon,zoom) computes the coordinate transformation from lat/lon to map tile coordinates given a zoom level.

It returns the tile coordinates as well as the pixel coordinates within the Tile itself.

Usage

```
LatLon2XY(lat, lon, zoom)
```

Arguments

`lat`	latitude values to transform
`lon`	longitude values to transform
`zoom`	zoom level.lat,lon,zoom

Value

A list with values

`Tile`	integer numbers specifying the tile
`Coords`	pixel coordinate within the Tile

Note

The fractional part times 256 is the pixel coordinate within the Tile itself.

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
LatLon2XY(38.45, -122.375, 11)
```

`LatLon2XY.centered` *computes the centered coordinate transformation from lat/lon to map tile coordinates*

Description

The function LatLon2XY.centered(MyMap, lat,lon,zoom) computes the coordinate transformation from lat/lon to map tile coordinates given a map object.

Usage

```
LatLon2XY.centered(MyMap, lat, lon, zoom)
```

Arguments

`MyMap`	map object
`lat`	latitude values to transform
`lon`	longitude values to transform
`zoom`	optional zoom level. If missing, taken from `MyMap`

Value

properly scaled and centered (with respect to the center of `MyMap`) coordinates

`newX`	transformed longitude
`newY`	transformed latitude

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

LatLon2XY Tile2R

MapBackground *get static Map from the Google server*

Description

get static Map from the Google server

Usage

```
MapBackground(lat, lon, destfile, NEWMAP = TRUE, myTile,
    zoom = NULL, size = c(640, 640), GRAYSCALE = FALSE,
    mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0), PLOT = FALSE, verbose = 1,
    ...)
```

Arguments

lat	center latitude
lon	center longitude
destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on NEWMAP.
NEWMAP	if TRUE, query the Google server and save to destfile, if FALSE load from destfile.
myTile	map tile from previous downloads
zoom	Google maps zoom level.
size	desired size of the map tile image. defaults to maximum size returned by the Gogle server, which is 640x640 pixels
GRAYSCALE	Boolean toggle; if TRUE the colored map tile is rendered into a black & white image, see RGB2GRAY
mar	outer margin in plot; if you want to see axes, change the default
PLOT	if TRUE, leave the plotting to PlotOnStaticMap, highly recommended
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to GetMap.bbox

Value

list containing the map tile

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

`MaxZoom` *computes the maximum zoom level which will contain the given lat/lon range*

Description

computes the maximum zoom level which will contain the given lat/lon range

Usage

```
MaxZoom(latrange, lonrange, size = c(640, 640))
```

Arguments

`latrange`	range of latitude values
`lonrange`	range of longitude values
`size`	desired size of the map tile image. defaults to maximum size returned by the Gogle server, which is 640x640 pixels

Value

zoom level

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

`mypolygon` *simple wrapper function to plot colored polygons*

Description

same as polygon, execept the value for color is taken from the 1st element of the exra column 'col'

Usage

```
mypolygon(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	matrix containing columns X,Y,col
`...`	extra arguments passed to polygon

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

NumTiles *computes the necessary number of tiles from a bounding box and a zoom level*

Description

computes the necessary number of tiles from a bounding box and a zoom level

Usage

```
NumTiles(lonR, latR, zoom = 13, CheckExistingFiles = TRUE,

    tileExt = ".png", tileDir = "~/mapTiles/OSM/",

    verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

lonR	longitude range
latR	latitude range,
zoom	zoom level
CheckExistingFiles	logical, if TRUE check if files already exist and only download if not!
tileExt	image type of tile
tileDir	map tiles are stored in a local directory, e.g. "~/mapTiles/Google/"
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

tuple with number of tiles for lon and lat extent

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  #US bounding box:

  for (zoom in 4:15) {
```

```
    cat("OSM, zoom =", zoom, "\n")

    NumTiles(lonR=c(-135,-66), latR=c(25,54) , zoom=zoom)

  }

  for (zoom in 4:15) {

    cat("Google, zoom =", zoom, "\n")

    NumTiles(lonR=c(-135,-66), latR=c(25,54) , zoom=zoom, tileDir= "~/mapTiles/Google/")

  }

}
```

NYleukemia *Upstate New York Leukemia Data*

Description

Census tract level (n=281) leukemia data for the 8 counties in upstate New York from 1978-1982, paired with population data from the 1980 census.

