Package ‘osrm’

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Type Package

Title Interface Between R and the OpenStreetMap-Based Routing Service

OSRM

Version 4.2.0

Description An interface between R and the ‘OSRM’ API. ‘OSRM’ is a routing service based on ‘OpenStreetMap’ data. See <http://project-osrm.org/> for more information. This package enables the computation of routes, trips, isochrones and travel distances matrices (travel time and kilometric distance).

License GPL (>= 3)

Imports RcppSimdJson, curl, utils, mapiso, googlePolylines, sf

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Suggests mapsf, tinytest, covr

URL https://github.com/riatelab/osrm

BugReports https://github.com/riatelab/osrm/issues

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Description

An interface between R and the OSRM API. OSRM is a routing service based on OpenStreetMap data. See <http://project-osrm.org/> for more information. This package enables the computation of routes, trips, isochrones and travel distances matrices (travel time and kilometric distance).

- **osrmTable**: Build and send OSRM API queries to get travel time matrices between points. This function interfaces the table OSRM service.
- **osrmRoute**: Build and send an OSRM API query to get the travel geometry between two points. This function interfaces with the route OSRM service.
- **osrmTrip**: Build and send an OSRM API query to get the shortest travel geometry between multiple unordered points. This function interfaces the trip OSRM service. Use this function to resolve the travelling salesman problem.
- **osrmNearest**: Build and send an OSRM API query to get the nearest point on the street network. This function interfaces the nearest OSRM service.
- **osrmIsochrone**: This function computes areas that are reachable within a given time span from a point and returns the reachable regions as polygons. These areas of equal travel time are called isochrones.
- **osrmIsodistance**: This function computes areas that are reachable within a given road distance from a point and returns the reachable regions as polygons. These areas of equal travel distance are called isodistances.

Note

This package relies on the usage of a running OSRM service (tested with version 5.27.0 of the OSRM API).

To set the OSRM server, change the osrm.server option:

```r
options(osrm.server = "http://address.of.the.server/")
```

To set the profile, use the osrm.profile option:

```r
options(osrm.profile = "name.of.the.profile")
```

The "car" profile is set by default. Other possible profiles are "foot" and "bike".
A typical setup, corresponding to the Docker example, would be:

```r
options(osrm.server = "http://0.0.0.0:5000/", osrm.profile = "car")
```

The package ships a sample dataset of 100 random pharmacies in Berlin (© OpenStreetMap contributors - https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright/en).
The sf dataset uses the projection WGS 84 / UTM zone 34N (EPSG:32634).
The csv dataset uses WGS 84 (EPSG:4326).

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**See Also**

Useful links:

- [https://github.com/riatelab/osrm](https://github.com/riatelab/osrm)
- Report bugs at [https://github.com/riatelab/osrm/issues](https://github.com/riatelab/osrm/issues)

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**Description**

This function computes areas that are reachable within a given time span from a point and returns the reachable regions as polygons. These areas of equal travel time are called isochrones.

**Usage**

```r
osrmIsochrone(
  loc,
  breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 60, length.out = 7),
  exclude,
  res = 30,
  returnclass,
  osrm.server = getOption("osrm.server"),
  osrm.profile = getOption("osrm.profile")
)
```
Arguments

loc  origin point. loc can be:
  • a vector of coordinates (longitude and latitude, WGS 84),
  • a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • an sfc object of type POINT,
  • an sf object of type POINT.

If loc is a data.frame, a matrix, an sfc object or an sf object then only the first row or element is considered.

breaks  a numeric vector of break values to define isochrone areas, in minutes.

exclude  pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API.

res  number of points used to compute isochrones, one side of the square grid, the total number of points will be res*res. Increase res to obtain more detailed isochrones.

returnclass  deprecated.

osrm.server  the base URL of the routing server. getOption("osrm.server") by default.

osrm.profile  the routing profile to use, e.g. "car", "bike" or "foot" (when using the routing.openstreetmap.de test server). getOption("osrm.profile") by default.

Value

The output of this function is an sf MULTIPOLYGON of isochrones.

