

# Package ‘nominatimlite’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Interface with 'Nominatim' API Service

**Version** 0.2.1

**Description** Lite interface for getting data from 'OSM' service 'Nominatim' <<https://nominatim.org/release-docs/latest/>>. Extract coordinates from addresses, find places near a set of coordinates, search for amenities and return spatial objects on 'sf' format.

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**URL** <https://dieghernan.github.io/nominatimlite/>,  
<https://github.com/dieghernan/nominatimlite>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/dieghernan/nominatimlite/issues>

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bbox_to_poly	<i>Create a bounding box sf object</i>
--------------	--

---

### Description

Create a **sf** polygon object from the coordinates of a bounding box

### Usage

```
bbox_to_poly(bbox = NA, xmin = NA, ymin = NA, xmax = NA, ymax = NA, crs = 4326)
```

### Arguments

bbox	numeric vector of 4 elements representing the coordinates of the bounding box. Values should be c(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax	alternatively, you can use these named parameters instead of bbox
crs	coordinate reference system, something suitable as input to <a href="#">st_crs</a>

### Details

Bounding boxes can be located using different online tools, as [Bounding Box Tool](#).

**Value**

A sfc object of class POLYGON.

**See Also**

[sf::st\\_as\\_sfc\(\)](#)

Get spatial (sf) objects: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

Search amenities: [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [osm\\_amenities](#)

**Examples**

```
# bounding box of Germany
bbox_GER <- c(5.86631529, 47.27011137, 15.04193189, 55.09916098)

bbox_GER_sf <- bbox_to_poly(bbox_GER)

library(ggplot2)

ggplot(bbox_GER_sf) +
  geom_sf()

# Extract the bounding box of a sf object
sfobj <- geo_lite_sf("seychelles", points_only = FALSE)

sfobj

# Need at least one non-empty object
if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(sfobj))) {
  bbox <- sf::st_bbox(sfobj)

  bbox

  bbox_sfobj <- bbox_to_poly(bbox)

  ggplot(bbox_sfobj) +
    geom_sf(fill = "lightblue", alpha = 0.5) +
    geom_sf(data = sfobj, fill = "wheat")
}
```

## Description

The lookup API allows to query the address and other details of one or multiple OSM objects like node, way or relation. This function returns the **tibble** associated with the query, see `geo_address_lookup_sf()` for retrieving the data as a spatial object (**sf** format).

## Usage

```
geo_address_lookup(
  osm_ids,
  type = c("N", "W", "R"),
  lat = "lat",
  long = "lon",
  full_results = FALSE,
  return_addresses = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  custom_query = list()
)
```

## Arguments

<code>osm_ids</code>	vector of OSM identifiers as <b>numeric</b> ( <code>c(00000, 11111, 22222)</code> ).
<code>type</code>	vector character of the type of the OSM type associated to each <code>osm_ids</code> . Possible values are node ("N"), way ("W") or relation ("R"). If a single value is provided it would be recycled.
<code>lat</code>	latitude column name in the output data (default "lat").
<code>long</code>	longitude column name in the output data (default "long").
<code>full_results</code>	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only latitude, longitude and address columns are returned. See also <code>return_addresses</code> .
<code>return_addresses</code>	return input addresses with results if TRUE.
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
<code>custom_query</code>	A named list with API-specific parameters to be used (i.e. <code>list(countrycodes = "US")</code> ). See <b>Details</b> .

## Details

See <https://nominatim.org/release-docs/develop/api/Lookup/> for additional parameters to be passed to `custom_query`.

## Value

A tibble with the results found by the query.