Usage

```
data(NYleukemia)
```

Format

List with 5 items:

geo	table of the FIPS code, longitude, and latitude of the geographic centroid of each census tract
data	table of the FIPS code, number of cases, and population of each census tract
spatial.polygon	object of class SpatialPolygons (See SpatialPolygons-class) containing a map of the study region
surrounded	row IDs of the 4 census tracts that are completely surrounded by the surrounding census tracts
surrounding	row IDs of the 4 census tracts that completely surround the surrounded census tracts

Source

http://www.sph.emory.edu/~lwaller/ch4index.htm

References

Turnbull, B. W. et al (1990) Monitoring for clusters of disease: application to leukemia incidence in upstate New York *American Journal of Epidemiology*, **132**, 136–143

Examples

```
if (0) {
data(NYleukemia)
  population <- NYleukemia$data$population
  cases <- NYleukemia$data$cases
  mapNY <- GetMap(center=c(lon=-76.00365, lat=42.67456), destfile = "NYstate.png",
  maptype = "mobile", zoom=9)
  ColorMap(100*cases/population, mapNY, NYleukemia$spatial.polygon, add = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.35, log = TRUE, location = "topleft")
 }
```

---

osmtile_bbox *compute the bounding box of an OpenStreetmap tile*

Description

inspired by `osmtile` from the package `OpenStreetmap`

returns the Mercator projection bounding box

Usage

```
osmtile_bbox(x = 61, y = 41, zoom = 7, minim = -20037508)
```

Arguments

`x`	x tile coordinate
`y`	x tile coordinate
`zoom`	zoom level
`minim`	parameter for OSM projection

Value

bounding box, Mercator projection

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

pennLC *Pennsylvania Lung Cancer*

Description

County-level (n=67) population/case data for lung cancer in Pennsylvania in 2002, stratified on race (white vs non-white), gender and age (Under 40, 40-59, 60-69 and 70+). Additionally, county-specific smoking rates.

Usage

```
data(pennLC)
```

Format

List of 3 items:

`geo`	a table of county IDs, longitude/latitude of the geographic centroid of each county
`data`	a table of county IDs, number of cases, population and strata information
`smoking`	a table of county IDs and proportion of smokers
`spatial.polygon`	an object of class SpatialPolygons (See SpatialPolygons-class)

Source

Population data was obtained from the 2000 decennial census, lung cancer and smoking data were obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Health website: http://www.dsf.health.state.pa.us/

See Also

NYleukemia

Examples

```
data(pennLC)
#pennLC$geo
#pennLC$data
#pennLC$smoking

# Map smoking rates in Pennsylvania
#mapvariable(pennLC$smoking[,2], pennLC$spatial.polygon)
```

PlotArrowsOnStaticMap *plots arrows or segments on map*

Description

This function plots/overlays arrows or segments on a map.

Usage

```
PlotArrowsOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat0, lon0, lat1 = lat0,

    lon1 = lon0, TrueProj = TRUE, FUN = arrows, add = FALSE,

    verbose = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

MyMap	map image returned from e.g. GetMap()
lat0	latitude valuesof points FROM which to draw.
lon0	longitude values of points FROM which to draw.
lat1	latitude valuesof points TO which to draw.
lon1	longitude values of points TO which to draw.
TrueProj	set to FALSE if you are willing to accept some degree of inaccuracy in the mapping. In that case, the coordinates of the image are in lat/lon and the user can simply overly points/lines/axis without worrying about projections
FUN	, plotting function to use for overlay; typical choices would be arrows and segments
add	start a new plot or add to an existing
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to FUN

Value

return value of FUN

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

PlotOnStaticMap arrows

Examples

```
if (0){

   MyMap <- GetMap(center=c(lat=40.7,lon=-74), zoom=11)

 PlotArrowsOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat0=40.69, lon0=-73.9, lat1=40.71, lon1=-74.1, col = 'red')

}
```

---

plotmap *easy to use wrapper function*

Description

note the similarity in name to PBSmapping::plotMap

This function is the workhorse of the package RgoogleMaps. It overlays plot on background image of map tile.

Usage

```
plotmap(lat, lon, map, zoom = NULL, API = c("google",

    "OSM", "bing", "google2")[1], maptype = c("roadmap",

    "mobile", "satellite", "terrain", "hybrid", "mapmaker-roadmap",

    "mapmaker-hybrid")[2], destfile, data, alpha = 1,

    col = 1, apiKey = NULL, verbose = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

lat	latitude values to be overlaid OR string to be geocoded OR named vector (lat,lon)!
lon	longitude values to be overlaid
map	optional map object
zoom	Google maps zoom level