It contains 3 fields:
  • id, an identifier
  • isomin, the minimum value of the isochrone polygon in minutes
  • isomax, the maximum value of the isochrone polygon in minutes

If loc is a vector, a data.frame or a matrix the coordinate reference system (CRS) of the output is EPSG:4326 (WGS84).
If loc is an sfc or sf object, the output has the same CRS as loc.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(sf)
apotheke.sf <- st_read(system.file("gpkg/apotheke.gpkg", package = "osrm"),
  quiet = TRUE
)
# Get isochrones with lon/lat coordinates
iso <- osrmIsochrone(loc = c(13.43, 52.47), breaks = seq(0, 12, 2))
# Map
plot(iso["isomax"], breaks = sort(unique(c(iso$isomin, iso$isomax))))

# Get isochrones with an sf POINT
```
osrmIsodistance

Get Polygons of Isodistances

Description

This function computes areas that are reachable within a given road distance from a point and returns the reachable regions as polygons. These areas of equal travel distance are called isodistances.

Usage

osrmIsodistance(
  loc,
  breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10000, length.out = 4),
  exclude,
  res = 30,
  returnclass,
  osrm.server = getOption("osrm.server"),
  osrm.profile = getOption("osrm.profile")
)

Arguments

loc origin point. loc can be:
  • a vector of coordinates (longitude and latitude, WGS 84),
  • a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • an sfc object of type POINT,
  • an sf object of type POINT.

If loc is a data.frame, a matrix, an sfc object or an sf object then only the first row or element is considered.

breaks a numeric vector of break values to define isodistance areas, in meters.

exclude pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API.
osrmIsodistance

res number of points used to compute isodistances, one side of the square grid, the total number of points will be res*res. Increase res to obtain more detailed isodistances.

returnclass deprecated.
osrm.server the base URL of the routing server. getOption("osrm.server") by default.
osrm.profile the routing profile to use, e.g. "car", "bike" or "foot" (when using the routing.openstreetmap.de test server). getOption("osrm.profile") by default.

Value

The output of this function is an sf MULTIPOLYGON of isodistances.
It contains 3 fields:

• id, an identifier
• isomin, the minimum value of the isodistance polygon in meters
• isomax, the maximum value of the isodistance polygon in meters

If loc is a vector, a data.frame or a matrix the coordinate reference system (CRS) of the output is EPSG:4326 (WGS84).
If loc is an sfc or sf object, the output has the same CRS as loc.

Examples

```r
# Not run:
library(sf)
apotheke.sf <- st_read(system.file("gpkg/apotheke.gpkg", package = "osrm"),
  quiet = TRUE
)
# Get isochones with lon/lat coordinates
iso <- osrmIsodistance(loc = c(13.43, 52.47), breaks = seq(0, 500, 100))
# Map
plot(iso["isomax"], breaks = sort(unique(c(iso$isomin, iso$isomax))))