## See Also

[geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#)

Address Lookup API: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#)

Geocoding strings: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
ids <- geo_address_lookup(osm_ids = c(46240148, 34633854), type = "W")

ids

several <- geo_address_lookup(c(146656, 240109189), type = c("R", "N"))
several
```

---

`geo_address_lookup_sf` *Address Lookup API for OSM objects in Spatial Format*

---

## Description

The lookup API allows to query the address and other details of one or multiple OSM objects like node, way or relation. This function returns the **sf** spatial object associated with the query, see [geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#) for retrieving the data in **tibble** format.

## Usage

```
geo_address_lookup_sf(
  osm_ids,
  type = c("N", "W", "R"),
  full_results = FALSE,
  return_addresses = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  custom_query = list(),
  points_only = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

<code>osm_ids</code>	vector of OSM identifiers as <b>numeric</b> ( <code>c(00000, 11111, 22222)</code> ).
<code>type</code>	vector character of the type of the OSM type associated to each <code>osm_ids</code> . Possible values are node ("N"), way ("W") or relation ("R"). If a single value is provided it would be recycled.

<code>full_results</code>	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only address columns are returned. See also <code>return_addresses</code> .
<code>return_addresses</code>	return input addresses with results if TRUE.
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
<code>custom_query</code>	A named list with API-specific parameters to be used (i.e. <code>list(countrycodes = "US")</code> ). See <b>Details</b> .
<code>points_only</code>	Logical TRUE/FALSE. Whether to return only spatial points (TRUE, which is the default) or potentially other shapes as provided by the Nominatim API (FALSE). See <b>About Geometry Types</b> .

### Details

See <https://nominatim.org/release-docs/latest/api/Lookup/> for additional parameters to be passed to `custom_query`.

### Value

A sf object with the results.

### About Geometry Types

The parameter `points_only` specifies whether the function results will be points (all Nominatim results are guaranteed to have at least point geometry) or possibly other spatial objects.

Note that the type of geometry returned in case of `points_only = FALSE` will depend on the object being geocoded:

- administrative areas, major buildings and the like will be returned as polygons
- rivers, roads and their like as lines
- amenities may be points even in case of a `points_only = FALSE` call

The function is vectorized, allowing for multiple addresses to be geocoded; in case of `points_only = FALSE` multiple geometry types may be returned.

### See Also

[geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#)

Address Lookup API: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#)

Geocoding strings: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\(\)](#)

Get spatial (sf) objects: [bbox\\_to\\_poly\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
# Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris

NotreDame <- geo_address_lookup_sf(osm_ids = 201611261, type = "W")

# Need at least one non-empty object
if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(NotreDame))) {
  library(ggplot2)

  ggplot(NotreDame) +
    geom_sf()
}

NotreDame_poly <- geo_address_lookup_sf(201611261,
  type = "W",
  points_only = FALSE
)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(NotreDame_poly))) {
  ggplot(NotreDame_poly) +
    geom_sf()
}

# It is vectorized

several <- geo_address_lookup_sf(c(146656, 240109189), type = c("R", "N"))
several
```

---

geo\_amenity

*Geocode amenities*

---

## Description

This function search amenities as defined by OpenStreetMap on a restricted area defined by a bounding box in the form of (<min\_latitude>, <min\_longitude>, <max\_latitude>, <max\_longitude>). This function returns the **tibble** associated with the query, see [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#) for retrieving the data as a spatial object (**sf** format).

## Usage

```
geo_amenity(
  bbox,
  amenity,
  lat = "lat",
```

```

    long = "lon",
    limit = 1,
    full_results = FALSE,
    return_addresses = TRUE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    custom_query = list(),
    strict = FALSE
  )

```

### Arguments

<code>bbox</code>	A numeric vector of latitude and longitude (<min_latitude>, <min_longitude>, <max_latitude>, <max_longitude>) that restrict the search area. See <b>Details</b> .
<code>amenity</code>	A character or a vector of character with the amenities to be geolocated (i.e. <code>c("pub", "restaurant")</code> ). See <b>Details</b> and <code>osm_amenities</code> .
<code>lat</code>	latitude column name in the output data (default "lat").
<code>long</code>	longitude column name in the output data (default "long").
<code>limit</code>	maximum number of results to return per input address. Note that each query returns a maximum of 50 results.
<code>full_results</code>	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only latitude, longitude and address columns are returned. See also <code>return_addresses</code> .
<code>return_addresses</code>	return input addresses with results if TRUE.
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
<code>custom_query</code>	API-specific parameters to be used. See <code>geo_lite()</code> .
<code>strict</code>	Logical TRUE/FALSE. Force the results to be included inside the <code>bbox</code> . Note that Nominatim default behavior may return results located outside the provided bounding box.

### Details

Bounding boxes can be located using different online tools, as [Bounding Box Tool](#).

For a full list of valid amenities see <https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:amenity>.

### Value

A tibble with the results.

### See Also

`geo_amenity_sf()`

Search amenities: `bbox_to_poly()`, `geo_amenity_sf()`, `osm_amenities`

Geocoding strings: `geo_address_lookup_sf()`, `geo_address_lookup()`, `geo_amenity_sf()`, `geo_lite_sf()`, `geo_lite()`



## Examples