API	choice of map tile API
maptype	defines the type of map to construct. There are several possible maptype values, including satellite, terrain, hybrid, and mobile.
destfile	File to save the map image to
data	data to look up variables in
alpha	opacity
col	plot color
apiKey	optional API key (allows for higher rate of downloads for Google); mandatory for Bing maps
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to PlotOnStaticMap

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  ####################Google maps#############################

  mapBG1 = plotmap("Brandenburg Gate, Berlin", zoom = 15)



  ####################bing maps#############################



  #for bing maps you will need your own API key,

  #sign up at https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff428642.aspx

  apiKey = scan("bingAPIkey.txt",what="")

  mapBG2 = plotmap("Brandenburg Gate, Berlin", zoom = 15, API = "bing", apiKey=apiKey)
```

```
latlon <- cbind.data.frame(lat = c(38.898648,38.889112, 38.880940),

                           lon = c(-77.037692, -77.050273, -77.03660));




map3 = plotmap(lat = latlon$lat, lon = latlon$lon, API = "bing", apiKey=apiKey,

               col = "purple", pch="X",cex=1.5)




####################OSM maps#############################

map4 = plotmap(lat = latlon$lat, lon = latlon$lon, API = "OSM", zoom=15,

               col = "purple", pch="X",cex=1.5)

}
```

PlotOnMapTiles *plots on map tiles by "stitching" them together*

Description

Counterpart to PlotOnStaticMap for map tiles

Usage

```
PlotOnMapTiles(mt, lat, lon, center, size = c(768,
```

```
768), add = FALSE, FUN = points, mar = c(0, 0,

0, 0), verbose = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

mt	list returned by GetMapTiles
lat	latitude values to be overlaid, if any
lon	longitude values to be overlaid, if any
center	optional center
size	size (in pixels) of "stitched" map
add	start a new plot or add to an existing
FUN	plotting function to use for overlay; typical choices would be points and lines
mar	outer margin in plot; if you want to see axes, change the default
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to FUN

Value

nothing returned

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  lat = c(40.702147,40.718217,40.711614);

  lon = c(-74.012318,-74.015794,-73.998284);

  center = c(mean(lat), mean(lon));

  zoom <- min(MaxZoom(range(lat), range(lon)));
```

```
bb=qbbox(lat,lon)

manhattan_osm = GetMapTiles(latR =bb$latR , lonR=bb$lonR,zoom=zoom,verbose=1)

PlotOnMapTiles(manhattan_osm,lat=lat,lon=lon,pch=20,col=c('red', 'blue', 'green'),cex=2)

manhattan_goo = GetMapTiles(latR =bb$latR , lonR=bb$lonR,zoom=zoom,

                tileDir= TRUE, type="google" )

PlotOnMapTiles(manhattan_goo,lat=lat,lon=lon,pch=20,col=c('red', 'blue', 'green'),cex=2)

}
```

PlotOnStaticMap *overlays plot on background image of map tile*

Description

This function is the workhorse of the package RgoogleMaps. It overlays plot on background image of map tile

Usage

```
PlotOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat, lon, destfile, zoom = NULL,

    size, GRAYSCALE = FALSE, add = FALSE, FUN = points,

    mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0), NEWMAP = TRUE, TrueProj = TRUE,
```

