

# Package: tidygeocoder (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Geocoding Made Easy

**Version** 1.0.5.9000

**Description** An intuitive interface for getting data from geocoding services.

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**URL** <https://jessecambon.github.io/tidygeocoder/>,  
<https://github.com/jessecambon/tidygeocoder>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/jessecambon/tidygeocoder/issues>

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api_info_reference	<i>Geocoding service links and information</i>
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### Description

This dataset is used for generating package documentation.

### Usage

api\_info\_reference

### Format

A tibble dataframe

**method** Geocoding service name

**method\_display\_name** Geocoding service display name

**site\_url** Link to the main site of the geocoding service

**api\_documentation\_url** Link to API documentation

**api\_usage\_policy\_url** Link to the usage policy

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api_key_reference	<i>API key environmental variables</i>
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### Description

API keys are obtained from environmental variables. The [geo](#) and [reverse\\_geo](#) functions use this dataset to know which environmental variable to use for each geocoding service.

### Usage

```
api_key_reference
```

### Format

A tibble dataframe

**method** Geocoding service name

**env\_var** Environmental variable name

### See Also

[geo](#) [reverse\\_geo](#)

---

api_parameter_reference
-------------------------

*Geocoding service API parameter reference*

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### Description

This dataset contains the mapping that allows this package to use a universal syntax to specify parameters for different geocoding services. Note that latitude and longitude input parameters for reverse geocoding are not in this dataset and are instead handled directly by the [reverse\\_geo](#) function.

The `generic_name` column is a universal parameter name that is shared between services. The `api_name` column is the parameter name for the given geocoding service specified by the `method` column. When `generic_name` is missing this means the parameter is specific to that geocoding service.

While the "census" and "google" services do not have a `limit` argument in their APIs, `tidygeocoder` provides a passthrough so you can still use the `limit` argument in [geo](#) and [reverse\\_geo](#) to limit the number of results per input.

Note that some geocoding services only use the `limit` argument for forward geocoding. Refer to API documentation of each service for more information.

Reference the documentation for [geo](#) and [reverse\\_geo](#) for more information. Also reference `vignette("tidygeocoder")` for more details on constructing API queries.

**Usage**

`api_parameter_reference`

**Format**

A tibble dataframe

**method** Geocoding service name

**generic\_name** Universal parameter name

**api\_name** Name of the parameter for the specified geocoding service

**default\_value** Default value of the parameter

**required** Is the parameter required by the specified geocoding service?

**Details**

The API documentation for each service is linked to below:

- [Nominatim](#)
- [US Census](#)
- [ArcGIS](#)
- [Geocodio](#)
- [Location IQ](#)
- [Google](#)
- [OpenCage](#)
- [Mapbox](#)
- [HERE](#)
- [TomTom](#)
- [MapQuest](#)
- [Bing](#)
- [Geoapify](#)

**See Also**

[geo\\_reverse\\_geo](#) [get\\_api\\_query](#) [query\\_api](#) [min\\_time\\_reference](#) [batch\\_limit\\_reference](#)

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batch\_limit\_reference *Geocoding batch size limits*

---

### Description

The [geo](#) and [reverse\\_geo](#) functions use this dataset to set the maximum batch query size for each service.

### Usage

```
batch_limit_reference
```

### Format

A tibble dataframe

**method** Geocoding service name

**batch\_limit** The maximum number of addresses or coordinates allowed per batch

### See Also

[geo reverse\\_geo](#)

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extract\_results *Extract forward geocoding results*

---

### Description

Parses the output of the [query\\_api](#) function for single address geocoding (ie. not batch geocoding). Latitude and longitude are extracted into the first two columns of the returned dataframe. Refer to [query\\_api](#) for example usage.

### Usage

```
extract_results(  
  method,  
  response,  
  full_results = TRUE,  
  flatten = TRUE,  
  limit = 1  
)
```

**Arguments**

method	method name
response	content from the geocoding service (returned by the <a href="#">query_api</a> function)
full_results	if TRUE then the full results (not just latitude and longitude) will be returned.
flatten	if TRUE then flatten any nested dataframe content
limit	only used for "census" and "google" methods. Limits number of results per address.

**Value**

geocoding results in tibble format

**See Also**

[get\\_api\\_query](#) [query\\_api](#) [geo](#)

---

extract\_reverse\_results

*Extract reverse geocoding results*

---

**Description**

Parses the output of the [query\\_api](#) function for reverse geocoding. The address is extracted into the first column of the returned dataframe. This function is not used for batch geocoded results. Refer to [query\\_api](#) for example usage.