```
# Times Square, NY, USA
bbox <- c(-73.9894467311, 40.75573629, -73.9830630737, 40.75789245)

geo_amenity(bbox = bbox, amenity = "restaurant")

# Several amenities
geo_amenity(bbox = bbox, amenity = c("restaurant", "pub"))

# Increase limit and use with strict
geo_amenity(
  bbox = bbox, amenity = c("restaurant", "pub"), limit = 10,
  strict = TRUE
)
```

---

geo\_amenity\_sf

*Geocode amenities in Spatial format*

---

## Description

This function search amenities as defined by OpenStreetMap on a restricted area defined by a bounding box in the form of (<min\_latitude>, <min\_longitude>, <max\_latitude>, <max\_longitude>). This function returns the **sf** spatial object associated with the query, see [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#) for retrieving the data in **tibble** format.

## Usage

```
geo_amenity_sf(
  bbox,
  amenity,
  limit = 1,
  full_results = FALSE,
  return_addresses = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  custom_query = list(),
  points_only = TRUE,
  strict = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

**bbox** A numeric vector of latitude and longitude (<min\_latitude>, <min\_longitude>, <max\_latitude>, <max\_longitude>) that restrict the search area. See **Details**.

amenity	A character of a vector of character with the amenities to be geolocated (i.e. c("pub", "restaurant")). See <b>Details</b> and <a href="#">osm_amenities</a> .
limit	maximum number of results to return per input address. Note that each query returns a maximum of 50 results.
full_results	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only address columns are returned. See also <a href="#">return_addresses</a> .
return_addresses	return input addresses with results if TRUE.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
custom_query	A named list with API-specific parameters to be used (i.e. list(countrycodes = "US")). See <b>Details</b> .
points_only	Logical TRUE/FALSE. Whether to return only spatial points (TRUE, which is the default) or potentially other shapes as provided by the Nominatim API (FALSE). See <b>About Geometry Types</b> .
strict	Logical TRUE/FALSE. Force the results to be included inside the bbox. Note that Nominatim default behavior may return results located outside the provided bounding box.

### Details

Bounding boxes can be located using different online tools, as [Bounding Box Tool](#).

For a full list of valid amenities see <https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:amenity>.

### Value

A sf object with the results.

### About Geometry Types

The parameter `points_only` specifies whether the function results will be points (all Nominatim results are guaranteed to have at least point geometry) or possibly other spatial objects.

Note that the type of geometry returned in case of `points_only = FALSE` will depend on the object being geocoded:

- administrative areas, major buildings and the like will be returned as polygons
- rivers, roads and their like as lines
- amenities may be points even in case of a `points_only = FALSE` call

The function is vectorized, allowing for multiple addresses to be geocoded; in case of `points_only = FALSE` multiple geometry types may be returned.

### See Also

[geo\\_amenity\(\)](#)

Search amenities: [bbox\\_to\\_poly\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [osm\\_amenities](#)

Geocoding strings: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\(\)](#)

Get spatial (sf) objects: [bbox\\_to\\_poly\(\)](#), [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
# Madrid, Spain

library(ggplot2)

bbox <- c(-3.888954, 40.311977, -3.517916, 40.643729)

# Restaurants and pubs

rest_pub <- geo_amenity_sf(bbox, c("restaurant", "pub"), limit = 50)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(rest_pub))) {
  ggplot(rest_pub) +
    geom_sf()
}