```
    axes = FALSE, atX = NULL, atY = NULL, verbose = 0,

    ...)
```

Arguments

MyMap	optional map object
lat	latitude values to be overlaid
lon	longitude values to be overlaid
destfile	File to load the map image from or save to, depending on whether MyMap was passed.
zoom	Google maps zoom level. optional if MyMap is passed, required if not.
size	desired size of the map tile image. defaults to maximum size returned by the Gogle server, which is 640x640 pixels
GRAYSCALE	Boolean toggle; if TRUE the colored map tile is rendered into a black & white image, see RGB2GRAY
add	start a new plot or add to an existing
FUN	plotting function to use for overlay; typical choices would be points and lines
mar	outer margin in plot; if you want to see axes, change the default
NEWMAP	load map from file or get it "new" from the static map server
TrueProj	set to FALSE if you are willing to accept some degree of inaccuracy in the mapping. In that case, the coordinates of the image are in lat/lon and the user can simply overly points/lines/axis without worrying about projections
axes	overlay axes ?
atX	numeric; position of ticks on x-axis; if missing, axTicks is called for nice values; see axis
atY	numeric; position of ticks on y-axis; if missing, axTicks is called for nice values; see axis
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to FUN

Value

the map object is returned via `invisible(MyMap)`

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
#The first step naturally will be to download a static map from the Google server. A simple example:


 if (0){
   lat = c(40.702147,40.711614,40.718217);
   lon = c(-74.015794,-74.012318,-73.998284);
   center = c(mean(lat), mean(lon));
   zoom <- min(MaxZoom(range(lat), range(lon)));
   #this overhead is taken care of implicitly by GetMap.bbox();
  MyMap <- GetMap(center=center, zoom=zoom,markers = paste0("&markers=color:blue|label:S|",
       "40.702147,-74.015794&markers=color:green|label:G|40.711614,-74.012318&markers=",
        "color:red|color:red|label:C|40.718217,-73.998284"), destfile = "MyTile1.png");


   tmp <- PlotOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat = lat,
                          lon = lon,
                          destfile = "MyTile1.png", cex=1.5,pch=20,
                          col=c('red', 'blue', 'green'), add=FALSE);
   #and add lines:
```

```
    PlotOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat = c(40.702147,40.711614,40.718217),

                    lon = c(-74.015794,-74.012318,-73.998284),

                    lwd=1.5,col=c('red', 'blue', 'green'), FUN = lines, add=TRUE)



}
```

`plotOSM` *plots OSM map tiles*

Description

places tiles on plot

Usage

```
plotOSM(mt, upperLeft, lowerRight, lat, lon, add = FALSE,

    removeMargin = TRUE, verbose = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

`mt`	list returned by `GetMapTiles`
`upperLeft`	upperLeft corner in lat/lon of the plot region
`lowerRight`	lowerRight corner in lat/lon of the plot region
`lat`	latitude values to be overlaid, if any
`lon`	longitude values to be overlaid, if any
`add`	Boolean, whether to add to existing plot
`removeMargin`	Boolean, whether to strip margins of plot
`verbose`	level of verbosity
`...`	further arguments to be passed to `rasterImage`

Value

returns map object invisibly

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

plotOSMtile *plots a single OSM tile*

Description

Adds tile to plot

Usage

```
plotOSMtile(osmtile, zoom, add = TRUE, raster = TRUE,
    verbose = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

osmtile	tile object
zoom	zoom level
add	Boolean, whether to add to existing plot
raster	Boolean, whether to load rster image
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to rasterImage

Value

returns nothing

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

PlotPolysOnStaticMap *plots polygons on map*

Description

This function plots/overlays polygons on a map. Typically, the polygons originate from a shapefile.

Usage

```
PlotPolysOnStaticMap(MyMap, polys, col, border = NULL,
    lwd = 0.25, verbose = 0, add = TRUE, textInPolys = NULL,
    ...)
```

Arguments

MyMap	map image returned from e.g. GetMap()
polys	or of class SpatialPolygons from the package sp polygons to overlay; these can be either of class PolySet from the package PBSmapping
col	(optional) vector of colors, one for each polygon
border	the color to draw the border. The default, NULL, means to use par("fg"). Use border = NA to omit borders, see polygon
lwd	line width, see par
verbose	level of verbosity
add	start a new plot or add to an existing
textInPolys	text to be displayed inside polygons.
...	further arguments passed to PlotOnStaticMap