**Usage**

```
extract_reverse_results(
  method,
  response,
  full_results = TRUE,
  flatten = TRUE,
  limit = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

method	method name
response	content from the geocoding service (returned by the <a href="#">query_api</a> function)
full_results	if TRUE then the full results (not just an address column) will be returned.
flatten	if TRUE then flatten any nested dataframe content
limit	only used for the "google" method(s). Limits number of results per coordinate.

**Value**

geocoding results in tibble format

**See Also**

[get\\_api\\_query](#) [query\\_api](#) [reverse\\_geo](#)

---

geo

*Geocode addresses*

---

**Description**

Geocodes addresses given as character values. The [geocode](#) function utilizes this function on addresses contained in dataframes. See example usage in `vignette("tidygeocoder")`.

Note that not all geocoding services support certain address component parameters. For example, the Census geocoder only covers the United States and does not have a "country" parameter.

Refer to [api\\_parameter\\_reference](#), [min\\_time\\_reference](#), and [batch\\_limit\\_reference](#) for more details on geocoding service parameters and usage.

This function uses the [get\\_api\\_query](#), [query\\_api](#), and [extract\\_results](#) functions to create, execute, and parse geocoder API queries.

**Usage**

```
geo(  
  address = NULL,  
  street = NULL,  
  city = NULL,  
  county = NULL,  
  state = NULL,  
  postalcode = NULL,  
  country = NULL,  
  method = "osm",  
  lat = "lat",  
  long = "long",  
  limit = 1,  
  full_results = FALSE,  
  mode = "",  
  unique_only = FALSE,  
  return_addresses = TRUE,  
  min_time = NULL,  
  progress_bar = show_progress_bar(),  
  quiet = getOption("tidygeocoder.quiet", FALSE),  
  api_url = NULL,  
  timeout = 20,  
  flatten = TRUE,  
  batch_limit = NULL,  
)
```