# Hospital as polygon

hosp <- geo_amenity_sf(bbox, "hospital", points_only = FALSE)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(hosp))) {
  ggplot(hosp) +
    geom_sf()
}
```

---

geo\_lite

*Address Search API for OSM objects*

---

## Description

Geocodes addresses given as character values. This function returns the **tibble** associated with the query, see [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#) for retrieving the data as a spatial object (**sf** format).

## Usage

```
geo_lite(
  address,
  lat = "lat",
  long = "lon",
  limit = 1,
  full_results = FALSE,
  return_addresses = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  custom_query = list()
)
```

## Arguments

address	character with single line address ("1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington") or a vector of addresses (c("Madrid", "Barcelona")).
lat	latitude column name in the output data (default "lat").
long	longitude column name in the output data (default "long").
limit	maximum number of results to return per input address. Note that each query returns a maximum of 50 results.
full_results	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only latitude, longitude and address columns are returned. See also return_addresses.
return_addresses	return input addresses with results if TRUE.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
custom_query	A named list with API-specific parameters to be used (i.e. list(countrycodes = "US")). See <b>Details</b> .

## Details

See <https://nominatim.org/release-docs/latest/api/Search/> for additional parameters to be passed to custom\_query.

## Value

A tibble with the results.

## See Also

[geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [tidygeocoder::geo\(\)](#)

Geocoding strings: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
geo_lite("Madrid, Spain")

# Several addresses
geo_lite(c("Madrid", "Barcelona"))

# With options: restrict search to USA
geo_lite(c("Madrid", "Barcelona"),
  custom_query = list(countrycodes = "US"),
  full_results = TRUE
)
```

## Description

This function allows you to geocode addresses and return the corresponding spatial object. This function returns the **sf** spatial object associated with the query, see `geo_lite_sf()` for retrieving the data in **tibble** format.

## Usage

```
geo_lite_sf(  
  address,  
  limit = 1,  
  return_addresses = TRUE,  
  full_results = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  custom_query = list(),  
  points_only = TRUE  
)
```

## Arguments

address	character with single line address ("1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington") or a vector of addresses (c("Madrid", "Barcelona")).
limit	maximum number of results to return per input address. Note that each query returns a maximum of 50 results.
return_addresses	return input addresses with results if TRUE.
full_results	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only address columns are returned. See also return_addresses.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
custom_query	A named list with API-specific parameters to be used (i.e. list(countrycodes = "US")). See <b>Details</b> .
points_only	Logical TRUE/FALSE. Whether to return only spatial points (TRUE, which is the default) or potentially other shapes as provided by the Nominatim API (FALSE). See <b>About Geometry Types</b> .

## Details

See <https://nominatim.org/release-docs/latest/api/Search/> for additional parameters to be passed to custom\_query.

## Value

A sf object with the results.

## About Geometry Types

The parameter `points_only` specifies whether the function results will be points (all Nominatim results are guaranteed to have at least point geometry) or possibly other spatial objects.

Note that the type of geometry returned in case of `points_only = FALSE` will depend on the object being geocoded:

- administrative areas, major buildings and the like will be returned as polygons
- rivers, roads and their like as lines
- amenities may be points even in case of a `points_only = FALSE` call

The function is vectorized, allowing for multiple addresses to be geocoded; in case of `points_only = FALSE` multiple geometry types may be returned.

## See Also

Geocoding strings: [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_address\\_lookup\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\(\)](#)

Get spatial (sf) objects: [bbox\\_to\\_poly\(\)](#), [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
# Map - Points
library(ggplot2)

string <- "Statue of Liberty, NY, USA"
sol <- geo_lite_sf(string)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(sol))) {
  ggplot(sol) +
    geom_sf()
}

sol_poly <- geo_lite_sf(string, points_only = FALSE)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(sol_poly))) {
  ggplot(sol_poly) +
    geom_sf() +
    geom_sf(data = sol, color = "red")
}

# Several results

Madrid <- geo_lite_sf("Madrid",
  limit = 2,
  points_only = FALSE, full_results = TRUE
)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(Madrid))) {
  ggplot(Madrid) +
```