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

PlotOnStaticMap mypolygon

Examples

```
if (0){

  #require(PBSmapping);
 shpFile <- paste(system.file(package = "RgoogleMaps"), "/shapes/bg11_d00.shp", sep = "")
 #shpFile <- system.file('bg11_d00.shp', package = "RgoogleMaps");

 shp=PBSmapping::importShapefile(shpFile,projection="LL");
 bb <- qbbox(lat = shp[,"Y"], lon = shp[,"X"]);
 MyMap <- GetMap.bbox(bb$lonR, bb$latR, destfile = "DC.png");
 PlotPolysOnStaticMap(MyMap, shp, lwd=.5, col = rgb(0.25,0.25,0.25,0.025), add = F);

 #Try an open street map:

 mapOSM <- GetMap.bbox(bb$lonR, bb$latR, destfile = "DC.png", type="osm");
 PlotPolysOnStaticMap(mapOSM, shp, lwd=.5, col = rgb(0.75,0.25,0.25,0.15), add = F);

 #North Carolina SIDS data set:
 shpFile <- system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="rgooglemaps");
 shp=PBSmapping::importShapefile(shpFile,projection="LL");
 bb <- qbbox(lat = shp[,"Y"], lon = shp[,"X"]);
 MyMap <- GetMap.bbox(bb$lonR, bb$latR, destfile = "SIDS.png");
 #compute regularized SID rate
 sid <- 100*attr(shp, "PolyData")$SID74/(attr(shp, "PolyData")$BIR74+500)
 b <- as.integer(cut(sid, quantile(sid, seq(0,1,length=8)) ));
```

```
 b[is.na(b)] <- 1;
 opal <- col2rgb(grey.colors(7), alpha=TRUE)/255; opal["alpha",] <- 0.2;
 shp[,"col"] <- rgb(0.1,0.1,0.1,0.2);
 for (i in 1:length(b))
  shp[shp[,"PID"] == i,"col"] <- rgb(opal[1,b[i]],opal[2,b[i]],opal[3,b[i]],opal[4,b[i]]);
 PlotPolysOnStaticMap(MyMap, shp, lwd=.5, col = shp[,"col"], add = F);


 #or choose an aspect ratio that corresponds better to North Carolina's elongated shape:
MyMap <- GetMap.bbox(bb$lonR, bb$latR, destfile = "SIDS.png", size = c(640, 320), zoom = 7);
 PlotPolysOnStaticMap(MyMap, shp, lwd=.5, col = shp[,"col"], add = F);
}
```

---

qbbox *computes bounding box*

Description

The function qbbox computes a bounding box for the given lat,lon

points with a few additional options such as quantile boxes, additional margins, etc.

Usage

```
qbbox(lat, lon, TYPE = c("all", "quantile")[1], margin = list(m = c(1,

    1, 1, 1), TYPE = c("perc", "abs")[1]), q.lat = c(0.1,

    0.9), q.lon = c(0.1, 0.9), verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

lat	latitude values
lon	longitude values
TYPE	absolute or percentage trimming?
margin	relative or absolute margin around the data. Set to NULL if no margin desired.
q.lat	latitude quantile trimming, the tails will be trimmed from the bounding box
q.lon	longitude quantile trimming,
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

latR	latitude range
lonR	longitude range

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
lat = 37.85 + rnorm(100, sd=0.001);

lon = -120.47 + rnorm(100, sd=0.001);

#add a few outliers:

lat[1:5] <- lat[1:5] + rnorm(5, sd =.01);

lon[1:5] <- lon[1:5] + rnorm(5, sd =.01);


#range, discarding the upper and lower 10% of the data

qbbox(lat, lon, TYPE = "quantile");

#full range:

qbbox(lat, lon, TYPE = "all");

#add a 10% extra margin on all four sides:

qbbox(lat, lon, margin = list(m = c(10, 10, 10, 10), TYPE = c("perc", "abs")[1]));
```

ReadMapTile *Read a bitmap image stored in the PNG format*

Description

Reads an image from a PNG file/content into a raster array.

Usage

```
ReadMapTile(destfile, METADATA = TRUE, native = TRUE)
```

Arguments

destfile	png file to read
METADATA	read MetaInfo as well ?
native	determines the image representation - if FALSE then the result is an array, if TRUE then the result is a native raster representation, see readPNG in package png.

Value

map or tile object

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

RGB2GRAY *translates an RGB image matrix to gray scale*

Description

This function translates the rgb values of the array myTile into a scalar matrix with just one gray value per pixel.

Usage

```
RGB2GRAY(myTile)
```

Arguments

myTile	rgb image matrix, usually array with 3 dimensions

Details

Gray scale intensity defined as 0.30R + 0.59G + 0.11B

Value

image tile

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0){

  BrooklynLatLon = getGeoCode("Brooklyn")

 mapBrooklyn <- GetMap(center=BrooklynLatLon, destfile = file.path(tempdir(), "Brooklyn.png"),

                 zoom=11, size = c(240,240))
```

```
  mapBrooklynBW$myTile = RGB2GRAY(mapBrooklyn$myTile)

  PlotOnStaticMap(mapBrooklynBW)

