Package ‘osrm’

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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 allows to compute distances (travel time and kilometric distance) between points and travel time matrices.
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apotheke.df
Coordinates of 100 Random Pharmacies in Berlin

Description
A data.frame of coordinates of 100 random pharmacies in Berlin. The projection is WGS 84.

Source

apotheke.sf
sf POINT of 100 Random Pharmacies in Berlin

Description
100 random pharmacies in Berlin. The projection is WGS 84 / UTM zone 34N.

Source

apotheke.sp
SpatialPointsDataFrame of 100 Random Pharmacies in Berlin

Description
100 random pharmacies in Berlin. The projection is WGS 84 / UTM zone 34N.

Source
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 allows to compute distances (travel time and kilometric distance) between points and travel time matrices.

- `osrmTable` Get travel time matrices between points.
- `osrmRoute` Get the shortest path between two points.
- `osrmTrip` Get the travel geometry between multiple unordered points.
- `osrmIsochrone` Get a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame of isochrones.

Note

This package relies on the usage of a running OSRM service (tested with version 5.22.0 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 "driving" profile is set by default and it is the only profile available on the demo server. Other possible profiles are "walk" and "bike".

A typical setup, corresponding to the Docker example, would be:

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

Description

Based on `osrmTable`, this function builds polygons of isochrones.
Usage

```r
osrmIsochrone(
  loc,
  breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 60, length.out = 7),
  exclude = NULL,
  res = 30,
  returnclass = "sp"
)
```

Arguments

- **loc**: a numeric vector of longitude and latitude (WGS84), an sf object, a SpatialPointsDataFrame or a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame of the origine point.
- **breaks**: a numeric vector of isochrone values (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.
- **returnclass**: class of the returned polygons. Either "sp" or "sf".

Value

A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf MULTIPOLYGON of isochrones is returned. The data frame of the output contains four fields: id (id of each polygon), min and max (minimum and maximum breaks of the polygon), center (central values of classes).

See Also

`osrmTable`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Load data
library(sf)
data("berlin")
# Get isochromes with lon/lat coordinates
iso <- osrmIsochrone(loc = c(13.43,52.47), breaks = seq(0,14,2),
  returnclass="sf")
plot(st_geometry(iso), col = c(quotesingle.Vargrey80
  quotesingle.Vargrey60
  quotesingle.Vargrey50
  quotesingle.Vargrey40
  quotesingle.Vargrey30
  quotesingle.Vargrey20
))
# Map
if(require("cartography")){
  breaks <- sort(c(unique(iso$min), max(iso$max))
cartography::choroLayer(x = iso,
  var = "center", breaks = breaks,
  col = rev(carto.pal("green.pal",6)),
  border = NA,
  legend.pos = "topleft",legend.frame = TRUE,
  legend.title.txt = "Isochrones\nmin")
```
# Get isochrones with an sf POINT
iso2 <- osrmIsochrone(loc = apotheke.sf[10,], returnclass="sf",
breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 16, by = 2))

# Map
if(require("cartography")){
  breaks2 <- sort(c(unique(iso2$min), max(iso2$max)))
cartography::choroLayer(x = iso2, var = "center",
  breaks = breaks2, border = NA,
  legend.pos = "topleft", legend.frame = TRUE,
  legend.title.txt = "Isochrones\n(min)"
}

## End(Not run)

---

**osrmIsometric**  
*Get Polygons of Isodistances*

## Description

Based on `osrmTable`, this function builds polygons of isometric road distances.

## Usage