```

verbose = getOption("tidygeocoder.verbose", FALSE),
no_query = FALSE,
custom_query = list(),
api_options = list()
)

```

## Arguments

address	single line address (ie. '1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC'). Do not combine with the address component arguments below (street, city, county, state, postalcode, country).
street	street address (ie. '1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW')
city	city (ie. 'Tokyo')
county	county (ie. 'Jefferson')
state	state (ie. 'Kentucky')
postalcode	postalcode (ie. zip code if in the United States)
country	country (ie. 'Japan')
method	<p>the geocoding service to be used. API keys are loaded from environmental variables. Run <code>usethis::edit_r_environ()</code> to open your <code>.Renv</code> file and add an API key as an environmental variable. For example, add the line <code>GEOCODIO_API_KEY="YourAPIKeyHere"</code>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "osm": <b>Nominatim</b>.</li> <li>• "census": <b>US Census</b>. Geographic coverage is limited to the United States. Batch geocoding is supported.</li> <li>• "arcgis": <b>ArcGIS</b>.</li> <li>• "geocodio": <b>Geocodio</b>. Geographic coverage is limited to the United States and Canada. Batch geocoding is supported. Store an API key in the environmental variable "GEOCODIO_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "iq": <b>Location IQ</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "LOCATIONIQ_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "google": <b>Google</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "GOOGLEGEOCODE_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "opencage": <b>OpenCage</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "OPENCAGE_KEY".</li> <li>• "mapbox": <b>Mapbox</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "MAPBOX_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "here": <b>HERE</b>. Batch geocoding is supported, but must be explicitly called with <code>mode = "batch"</code>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "HERE_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "tomtom": <b>TomTom</b>. Batch geocoding is supported. Store an API key in the environmental variable "TOMTOM_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "mapquest": <b>MapQuest</b>. Batch geocoding is supported. Store an API key in the environmental variable "MAPQUEST_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "bing": <b>Bing</b>. Batch geocoding is supported, but must be explicitly called with <code>mode = "batch"</code>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "BINGMAPS_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "geoapify": <b>Geoapify</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "GEOAPIFY_KEY".</li> </ul>



lat	latitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. lat or "lat").
long	longitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. long or "long").
limit	maximum number of results to return per input address. For many geocoding services the maximum value of the limit parameter is 100. Pass <code>limit = NULL</code> to use the default limit value of the selected geocoding service. For batch geocoding, limit must be set to 1 (default) if <code>return_addresses = TRUE</code> . Refer to <a href="#">api_parameter_reference</a> for more details.
full_results	returns all available data from the geocoding service if TRUE. If FALSE (default) then only latitude and longitude columns are returned from the geocoding service.
mode	set to 'batch' to force batch geocoding or 'single' to force single addressgeocoding (one address per query). If not specified then batch geocoding will be used if available (given method selected) when multiple addresses are provided; otherwise single address geocoding will be used. For the "here" and "bing" methods the batch mode should be explicitly specified with <code>mode = 'batch'</code> .
unique_only	only return results for unique inputs if TRUE
return_addresses	return input addresses with results if TRUE. Note that most services return the input addresses with <code>full_results = TRUE</code> and setting <code>return_addresses</code> to FALSE does not prevent this.
min_time	minimum amount of time for a query to take (in seconds). If NULL then <code>min_time</code> will be set to the default value specified in <a href="#">min_time_reference</a> .
progress_bar	if TRUE then a progress bar will be displayed for single input geocoding (1 input per query). By default the progress bar will not be shown for code executed when knitting R Markdown files or code within an RStudio notebook chunk. Can be set permanently with <code>options(tidygeocoder.progress_bar = FALSE)</code> .
quiet	if TRUE then console messages that are displayed by default regarding queries will be suppressed. FALSE is default. Can be set permanently with <code>options(tidygeocoder.quiet = TRUE)</code> .
api_url	custom API URL. If specified, the default API URL will be overridden. This parameter can be used to specify a local Nominatim server, for instance.
timeout	query timeout (in minutes)
flatten	if TRUE (default) then any nested dataframes in results are flattened if possible. Note that in some cases results are flattened regardless such as for Geocodio batch geocoding.
batch_limit	limit to the number of addresses in a batch geocoding query. Defaults to the value in <a href="#">batch_limit_reference</a> if not specified.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console. FALSE is default. Can be set permanently with <code>options(tidygeocoder.verbose = TRUE)</code>
no_query	if TRUE then no queries are sent to the geocoding service and verbose is set to TRUE. Used for testing.
custom_query	API-specific parameters to be used, passed as a named list (ex. <code>list(extratags = 1)</code> ).

`api_options` a named list of parameters specific to individual services. (ex. `list(geocodio_v = 1.6, geocodio_hipaa = TRUE)`). Each parameter begins with the name of the method (service) it applies to. The possible parameters are shown below with their default values.

- `census_return_type` (default: `locations`): set to `"geographies"` to return additional geography columns. Make sure to use `full_results = TRUE` if using the `"geographies"` setting.
- `iq_region` (default: `"us"`): set to `"eu"` to use the European Union API endpoint
- `geocodio_v` (default: `1.7`): the version number of the Geocodio API to be used
- `geocodio_hipaa` (default: `FALSE`): set to `TRUE` to use the HIPAA compliant Geocodio API endpoint
- `mapbox_permanent` (default: `FALSE`): set to `TRUE` to use the `mapbox.places-permanent` endpoint. Note that this option should be used only if you have applied for a permanent account. Unsuccessful requests made by an account that does not have access to the endpoint may be billable.
- `mapquest_open` (default: `FALSE`): set to `TRUE` to use the Open Geocoding endpoint which relies solely on OpenStreetMap data
- `here_request_id`: this parameter would return a previous HERE batch job, identified by its RequestID. The RequestID of a batch job is displayed when `verbose` is `TRUE`. Note that this option would ignore the current address parameter on the request, so the `return_addresses` or `return_coords` parameters need to be `FALSE`.

**Value**

tibble (dataframe)

**See Also**

[geocode](#) [api\\_parameter\\_reference](#) [min\\_time\\_reference](#) [batch\\_limit\\_reference](#)

**Examples**

```
options(tidygeocoder.progress_bar = FALSE)

geo(
  street = "600 Peachtree Street NE", city = "Atlanta",
  state = "Georgia", method = "census"
)

geo(
  address = c("Tokyo, Japan", "Lima, Peru", "Nairobi, Kenya"),
  method = "osm"
)

geo("100 Main St New York, NY",
  full_results = TRUE,
```

```
  method = "census", api_options = list(census_return_type = "geographies")
)

geo(
  county = "Jefferson", state = "Kentucky", country = "US",
  method = "osm"
)
```

---

geocode

*Geocode addresses in a dataframe*

---

## Description

Takes a dataframe containing addresses as an input and returns the results from a specified geocoding service in a dataframe format using the `geo` function. See example usage in `vignette("tidygeocoder")`.

This function passes all additional parameters (...) to the `geo` function, so you can refer to its documentation for more details on possible arguments.

Note that the arguments used for specifying address columns (`address`, `street`, `city`, `county`, `state`, `postalcode`, and `country`) accept either quoted or unquoted column names (ie. `"address_col"` and `address_col` are both acceptable).

## Usage