# Get isochones with an sf POINT
iso2 <- osrmIsodistance(loc = apotheke.sf[11, ], breaks = seq(0, 500, 100))
# Map
if (require("mapsf")) {
  mapsf::mf_map(
    x = iso2, var = "isomin", type = "choro",
    breaks = sort(unique(c(iso2$isomin, iso2$isomax))),
    pal = "Burg", border = NA, leg_pos = "toleft",
    leg_val_rnd = 0,
    leg_frame = TRUE, leg_title = "Isochrones\n(min)"
  )
}
```

## End(Not run)
osrmNearest

Get the Nearest Point on the Street Network

Description

This function interfaces with the nearest OSRM service.

Usage

osrmNearest(
  loc,
  exclude,
  osrm.server = getOption("osrm.server"),
  osrm.profile = getOption("osrm.profile")
)

Arguments

loc       a point to snap to the street network. loc can be:
          • a vector of coordinates (longitude and latitude, WGS 84),
          • a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
          • a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
          • an sfc object of type POINT,
          • an sf object of type POINT.
          If src is a data.frame, a matrix, an sfc object or an sf object then only the first row or element is considered.
exclude   pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API.
osrm.server the base URL of the routing server.
osrm.profile the routing profile to use, e.g. "car", "bike" or "foot".

Value

The output of this function is an sf POINT of the point on the street network. It contains 2 fields:

  • id, the point identifier
  • distance, the distance in meters to the supplied input point.

Examples

## Not run:
library(sf)
apotheke.sf <- st_read(system.file("gpkg/apotheke.gpkg", package = "osrm"),
  quiet = TRUE)
osrmRoute

Get the Shortest Path Between Two Points

Description

Build and send an OSRM API query to get the travel geometry between two points. This function interfaces with the route OSRM service.
Use src and dst to get the shortest direct route between two points.
Use loc to get the shortest route between two points using ordered waypoints.

Usage

osrmRoute(
  src,
  dst,
  loc,
  overview = "simplified",
  exclude,
  returnclass,
  osrm.server = getOption("osrm.server"),
  osrm.profile = getOption("osrm.profile")
)

Arguments

src starting point of the route. src can be:
  • a vector of coordinates (longitude and latitude, WGS 84),
  • a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • an sfc object of type POINT,
  • an sf object of type POINT.
If relevant, row names are used as identifiers.
If src is a data.frame, a matrix, an sfc object or an sf object then only the first row or element is considered.

dst destination of the route. dst can be:
  • a vector of coordinates (longitude and latitude, WGS 84),
  • a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  • an sfc object of type POINT,
  • an sf object of type POINT.
If relevant, row names are used as identifiers. If dst is a data.frame, a matrix, an sfc object or an sf object then only the first row or element is considered.

loc starting point, waypoints (optional) and destination of the route. loc can be:
- a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
- a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
- an sfc object of type POINT,
- an sf object of type POINT.

The first row or element is the starting point then waypoints are used in the order they are stored in loc and the last row or element is the destination. If relevant, row names are used as identifiers.

overview "full", "simplified" or FALSE. Use "full" to return the detailed geometry, use "simplified" to return a simplified geometry, use FALSE to return only time and distance.

exclude pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API.

returnclass deprecated.

osrm.server the base URL of the routing server.

osrm.profile the routing profile to use, e.g. "car", "bike" or "foot".

Value

The output of this function is an sf LINESTRING of the shortest route. It contains 4 fields:
- starting point identifier
- destination identifier
- travel time in minutes
- travel distance in kilometers.

If src (or loc) is a vector, a data.frame or a matrix, the coordinate reference system (CRS) of the route is EPSG:4326 (WGS84).

If src (or loc) is an sfc or sf object, the route has the same CRS as src (or loc).

If overview is FALSE, a named numeric vector is returned. It contains travel time (in minutes) and travel distance (in kilometers).

Examples

## Not run:
library(sf)
apotheke.df <- read.csv(system.file("csv/apotheke.csv", package = "osrm"))
apotheke.sf <- st_read(system.file("gpkg/apotheke.gpkg", package = "osrm"),
                quiet = TRUE
)
# Travel path between points
route1 <- osrmRoute(src = apotheke.sf[1, ], dst = apotheke.sf[16, ])
# Display paths
plot(st_geometry(route1))
plot(st_geometry(apotheke.sf[c(1, 16), ]), col = "red", pch = 20, add = TRUE)

# Return only duration and distance
route3 <- osrmRoute(
  src = apotheke.df[1, c("lon", "lat")],
  dst = apotheke.df[16, c("lon", "lat")],
  overview = FALSE
)

route3

# Using only coordinates
route4 <- osrmRoute(
  src = c(13.412, 52.502),
  dst = c(13.454, 52.592)
)

plot(st_geometry(route4))

# Using via points
route5 <- osrmRoute(loc = apotheke.sf[c(1, 2, 4, 3), ])
plot(st_geometry(route5), col = "red", lwd = 2)
plot(st_geometry(apotheke.sf[c(1, 2, 4, 3), ]), add = TRUE)

# Using a different routing server
u <- "https://routing.openstreetmap.de/routed-foot/"
route5 <- osrmRoute(apotheke.sf[1, ], apotheke.sf[16, ], osrm.server = u)

route5

# Using an open routing service with support for multiple modes
# see https://github.com/riatelab/osrm/issues/67
u <- "https://routing.openstreetmap.de/"
options(osrm.server = u)

route6 <- osrmRoute(apotheke.sf[1, ], apotheke.sf[16, ],
  osrm.profile = "bike"
)

route7 <- osrmRoute(apotheke.sf[1, ], apotheke.sf[16, ],
  osrm.profile = "car"
)

plot(st_geometry(route7), col = "green") # car
plot(st_geometry(route6), add = TRUE) # bike
plot(st_geometry(route5), col = "red", add = TRUE) # foot

## End(Not run)
**osrmTable**

**Description**

Build and send OSRM API queries to get travel time matrices between points. This function interfaces the OSRM service.

Use `src` and `dst` to set different origins and destinations.

Use `loc` to compute travel times or travel distances between all points.

**Usage**