}
```

SpatialToPBS *converts spatial objects as defined in package sp to simpler PBSmapping type dataframes*

Description

The PlotPolysOnStaticMap() function currently does not take sp objects directly but instead needs PBSmapping type data.frames. This function converts sp objects into such.

THANKS TO Fabio Priuli for a major bug fix w.r.t. holes in spatial polygons!

Usage

```
SpatialToPBS(xy, verbose = 0)
```

Arguments

xy	spatial object, such as SpatialPoints, SpatialPolygons, etc..
verbose	level of verbosity

Value

list with elements xy = converted object, bb = bounding box, fun = plot function

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0) {

  data("NYleukemia", envir = environment())

  population <- NYleukemia$data$population
```

```
    cases <- NYleukemia$data$cases

    mapNY <- GetMap(center=c(lat=42.67456,lon=-76.00365),

                    destfile = file.path(tempdir(),"NYstate.png"),

                    maptype = "mobile", zoom=9)

    #mapNY=ReadMapTile("NYstate.png")

    clrStuff=ColorMap(100*cases/population, alpha = 0.35, log = TRUE)

    NYpolys = SpatialToPBS(NYleukemia$spatial.polygon)

    PlotPolysOnStaticMap(mapNY, NYpolys$xy, col = clrStuff$colcode, add = FALSE)

    legend("topleft", legend = clrStuff$legend, fill = clrStuff$fill,

           bg = rgb(0.1,0.1,0.1,0.3))

}
```

---

sp_bbox *computes bounding box*

Description

The function sp_bbox computes a bounding box; it was copied from the sp package bbox function

Usage

```
sp_bbox(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	object deriving from class "Spatial", or one of classes: "Line", "Lines", "Polygon" or "Polygons", or ANY, which requires obj to be an array with at least two columns

Value

two-column matrix; the first column has the minimum, the second the maximum values; rows represent the spatial dimensions

Author(s)

Roger Bivand

Examples

```
# just 9 points on a grid:
x <- c(1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3)
y <- c(1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2,3)
xy <- cbind(x,y)

sp_bbox(xy)
```

TextOnStaticMap *plots text on map*

Description

TextOnStaticMap draws the strings given in the vector labels at the coordinates given by x and y on a map. y may be missing since xy.coords(x,y) is used for construction of the coordinates.

Usage

```
TextOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat, lon, labels = seq_along(lat),

    TrueProj = TRUE, FUN = text, add = FALSE, verbose = 0,

    ...)
```

Arguments

MyMap	map image returned from e.g. GetMap()
lat	latitude where to put text.
lon	longitude where to put text.

labels	a character vector or expression specifying the text to be written. An attempt is made to coerce other language objects (names and calls) to expressions, and vectors and other classed objects to character vectors by as.character. If labels is longer than x and y, the coordinates are recycled to the length of labels.
TrueProj	set to FALSE if you are willing to accept some degree of inaccuracy in the mapping. In that case, the coordinates of the image are in lat/lon and the user can simply overly points/lines/axis without worrying about projections
FUN	overlay function, typical choice would be text
add	start a new plot or add to an existing
verbose	level of verbosity
...	further arguments to be passed to FUN

Value

return value of FUN

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
if (0) {

 lat = c(40.702147,40.718217,40.711614);

  lon = c(-74.012318,-74.015794,-73.998284);

  center = c(mean(lat), mean(lon));

  zoom <- min(MaxZoom(range(lat), range(lon)));




MyMap <- GetMap(center=center, zoom=zoom,markers = paste0("&markers=color:blue|label:S|",

      "40.702147,-74.015794&markers=color:green|label:G|40.711614,-74.012318&markers=",
```

```
            "color:red|color:red|label:C|40.718217,-73.998284"), destfile = "MyTile1.png");

      TextOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat=40.711614,lon=-74.012318, "Some Text", cex=2, col = 'red')



}
```

`Tile2R` *simple utility to offset and scale XY coordinates with respect to the center*

Description

simple utility to offset and scale XY coordinates with respect to the center

Usage

```
Tile2R(points, center)
```

Arguments

`points`	XY coordinates returned by e.g. LatLon2XY
`center`	XY coordinates of center returned by e.g. LatLon2XY

Details

mainly used for shrinking the size of a tile to the minimum size.