```
geocode(
  .tbl,
  address = NULL,
  street = NULL,
  city = NULL,
  county = NULL,
  state = NULL,
  postalcode = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  lat = "lat",
  long = "long",
  return_input = TRUE,
  limit = 1,
  return_addresses = NULL,
  unique_only = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

<code>.tbl</code>	dataframe containing addresses
<code>address</code>	single line street address column name. Do not combine with address component arguments ( <code>street</code> , <code>city</code> , <code>county</code> , <code>state</code> , <code>postalcode</code> , <code>country</code> )

street	street address column name
city	city column name
county	county column name
state	state column name
postalcode	postal code column name (zip code if in the United States)
country	country column name
lat	latitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. lat or "lat").
long	longitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. long or "long").
return_input	if TRUE then the input dataset will be combined with the geocoder query results and returned. If FALSE only the geocoder results will be returned.
limit	maximum number of results to return per input address. For many geocoding services the maximum value of the limit parameter is 100. Pass <code>limit = NULL</code> to use the default limit value of the selected geocoding service. For batch geocoding, limit must be set to 1 (default) if <code>return_addresses = TRUE</code> . To use <code>limit &gt; 1</code> or <code>limit = NULL</code> set <code>return_input</code> to FALSE. Refer to <a href="#">api_parameter_reference</a> for more details.
return_addresses	if TRUE return input addresses. Defaults to TRUE if <code>return_input</code> is FALSE and FALSE if <code>return_input</code> is TRUE. This argument is passed to the <code>geo()</code> function.
unique_only	if TRUE then only unique results will be returned and <code>return_input</code> will be set to FALSE.
...	arguments passed to the <a href="#">geo</a> function

**Value**

tibble (dataframe)

**See Also**

[geo](#)

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
sample_addresses %>%
  slice(1:2) %>%
  geocode(addr, method = "arcgis")

louisville %>%
  head(2) %>%
  geocode(
    street = street, city = city, state = state,
    postalcode = zip, method = "census", full_results = TRUE
  )

sample_addresses %>%
```

```
slice(8:9) %>%
  geocode(addr,
    method = "osm", limit = 2,
    return_input = FALSE, full_results = TRUE
  )

sample_addresses %>%
  slice(4:5) %>%
  geocode(addr,
    method = "arcgis",
    lat = latitude, long = longitude,
    full_results = TRUE
  )
```

---

geocode\_combine

*Combine multiple geocoding queries*

---

## Description

Executes multiple geocoding queries on a dataframe input and combines the results. To use a character vector input instead, see the [geo\\_combine](#) function. Queries are executed by the [geocode](#) function. See example usage in `vignette("tidygeocoder")`.

Query results are by default labelled to show which query produced each result. Labels are either placed in a query column (if `return_list = FALSE`) or used as the names of the returned list (if `return_list = TRUE`). By default the method parameter value of each query is used as a query label. If the same method is used in multiple queries then a number is added according to the order of the queries (ie. `osm1`, `osm2`, ...). To provide your own custom query labels use the `query_names` parameter.

## Usage

```
geocode_combine(
  .tbl,
  queries,
  global_params = list(),
  return_list = FALSE,
  cascade = TRUE,
  query_names = NULL,
  lat = "lat",
  long = "long"
)
```

## Arguments

`.tbl` dataframe containing addresses

queries	a list of queries, each provided as a list of parameters. The queries are, executed by the <code>geocode</code> function in the order provided., (ex. <code>list(list(method = 'osm'), list(method = 'census'), ...)</code> )
global_params	a list of parameters to be used for all queries, (ex. <code>list(address = 'address', full_results = TRUE)</code> )
return_list	if TRUE then results from each service will be returned as separate dataframes. If FALSE (default) then all results will be combined into a single dataframe.
cascade	if TRUE (default) then only addresses that are not found by a geocoding service will be attempted by subsequent queries. If FALSE then all queries will attempt to geocode all addresses.
query_names	optional vector with one label for each query provided (ex. <code>c('geocodio batch', 'geocodio single')</code> ).
lat	latitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>lat</code> or <code>"lat"</code> ).
long	longitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>long</code> or <code>"long"</code> ).

**Value**

tibble (dataframe)

**See Also**

[geo\\_combine](#) [geo](#) [geocode](#)

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

sample_addresses %>%
  geocode_combine(
    queries = list(list(method = "census"), list(method = "osm")),
    global_params = list(address = "addr"), cascade = TRUE
  )

more_addresses <- tibble::tribble(
  ~street_address, ~city, ~state, ~zip_cd,
  "624 W DAVIS ST #1D", "BURLINGTON", "NC", 27215,
  "201 E CENTER ST #268", "MEBANE", "NC", 27302,
  "100 Wall Street", "New York", "NY", 10005,
  "Bucharest", NA, NA, NA
)

more_addresses %>%
  geocode_combine(
    queries = list(
      list(method = "census", mode = "batch"),
      list(method = "census", mode = "single"),
      list(method = "osm")
    ),
```

```

    global_params = list(
      street = "street_address",
      city = "city", state = "state", postalcode = "zip_cd"
    ),
    query_names = c("census batch", "census single", "osm")
  )
)

more_addresses %>%
  geocode_combine(
    queries = list(
      list(
        method = "census", mode = "batch", street = "street_address",
        city = "city", state = "state", postalcode = "zip_cd"
      ),
      list(method = "arcgis", address = "street_address")
    ),
    cascade = FALSE,
    return_list = TRUE
  )
)