```r
osrmTable(
  src,  
dst = src,  
loc,  
exclude,  
measure = "duration",  
osrm.server = getOption("osrm.server"),  
osrm.profile = getOption("osrm.profile")
)
```

**Arguments**

- **src** origin points. `src` can be:
  - a `data.frame` of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - a `matrix` of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - an `sfc` object of type `POINT`,
  - an `sf` object of type `POINT`.

  If relevant, row names are used as identifiers.

- **dst** destination. `dst` can be:
  - a `data.frame` of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - a `matrix` of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - an `sfc` object of type `POINT`,
  - an `sf` object of type `POINT`.

  If relevant, row names are used as identifiers.

- **loc** points. `loc` can be:
  - a `data.frame` of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - a `matrix` of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - an `sfc` object of type `POINT`,
  - an `sf` object of type `POINT`.

  If relevant, row names are used as identifiers.

- **exclude** pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API (not allowed with the OSRM demo server).

- **measure** a character indicating what measures are calculated. It can be "duration" (in minutes), "distance" (meters), or both c(‘duration’, ‘distance’).

- **osrm.server** the base URL of the routing server.

- **osrm.profile** the routing profile to use, e.g. "car", "bike" or "foot".
Value

The output of this function is a list composed of one or two matrices and 2 data.frames

- durations: a matrix of travel times (in minutes)
- distances: a matrix of distances (in meters)
- sources: a data.frame of the coordinates of the points actually used as starting points (EPSG:4326 - WGS84)
- sources: a data.frame of the coordinates of the points actually used as destinations (EPSG:4326 - WGS84)

Note

The OSRM demo server does not allow large queries (more than 10000 distances or durations). If you use your own server and if you want to get a large number of distances make sure to set the "max-table-size" option (Max. locations supported in table) of the OSRM server accordingly.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Inputs are data frames
apotheke.df <- read.csv(system.file("csv/apotheke.csv", package = "osrm"))
# Travel time matrix
distA <- osrmTable(loc = apotheke.df[1:50, c("lon", "lat")])
# First 5 rows and columns
distA$durations[1:5, 1:5]

# Travel time matrix with different sets of origins and destinations
distA2 <- osrmTable(
  src = apotheke.df[1:10, c("lon", "lat")],
  dst = apotheke.df[11:20, c("lon", "lat")]
)
# First 5 rows and columns
distA2$durations[1:5, 1:5]

# Inputs are sf points
library(sf)
apotheke.sf <- st_read(system.file("gpkg/apotheke.gpkg", package = "osrm"),
  quiet = TRUE)
distA3 <- osrmTable(loc = apotheke.sf[1:10, ])
# First 5 rows and columns
distA3$durations[1:5, 1:5]

# Travel time matrix with different sets of origins and destinations
distA4 <- osrmTable(src = apotheke.sf[1:10, ], dst = apotheke.sf[11:20, ])
# First 5 rows and columns
distA4$durations[1:5, 1:5]

# Road distance matrix with different sets of origins and destinations
distA5 <- osrmTable(
  src = apotheke.sf[1:10, ], dst = apotheke.sf[11:20, ],
```
osrmTrip

```r
measure = "distance"
)
# First 5 rows and columns
distA5$distances[1:5, 1:5]

## End(Not run)
```

---

**osrmTrip**  
*Get the Travel Geometry Between Multiple Unordered Points*

---

**Description**

Build and send an OSRM API query to get the shortest travel geometry between multiple unordered points. This function interfaces the *trip* OSRM service. Use this function to resolve the travelling salesman problem.

**Usage**

```r
osrmTrip(
  loc,
  exclude = NULL,
  overview = "simplified",
  returnclass,
  osrm.server = getOption("osrm.server"),
  osrm.profile = getOption("osrm.profile")
)
```

**Arguments**

- **loc**  
  starting point and waypoints to reach along the route. `loc` can be:
  - a data.frame of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - a matrix of longitudes and latitudes (WGS 84),
  - an sfc object of type POINT,
  - an sf object of type POINT.  
  The first row or element is the starting point. Row names, if relevant, or element indexes are used as identifiers.

- **exclude**  
  pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API.

- **overview**  
  "full", "simplified". Add geometry either full (detailed) or simplified according to highest zoom level it could be display on.

- **returnclass**  
  deprecated.

- **osrm.server**  
  the base URL of the routing server.

- **osrm.profile**  
  the routing profile to use, e.g. "car", "bike" or "foot".
Details

As stated in the OSRM API, if input coordinates can not be joined by a single trip (e.g. the coordinates are on several disconnected islands) multiple trips for each connected component are returned.

Value

A list of connected components is returned. Each component contains:

- **trip** An sf LINESTRING. If loc is a data.frame or a matrix the coordinate reference system (CRS) of the route is EPSG:4326 (WGS84). If loc is an sfc or sf object, the route has the same CRS as loc.
  Each line of the returned route is a step of the trip. The object has four columns: start (identifier of the starting point), end (identifier of the destination), duration (duration of the step in minutes), distance (length of the step in kilometers).

- **summary** A list with 2 components: total duration (in minutes) and total distance (in kilometers) of the trip.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(sf)
apotheke.sf <- st_read(system.file("gpkg/apotheke.gpkg", package = "osrm"), quiet = TRUE)
# Get a trip with a set of points (sf POINT)
trips <- osrmTrip(loc = apotheke.sf[1:5, ])
mytrip <- trips[[1]]$trip
# Display the trip
plot(st_geometry(mytrip), col = "black", lwd = 4)
plot(st_geometry(mytrip), col = c("red", "white"), lwd = 1, add = TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(apotheke.sf[1:5, ]),
     pch = 21, bg = "red", cex = 1,
     add = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```
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