```

    geom_sf(fill = NA)
  }

```

---

osm\_amenities

*OpenStreetMap amenity database*


---

### Description

Database with the list of amenities available on OpenStreetMap.

### Format

A tibble with with 100 rows and fields:

**category** The category of the amenity

**amenity** The name of the amenity

### Details

<b>category</b>	<b>amenity</b>
Sustenance	bar
Sustenance	biergarten
Sustenance	cafe
Sustenance	fast_food
Sustenance	food_court
Sustenance	ice_cream
Sustenance	pub
Sustenance	restaurant
Education	college
Education	driving_school
Education	kindergarten
Education	language_school
Education	library
Education	toy_library
Education	music_school
Education	school
Education	university
Transportation	bicycle_parking
Transportation	bicycle_repair_station
Transportation	bicycle_rental
Transportation	boat_rental
Transportation	boat_sharing
Transportation	bus_station
Transportation	car_rental
Transportation	car_sharing

Transportation	car_wash
Transportation	vehicle_inspection
Transportation	charging_station
Transportation	ferry_terminal
Transportation	fuel
Transportation	grit_bin
Transportation	motorcycle_parking
Transportation	parking
Transportation	parking_entrance
Transportation	parking_space
Transportation	taxi
Financial	atm
Financial	bank
Financial	bureau_de_change
Healthcare	baby_hatch
Healthcare	clinic
Healthcare	dentist
Healthcare	doctors
Healthcare	hospital
Healthcare	nursing_home
Healthcare	pharmacy
Healthcare	social_facility
Healthcare	veterinary
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	arts_centre
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	brothel
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	casino
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	cinema
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	community_centre
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	conference_centre
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	events_venue
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	fountain
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	gambling
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	love_hotel
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	nightclub
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	planetarium
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	public_bookcase
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	social_centre
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	stripclub
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	studio
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	swingerclub
Entertainment-Arts-Culture	theatre
Public Service	courthouse
Public Service	embassy
Public Service	fire_station
Public Service	police
Public Service	post_box
Public Service	post_depot
Public Service	post_office



Public Service	prison
Public Service	ranger_station
Public Service	townhall
Facilities	bbq
Facilities	bench
Facilities	dog_toilet
Facilities	drinking_water
Facilities	give_box
Facilities	shelter
Facilities	shower
Facilities	telephone
Facilities	toilets
Facilities	water_point
Facilities	watering_place
Waste Management	sanitary_dump_station
Waste Management	recycling
Waste Management	waste_basket
Waste Management	waste_disposal
Waste Management	waste_transfer_station
Others	animal_boarding
Others	animal_breeding
Others	animal_shelter
Others	baking_oven
Others	childcare
Others	clock
Others	crematorium
Others	dive_centre

**Note**

Data extracted on **14 June 2021**.

**Source**

<https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:amenity>

**See Also**

Search amenities: [bbox\\_to\\_poly\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
amenities <- nominatimlite::osm_amenities
```

```
amenities
```

---

reverse\_geo\_lite      *Reverse Geocoding API for OSM objects*

---

### Description

Generates an address from a latitude and longitude. Latitudes must be between  $[-90, 90]$  and longitudes between  $[-180, 180]$ . This function returns the **tibble** associated with the query, see [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#) for retrieving the data as a spatial object (**sf**) format).

### Usage

```
reverse_geo_lite(  
  lat,  
  long,  
  address = "address",  
  full_results = FALSE,  
  return_coords = TRUE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  custom_query = list()  
)
```

### Arguments

lat	latitude values in numeric format. Must be in the range $[-90, 90]$ .
long	longitude values in numeric format. Must be in the range $[-180, 180]$ .
address	address column name in the output data (default "address").
full_results	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only latitude, longitude and address columns are returned. See also return_addresses.
return_coords	return input coordinates with results if TRUE.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
custom_query	API-specific parameters to be used, passed as a named list (ie. <code>list(zoom = 3)</code> ). See <b>Details</b> .

### Details

See <https://nominatim.org/release-docs/develop/api/Reverse/> for additional parameters to be passed to custom\_query.

### Value

A tibble with the results.