```

---

 geo\_combine

*Combine multiple geocoding queries*


---

## Description

Passes address inputs in character vector form to the [geocode\\_combine](#) function for geocoding.

Note that address inputs must be specified for queries either with the `queries` parameter (for each query) or the `global_params` parameter (for all queries). For example `global_params = list(address = 'address')` passes addresses provided in the `address` parameter to all queries.

## Usage

```

geo_combine(
  queries,
  global_params = list(),
  address = NULL,
  street = NULL,
  city = NULL,
  county = NULL,
  state = NULL,
  postalcode = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  lat = lat,
  long = long,
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

queries	a list of queries, each provided as a list of parameters. The queries are, executed by the <a href="#">geocode</a> function in the order provided., (ex. <code>list(list(method = 'osm'), list(method = 'census'), ...)</code> )
global_params	a list of parameters to be used for all queries, (ex. <code>list(address = 'address', full_results = TRUE)</code> )
address	single line address (ie. '1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC'). Do not combine with the address component arguments below (street, city, county, state, postalcode, country).
street	street address (ie. '1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW')
city	city (ie. 'Tokyo')
county	county (ie. 'Jefferson')
state	state (ie. 'Kentucky')
postalcode	postalcode (ie. zip code if in the United States)
country	country (ie. 'Japan')
lat	latitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>lat</code> or <code>"lat"</code> ).
long	longitude column name. Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>long</code> or <code>"long"</code> ).
...	arguments passed to the <a href="#">geocode_combine</a> function

**Value**

tibble (dataframe)

**See Also**

[geocode\\_combine](#) [geo](#) [geocode](#)

**Examples**

```
options(tidygeocoder.progress_bar = FALSE)
example_addresses <- c("100 Main St New York, NY", "Paris", "Not a Real Address")

geo_combine(
  queries = list(
    list(method = "census"),
    list(method = "osm")
  ),
  address = example_addresses,
  global_params = list(address = "address")
)

geo_combine(
  queries = list(
    list(method = "arcgis"),
    list(method = "census", mode = "single"),
    list(method = "census", mode = "batch")
  )
)
```



```
    ),
    global_params = list(address = "address"),
    address = example_addresses,
    cascade = FALSE,
    return_list = TRUE
  )

  geo_combine(
    queries = list(
      list(method = "arcgis", address = "city"),
      list(method = "osm", city = "city", country = "country")
    ),
    city = c("Tokyo", "New York"),
    country = c("Japan", "United States"),
    cascade = FALSE
  )
}
```

---

`get_api_query`*Construct a geocoder API query*

---

## Description

The geocoder API query is created using universal "generic" parameters and optional api-specific "custom" parameters. Generic parameters are converted into api parameters using the [api\\_parameter\\_reference](#) dataset.

The [query\\_api](#) function executes the queries created by this function.

## Usage

```
get_api_query(method, generic_parameters = list(), custom_parameters = list())
```

## Arguments

<code>method</code>	the geocoding service name (ie. 'census')
<code>generic_parameters</code>	universal "generic" parameters
<code>custom_parameters</code>	custom api-specific parameters

## Value

API parameters as a named list

## See Also

[query\\_api](#) [api\\_parameter\\_reference](#) [geo\\_reverse\\_geo](#)

**Examples**

```
get_api_query("osm", list(address = "Hanoi, Vietnam"))

get_api_query(
  "census", list(street = "11 Wall St", city = "NY", state = "NY"),
  list(benchmark = "Public_AR_Census2010")
)
```

---

louisville	<i>Louisville, Kentucky street addresses</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Louisville, Kentucky street addresses

**Usage**