Value

list with X and Y pixel values

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
latR <- c(34.5,34.9);

 lonR <- c(-100.3, -100);

 lat.center <- 34.7;

 lon.center <- -100.2;

 zoom = 10;

 ll <- LatLon2XY(latR[1], lonR[1], zoom);#lower left corner

 ur <- LatLon2XY(latR[2], lonR[2], zoom );#upper right corner

 cr <- LatLon2XY(lat.center, lon.center, zoom );#center

 ll.Rcoords <- Tile2R(ll, cr);

 ur.Rcoords <- Tile2R(ur, cr);
```

`updateusr` *Updates the 'usr' coordinates in the current plot.*

Description

For a traditional graphics plot this function will update the 'usr' coordinates by transforming a pair of points from the current usr coordinates to those specified.

Usage

```
updateusr(x1, y1 = NULL, x2, y2 = NULL)
```

Arguments

x1	The x-coords of 2 points in the current 'usr' coordinates, or anything that can be passed to xy.coords.
y1	The y-coords of 2 points in the current 'usr' coordinates, or an object representing the points in the new 'usr' coordinates.
x2	The x-coords for the 2 points in the new coordinates.
y2	The y-coords for the 2 points in the new coordinates.

Details

Sometimes graphs (in the traditional graphing scheme) end up with usr coordinates different from expected for adding to the plot (for example barplot does not center the bars at integers). This function will take 2 points in the current 'usr' coordinates and the desired 'usr' coordinates of the 2 points and transform the user coordinates to make this happen. The updating only shifts and scales the coordinates, it does not do any rotation or warping transforms.

If x1 and y1 are lists or matricies and x2 and y2 are not specified, then x1 is taken to be the coordinates in the current system and y1 is the coordinates in the new system.

Currently you need to give the function exactly 2 points in each system. The 2 points cannot have the same x values or y values in either system.

Value

An invisible list with the previous 'usr' coordinates from par.

Note

Currently you need to give coordinates for exactly 2 points without missing values. Future versions of the function will allow missing values or multiple points.

Note by Markus Loecher: both the source and the documentations were copied from the package TeachingDemos version 2.3

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

Examples

```
tmp <- barplot(1:4)

updateusr(tmp[1:2], 0:1, 1:2, 0:1)

lines(1:4, c(1,3,2,2), lwd=3, type='b',col='red')



# update the y-axis to put a reference distribution line in the bottom

# quarter



tmp <- rnorm(100)

hist(tmp)

tmp2 <- par('usr')

xx <- seq(min(tmp), max(tmp), length.out=250)

yy <- dnorm(xx, mean(tmp), sd(tmp))

updateusr( tmp2[1:2], tmp2[3:4], tmp2[1:2], c(0, max(yy)*4) )

lines(xx,yy)
```

XY2LatLon *computes the centered coordinate transformation from lat/lon to map tile coordinates*

Description

The function XY2LatLon(MyMap, X,Y,zoom) computes the coordinate transformation from map tile coordinates to lat/lon given a map object.

Usage

```
XY2LatLon(MyMap, X, Y, zoom)
```

Arguments

MyMap	map object
X	latitude values to transform
Y	longitude values to transform
zoom	optional zoom level. If missing, taken from MyMap

Value

properly scaled and centered (with respect to the center of MyMap) coordinates

lon	longitude
lat	latitude

Author(s)

Markus Loecher

See Also

LatLon2XY Tile2R

Examples

```
#quick test:

zoom=12;MyMap <- list(40,-120,zoom, url="google", BBOX = list(ll=c(35,-125), ur=c(45,-115)));

LatLon <- c(lat = 40.0123, lon = -120.0123);

Rcoords <- LatLon2XY.centered(MyMap,LatLon["lat"],LatLon["lon"])

newLatLon <- XY2LatLon(MyMap, Rcoords$newX, Rcoords$newY)
```

```
 max(abs(newLatLon - LatLon));



#more systematic:

 for (zoom in 2:10){

   cat("zoom: ", zoom, "\n");

   MyMap <- list(40,-120,zoom, url="google", BBOX = list(ll=c(35,-125), ur=c(45,-115)));

   LatLon <- c(lat = runif(1,-80,80), lon = runif(1,-170,170));

   Rcoords <- LatLon2XY.centered(MyMap,LatLon["lat"],LatLon["lon"])

   newLatLon <- XY2LatLon(MyMap, Rcoords$newX, Rcoords$newY)

   if(max(abs(newLatLon - LatLon)) > 0.0001) print(rbind(LatLon, newLatLon));

 }
```

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