### About Zooming

Use the option `custom_query = list(zoom = 3)` to adjust the output. Some equivalences on terms of zoom:

zoom	address_detail
3	country
5	state
8	county
10	city
14	suburb
16	major streets
17	major and minor streets
18	building

### See Also

[reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#), [tidygeocoder::reverse\\_geo\(\)](#)

Reverse geocoding coordinates: [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
reverse_geo_lite(lat = 40.75728, long = -73.98586)

# Several coordinates
reverse_geo_lite(lat = c(40.75728, 55.95335), long = c(-73.98586, -3.188375))

# With options: zoom to country level
sev <- reverse_geo_lite(
  lat = c(40.75728, 55.95335), long = c(-73.98586, -3.188375),
  custom_query = list(zoom = 0, extratags = 1),
  verbose = TRUE, full_results = TRUE
)

dplyr::glimpse(sev)
```

---

reverse\_geo\_lite\_sf    *Reverse Geocoding API for OSM objects in Spatial format*

---

### Description

Generates an address from a latitude and longitude. Latitudes must be between  $[-90, 90]$  and longitudes between  $[-180, 180]$ . This function returns the **sf** spatial object associated with the query, see [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\(\)](#) for retrieving the data in **tibble** format.

**Usage**

```
reverse_geo_lite_sf(
  lat,
  long,
  address = "address",
  full_results = FALSE,
  return_coords = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  custom_query = list(),
  points_only = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

lat	latitude values in numeric format. Must be in the range [-90, 90].
long	longitude values in numeric format. Must be in the range [-180, 180].
address	address column name in the output data (default "address").
full_results	returns all available data from the API service. If FALSE (default) only latitude, longitude and address columns are returned. See also return_addresses.
return_coords	return input coordinates with results if TRUE.
verbose	if TRUE then detailed logs are output to the console.
custom_query	API-specific parameters to be used, passed as a named list (ie. <code>list(zoom = 3)</code> ). See <b>Details</b> .
points_only	Logical TRUE/FALSE. Whether to return only spatial points (TRUE, which is the default) or potentially other shapes as provided by the Nominatim API (FALSE). See <b>About Geometry Types</b> .

**Details**

See <https://nominatim.org/release-docs/develop/api/Reverse/> for additional parameters to be passed to custom\_query.

**Value**

A sf object with the results.

**About Zooming**

Use the option `custom_query = list(zoom = 3)` to adjust the output. Some equivalences on terms of zoom:

zoom	address_detail
3	country
5	state
8	county
10	city
14	suburb

- 16 major streets
- 17 major and minor streets
- 18 building

### About Geometry Types

The parameter `points_only` specifies whether the function results will be points (all Nominatim results are guaranteed to have at least point geometry) or possibly other spatial objects.

Note that the type of geometry returned in case of `points_only = FALSE` will depend on the object being geocoded:

- administrative areas, major buildings and the like will be returned as polygons
- rivers, roads and their like as lines
- amenities may be points even in case of a `points_only = FALSE` call

The function is vectorized, allowing for multiple addresses to be geocoded; in case of `points_only = FALSE` multiple geometry types may be returned.

### See Also

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

Reverse geocoding coordinates: [reverse\\_geo\\_lite\(\)](#)

Get spatial (sf) objects: [bbox\\_to\\_poly\(\)](#), [geo\\_address\\_lookup\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_amenity\\_sf\(\)](#), [geo\\_lite\\_sf\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Coliseum coords
col_lon <- 12.49309
col_lat <- 41.89026

# Coliseum as polygon
col_sf <- reverse_geo_lite_sf(
  lat = col_lat,
  lon = col_lon,
  points_only = FALSE
)

dplyr::glimpse(col_sf)

if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(col_sf))) {
  ggplot(col_sf) +
    geom_sf()
}

# City of Rome - same coords with zoom 10
```

```
rome_sf <- reverse_geo_lite_sf(  
  lat = col_lat,  
  lon = col_lon,  
  custom_query = list(zoom = 10),  
  points_only = FALSE  
)  
  
dplyr::glimpse(rome_sf)  
  
if (any(!sf::st_is_empty(rome_sf))) {  
  ggplot(rome_sf) +  
    geom_sf()  
}
```

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