```
louisville
```

**Format**

A tibble dataframe with component street addresses

**street** Description of the address

**city** Single line address

**state** state

**zip** zip code

**Source**

Downloaded from [OpenAddresses.io](https://openaddresses.io) on June 1st 2020

---

min_time_reference	<i>Minimum time required per query</i>
--------------------	--

---

**Description**

The [geo](#) and [reverse\\_geo](#) functions use this dataset to set the maximum query rate for each geocoding service. This rate is based on the usage restriction policies for each geocoding service.

**Usage**

```
min_time_reference
```

**Format**

A tibble dataframe

**method** Geocoding service name

**min\_time** The minimum number of seconds required per query to comply with usage restrictions

**description** A description of the usage rate restriction

**Details**

Links to the usage policies of each geocoding service are below:

- [Nominatim](#)
- [US Census](#)
- [ArcGIS](#)
- [Geocodio](#)
- [Location IQ](#)
- [Google](#)
- [OpenCage](#)
- [Mapbox](#)
- [HERE](#)
- [TomTom](#)
- [MapQuest](#)
- [Bing](#)
- [Geoapify](#)

**See Also**

[geo reverse\\_geo](#)

---

query\_api

*Execute a geocoder API query*

---

**Description**

The [get\\_api\\_query](#) function can create queries for this function to execute.

**Usage**

```

query_api(
  api_url,
  query_parameters,
  mode = "single",
  batch_file = NULL,
  input_list = NULL,
  content_encoding = "UTF-8",
  timeout = 20,
  method = ""
)

```

**Arguments**

api_url	Base URL of the API. query parameters are appended to this
query_parameters	api query parameters in the form of a named list
mode	determines the type of query to execute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "single": geocode a single input (all methods)</li> <li>• "list": batch geocode a list of inputs (ex. geocodio)</li> <li>• "file": batch geocode a file of inputs (ex. census)</li> </ul>
batch_file	a csv file of input data to upload (for mode = 'file')
input_list	a list of input data (for mode = 'list')
content_encoding	Encoding to be used for parsing content
timeout	timeout in minutes
method	if 'mapquest' or 'arcgis' then the query status code is changed appropriately

**Value**

a named list containing the response content (content) and the HTTP request status (status)

**See Also**

[get\\_api\\_query](#) [extract\\_results](#) [extract\\_reverse\\_results](#) [geo](#) [reverse\\_geo](#)

**Examples**

```

raw1 <- query_api(
  "http://nominatim.openstreetmap.org/search",
  get_api_query("osm", list(address = "Hanoi, Vietnam"))
)

raw1$status

extract_results("osm", jsonlite::fromJSON(raw1$content))

```

```

raw2 <- query_api(
  "http://nominatim.openstreetmap.org/reverse",
  get_api_query("osm", custom_parameters = list(lat = 38.895865, lon = -77.0307713))
)

extract_reverse_results("osm", jsonlite::fromJSON(raw2$content))

```

---

reverse\_geo

*Reverse geocode coordinates*


---

### Description

Reverse geocodes geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) given as numeric values. Latitude and longitude inputs are limited to possible values. Latitudes must be between -90 and 90 and longitudes must be between -180 and 180. Invalid values will not be sent to the geocoding service. The [reverse\\_geocode](#) function utilizes this function on coordinates contained in dataframes. See example usage in [vignette\("tidygeocoder"\)](#).

Refer to [api\\_parameter\\_reference](#), [min\\_time\\_reference](#), and [batch\\_limit\\_reference](#) for more details on geocoding service parameters and usage.

This function uses the [get\\_api\\_query](#), [query\\_api](#), and [extract\\_reverse\\_results](#) functions to create, execute, and parse geocoder API queries.

### Usage