```r
osrmIsometric(
  loc,  
  breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10000, length.out = 4),
  exclude = NULL,
  res = 30,
  returnclass = "sp"
)
```

## Arguments

- **loc**  
a numeric vector of longitude and latitude (WGS84), an sf object, a SpatialPointsDataFrame or a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame of the origin point.

- **breaks**  
a numeric vector of isometric values (in meters).

- **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.

- **returnclass**  
class of the returned polygons. Either "sp" of "sf".

## Value

A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf MULTIPOLYGON of isochrones is returned. The data frame of the output contains four fields: id (id of each polygon), min and max (minimum and maximum breaks of the polygon), center (central values of classes).
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 the route OSRM service.

Usage

osrmRoute(
  src,
  dst,
  loc,
  overview = "simplified",
  exclude = NULL,
  sp,
  returnclass
)

Arguments

src a vector of identifier, longitude and latitude (WGS84), a vector of longitude and latitude (WGS84), a SpatialPointsDataFrame, a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf object of the origine point.
dst a vector of identifier, longitude and latitude (WGS84), a vector of longitude and latitude (WGS84), a SpatialPointsDataFrame, a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf object of the destination point.
loc a data.frame of identifier, longitude and latitude (WGS84), a SpatialPointsDataFrame, a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf object of via points. The first row is the origine, the last row is the destination.

See Also

osrmTable

Examples

## Not run:
library(sf)
data("berlin")
# Get isochones with lon/lat coordinates
iso <- osrmIsometric(loc = c(13.43, 52.47), breaks = c(0, 100, 200, 500, 1000),
                     returnclass="sf")
plot(st_geometry(iso))
## End(Not run)
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.

sp
deprecated, if sp==TRUE the function returns a SpatialLinesDataFrame.

returnclass
if returnclass="sf" an sf LINESTRING is returned. If returnclass="sp" a SpatialLineDataFrame is returned. If returnclass is not set a data.frame of coordinates is returned.

Value
If returnclass is not set, a data frame is returned. It contains the longitudes and latitudes of the travel path between the two points.
If returnclass is set to "sp", a SpatialLinesDataFrame is returned.
If returnclass is set to "sf", an sf LINESTRING is returned.
SpatialLinesDataFrame and sf LINESTRING contain 4 fields: identifiers of origine and destination, travel time in minutes and travel distance in kilometers.
If overview is FALSE, a named numeric vector is returned. It contains travel time (in minutes) and travel distance (in kilometers).

Examples
## Not run:
# Load data
data("berlin")
library(sf)
# Travel path between points
route1 <- osrmRoute(src = apotheke.sf[1, ], dst = apotheke.df[16, ],
    returnclass="sf")
# Travel path between points excluding motorways
route2 <- osrmRoute(src = apotheke.sf[1, ], dst = apotheke.df[16, ],
    returnclass="sf", exclude = "motorway")
# Display paths
plot(st_geometry(route1))
plot(st_geometry(route2), col = "red", add = TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(apotheke.sf[c(1,16),]), col = "red", pch = 20, add = TRUE)

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

# Using only coordinates
route4 <- osrmRoute(src = c(13.412, 52.502),
    dst = c(13.454, 52.592),
    returnclass = "sf")
plot(st_geometry(route4))

# Using via points
osrmTable <- structure(
  list(x = c(13.32500, 13.30688, 13.30519, 13.31025,
       y = c(52.40566, 52.44491, 52.52084, 52.59318, 52.59318, 52.61063, 52.55317,
           52.50186, 52.49468, 52.46441, 52.39669)),
  class = "data.frame", row.names = c(NA, -10L))
route5 <- osrmRoute(loc = pts, returnclass = "sf")
plot(st_geometry(route5), col = "red", lwd = 2)
points(pts, pch = 20, cex = 2)
## End(Not run)

osrmTable

Get Travel Time Matrices Between Points

Description

Build and send OSRM API queries to get travel time matrices between points. This function interfaces the \emph{table} OSRM service.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
osrmTable(
  loc,  
src = NULL, 
  dst = NULL, 
  exclude = NULL, 
  gepaf = FALSE, 
  measure = "duration"
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- **loc**: a data frame containing 3 fields: points identifiers, longitudes and latitudes (WGS84). It can also be a SpatialPointsDataFrame, a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf object. If so, row names are used as identifiers. If loc parameter is used, all pair-wise distances are computed.
- **src**: a data frame containing origin points identifiers, longitudes and latitudes (WGS84). It can also be a SpatialPointsDataFrame, a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf object. If so, row names are used as identifiers. If dst and src parameters are used, only pairs between scr/dst are computed.
- **dst**: a data frame containing destination points identifiers, longitudes and latitudes (WGS84). It can also be a SpatialPointsDataFrame a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or an sf object. If so, row names are used as identifiers.
- **exclude**: pass an optional "exclude" request option to the OSRM API.
- **gepaf**: a boolean indicating if coordinates are sent encoded with the google encoded algorithm format (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Must be FALSE if using the public OSRM API.
measure

a character indicating what measures are calculated. It can be "duration" (in minutes), "distance" (meters), or both c('duration', 'distance'). The demo server only allows "duration".

Details

If loc, src or dst are data frames we assume that the 3 first columns of the data frame are: identifiers, longitudes and latitudes.

Value

A list containing 3 data frames is returned. durations is the matrix of travel times (in minutes), sources and destinations are the coordinates of the origin and destination points actually used to compute the travel times (WGS84).

Note

If you want to get a large number of distances make sure to set the "max-table-size" argument (Max. locations supported in table) of the OSRM server accordingly.

See Also

osrmIsochrone

Examples

## Not run:
# Load data
data("berlin")

# Inputs are data frames
# Travel time matrix
distA <- osrmTable(loc = apotheke.df[1:50, c("id","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("id","lon","lat")],
                      dst = apotheke.df[11:20, c("id","lon","lat")])
# First 5 rows and columns
distA2$durations[1:5,1:5]

# Inputs are sf points
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]
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 points. This function interfaces the *trip* OSRM service.

**Usage**

```r
osrmTrip(loc, exclude = NULL, overview = "simplified", returnclass = "sp")
```

**Arguments**
- `loc`: a SpatialPointsDataFrame or an sf object of the waypoints, or a data.frame with points as rows and 3 columns: identifier, longitudes and latitudes (WGS84 decimal degrees).
- `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`: if returnclass="sf" an sf LINESTRING is returned. If returnclass="sp" a SpatialLineDataFrame is returned.

**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 disconnecte islands) multiple trips for each connected component are returned.

**Value**
A list of connected components. Each component contains:

- `trip`: A SpatialLinesDataFrame or sf LINESTRING (loc’s CRS if there is one, WGS84 if not) containing a line for each step of the trip.
- `summary`: A list with 2 components: duration (in minutes) and distance (in kilometers).

**See Also**
- `osrmRoute`
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Load data
data("berlin")
library(sf)
# Get a trip with a set of points (sf POINT)
trips <- osrmTrip(loc = apotheke.sf, returnclass = "sf")
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), pch = 21, bg = "red", cex = 1, add = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```
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