```

reverse_geo(
  lat,
  long,
  method = "osm",
  address = "address",
  limit = 1,
  full_results = FALSE,
  mode = "",
  unique_only = FALSE,
  return_coords = TRUE,
  min_time = NULL,
  progress_bar = show_progress_bar(),
  quiet = getOption("tidygeocoder.quiet", FALSE),
  api_url = NULL,
  timeout = 20,
  flatten = TRUE,
  batch_limit = NULL,
  verbose = getOption("tidygeocoder.verbose", FALSE),
  no_query = FALSE,
  custom_query = list(),
  api_options = list()
)

```

**Arguments**

lat	latitude values (input data)
long	longitude values (input data)
method	<p>the geocoding service to be used. API keys are loaded from environmental variables. Run <code>usethis::edit_r_environ()</code> to open your <code>.Renv</code> file and add an API key as an environmental variable. For example, add the line <code>GEOCODIO_API_KEY="YourAPIKeyHere"</code>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "osm": <b>Nominatim</b>.</li> <li>• "arcgis": <b>ArcGIS</b>.</li> <li>• "geocodio": <b>Geocodio</b>. Geographic coverage is limited to the United States and Canada. Batch geocoding is supported. Store an API key in the environmental variable "GEOCODIO_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "iq": <b>Location IQ</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "LOCATIONIQ_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "google": <b>Google</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "GOOGLEGEOCODE_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "opencage": <b>OpenCage</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "OPENCAGE_KEY".</li> <li>• "mapbox": <b>Mapbox</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "MAPBOX_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "here": <b>HERE</b>. Batch geocoding is supported, but must be explicitly called with <code>mode = "batch"</code>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "HERE_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "tomtom": <b>TomTom</b>. Batch geocoding is supported. Store an API key in the environmental variable "TOMTOM_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "mapquest": <b>MapQuest</b>. Batch geocoding is supported. Store an API key in the environmental variable "MAPQUEST_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "bing": <b>Bing</b>. Batch geocoding is supported, but must be explicitly called with <code>mode = "batch"</code>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "BINGMAPS_API_KEY".</li> <li>• "geoapify": <b>Geoapify</b>. Store an API key in the environmental variable "GEOAPIFY_KEY".</li> </ul>
address	name of the address column (in the output data)
limit	<p>maximum number of results to return per input coordinate. For many geocoding services the maximum value of the limit parameter is 100. Pass <code>limit = NULL</code> to use the default limit value of the selected geocoding service. For batch geocoding, limit must be set to 1 (default) if <code>return_coords = TRUE</code>. Refer to <a href="#">api_parameter_reference</a> for more details.</p>
full_results	returns all available data from the geocoding service if <code>TRUE</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> (default) then only a single address column is returned from the geocoding service.
mode	<p>set to 'batch' to force batch geocoding or 'single' to force single coordinate-geocoding (one coordinate per query). If not specified then batch geocoding will be used if available (given method selected) when multiple coordinates are provided; otherwise single address geocoding will be used. For the "here" and "bing" methods the batch mode should be explicitly specified with <code>mode = 'batch'</code>.</p>
unique_only	only return results for unique inputs if <code>TRUE</code>

return_coords	return input coordinates with results if TRUE. Note that most services return the input coordinates with <code>full_results = TRUE</code> and setting <code>return_coords</code> to FALSE does not prevent this.
min_time	minimum amount of time for a query to take (in seconds). If NULL then <code>min_time</code> will be set to the default value specified in <a href="#">min_time_reference</a> .
progress_bar	if TRUE then a progress bar will be displayed for single input geocoding (1 input per query). By default the progress bar will not be shown for code executed when knitting R Markdown files or code within an RStudio notebook chunk. Can be set permanently with <code>options(tidygeocoder.progress_bar = FALSE)</code> .
quiet	if TRUE then console messages that are displayed by default regarding queries will be suppressed. FALSE is default. Can be set permanently with <code>options(tidygeocoder.quiet = TRUE)</code> .
api_url	custom API URL. If specified, the default API URL will be overridden. This parameter can be used to specify a local Nominatim server, for instance.
timeout	query timeout (in minutes)
flatten	if TRUE (default) then any nested dataframes in results are flattened if possible. Note that in some cases results are flattened regardless such as for Geocodio batch geocoding.
batch_limit	limit to the number of coordinates in a batch geocoding query. Defaults to the value in <a href="#">batch_limit_reference</a> if not specified.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console. FALSE is default. Can be set permanently with <code>options(tidygeocoder.verbose = TRUE)</code>
no_query	if TRUE then no queries are sent to the geocoding service and <code>verbose</code> is set to TRUE. Used for testing.
custom_query	API-specific parameters to be used, passed as a named list (ex. <code>list(extratags = 1)</code> ).
api_options	<p>a named list of parameters specific to individual services. (ex. <code>list(geocodio_v = 1.6, geocodio_hipaa = TRUE)</code>). Each parameter begins with the name of the method (service) it applies to. The possible parameters are shown below with their default values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>census_return_type</code> (default: <code>locations</code>): set to <code>"geographies"</code> to return additional geography columns. Make sure to use <code>full_results = TRUE</code> if using the <code>"geographies"</code> setting.</li> <li>• <code>iq_region</code> (default: <code>"us"</code>): set to <code>"eu"</code> to use the European Union API endpoint</li> <li>• <code>geocodio_v</code> (default: <code>1.7</code>): the version number of the Geocodio API to be used</li> <li>• <code>geocodio_hipaa</code> (default: <code>FALSE</code>): set to <code>TRUE</code> to use the HIPAA compliant Geocodio API endpoint</li> <li>• <code>mapbox_permanent</code> (default: <code>FALSE</code>): set to <code>TRUE</code> to use the <code>mapbox.places-permanent</code> endpoint. Note that this option should be used only if you have applied for a permanent account. Unsuccessful requests made by an account that does not have access to the endpoint may be billable.</li> </ul>

- `mapquest_open` (default: `FALSE`): set to `TRUE` to use the Open Geocoding endpoint which relies solely on OpenStreetMap data
- `here_request_id`: this parameter would return a previous HERE batch job, identified by its RequestID. The RequestID of a batch job is displayed when `verbose` is `TRUE`. Note that this option would ignore the current address parameter on the request, so the `return_addresses` or `return_coords` parameters need to be `FALSE`.

### Value

tibble (dataframe)

### See Also

[reverse\\_geocode](#) [api\\_parameter\\_reference](#) [min\\_time\\_reference](#) [batch\\_limit\\_reference](#)

### Examples

```
options(tidygeocoder.progress_bar = FALSE)

reverse_geo(lat = 38.895865, long = -77.0307713, method = "osm")

reverse_geo(
  lat = c(38.895865, 43.6534817, 300),
  long = c(-77.0307713, -79.3839347, 600),
  method = "osm", full_results = TRUE
)
```

---

reverse\_geocode

*Reverse geocode coordinates in a dataframe*

---

### Description

Takes a dataframe containing coordinates (latitude and longitude) and returns the reverse geocoding query results from a specified service by using the [reverse\\_geo](#) function. See example usage in `vignette("tidygeocoder")`.

This function passes all additional parameters (`...`) to the [reverse\\_geo](#) function, so you can refer to its documentation for more details on possible arguments.

### Usage

```
reverse_geocode(
  .tbl,
  lat,
  long,
  address = "address",
  return_input = TRUE,
```



```

    limit = 1,
    return_coords = NULL,
    unique_only = FALSE,
    ...
  )

```

### Arguments

<code>.tbl</code>	dataframe containing coordinates
<code>lat</code>	latitude column name (input data). Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>lat</code> or <code>'lat'</code> ).
<code>long</code>	longitude column name (input data). Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>long</code> or <code>'long'</code> ).
<code>address</code>	address column name (output data). Can be quoted or unquoted (ie. <code>addr</code> or <code>'addr'</code> ).
<code>return_input</code>	if TRUE then the input dataset will be combined with the geocoder query results and returned. If FALSE only the geocoder results will be returned.
<code>limit</code>	maximum number of results to return per input coordinate. For many geocoding services the maximum value of the limit parameter is 100. Pass <code>limit = NULL</code> to use the default limit value of the selected geocoding service. For batch geocoding, limit must be set to 1 (default) if <code>return_coords = TRUE</code> . To use <code>limit &gt; 1</code> or <code>limit = NULL</code> set <code>return_input</code> to FALSE. Refer to <a href="#">api_parameter_reference</a> for more details.
<code>return_coords</code>	if TRUE return input coordinates. Defaults to TRUE if <code>return_input</code> is FALSE and FALSE if <code>return_input</code> is TRUE. This argument is passed to the <code>reverse_geo()</code> function.
<code>unique_only</code>	if TRUE then only unique results will be returned and <code>return_input</code> will be set to FALSE.
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to the <a href="#">reverse_geo</a> function

### Value

tibble (dataframe)

### See Also

[reverse\\_geo](#)

### Examples

```

library(tibble)
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

tibble(
  latitude = c(38.895865, 43.6534817),
  longitude = c(-77.0307713, -79.3839347)
) %>%
  reverse_geocode(
    lat = latitude,

```

```
    long = longitude,
    method = "osm",
    full_results = TRUE
  )

louisville %>%
  head(3) %>%
  reverse_geocode(
    lat = latitude, long = longitude,
    method = "arcgis"
  )

louisville %>%
  head(2) %>%
  reverse_geocode(
    lat = latitude, long = longitude,
    method = "osm",
    limit = 2, return_input = FALSE
  )
```

---

sample\_addresses

*Sample addresses for testing*

---

## Description

Sample addresses for testing

## Usage

```
sample_addresses
```

## Format

A tibble dataframe with single line addresses

**name** Description of the address

**addr** Single line address

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