

Package: leaflet (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Create Interactive Web Maps with the JavaScript 'Leaflet'
Library

Version 2.2.2.9000

Description Create and customize interactive maps using the 'Leaflet'
JavaScript library and the 'htmlwidgets' package. These maps
can be used directly from the R console, from 'RStudio', in
Shiny applications and R Markdown documents.

License GPL-3

URL <https://rstudio.github.io/leaflet/>,
<https://github.com/rstudio/leaflet>

BugReports <https://github.com/rstudio/leaflet/issues>

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 addAwesomeMarkers *Add Awesome Markers*

Description

Add Awesome Markers

Usage

```
addAwesomeMarkers(
  map,
  lng = NULL,
  lat = NULL,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  icon = NULL,
  popup = NULL,
  popupOptions = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  labelOptions = NULL,
  options = markerOptions(),
  clusterOptions = NULL,
  clusterId = NULL,
  data = getMapData(map)
)
```

Arguments

map	the map to add awesome Markers to.
lng	a numeric vector of longitudes, or a one-sided formula of the form $\sim x$ where x is a variable in data; by default (if not explicitly provided), it will be automatically inferred from data by looking for a column named lng, long, or longitude (case-insensitively)
lat	a vector of latitudes or a formula (similar to the lng argument; the names lat and latitude are used when guessing the latitude column from data)
layerId	the layer id
group	the name of the group the newly created layers should belong to (for clearGroup() and addLayersControl() purposes). Human-friendly group names are permitted—they need not be short, identifier-style names. Any number of layers and even different types of layers (e.g. markers and polygons) can share the same group name.
icon	the icon(s) for markers;
popup	a character vector of the HTML content for the popups (you are recommended to escape the text using htmltools::htmlEscape() for security reasons)
popupOptions	A Vector of popupOptions() to provide popups

label	a character vector of the HTML content for the labels
labelOptions	A Vector of <code>labelOptions()</code> to provide label options for each label. Default NULL
options	a list of extra options for tile layers, popups, paths (circles, rectangles, polygons, ...), or other map elements
clusterOptions	if not NULL, markers will be clustered using <code>Leaflet.markercluster</code> ; you can use <code>markerClusterOptions()</code> to specify marker cluster options
clusterId	the id for the marker cluster layer
data	the data object from which the argument values are derived; by default, it is the data object provided to <code>leaflet()</code> initially, but can be overridden

addControl *Graphics elements and layers*

Description

Add graphics elements and layers to the map widget.

Usage

```
addControl(
  map,
  html,
  position = c("topleft", "topright", "bottomleft", "bottomright"),
  layerId = NULL,
  className = "info legend",
  data = getMapData(map)
)

addTiles(
  map,
  urlTemplate = "https://{s}.tile.openstreetmap.org/{z}/{x}/{y}.png",
  attribution = NULL,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  options = tileOptions(),
  data = getMapData(map)
)

addWMSTiles(
  map,
  baseUrl,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  options = WMSTileOptions(),
```

```
    attribution = NULL,  
    layers = "",  
    data = getMapData(map)  
  )  
  
  addPopups(  
    map,  
    lng = NULL,  
    lat = NULL,  
    popup,  
    layerId = NULL,  
    group = NULL,  
    options = popupOptions(),  
    data = getMapData(map)  
  )  
  
  addMarkers(  
    map,  
    lng = NULL,  
    lat = NULL,  
    layerId = NULL,  
    group = NULL,  
    icon = NULL,  
    popup = NULL,  
    popupOptions = NULL,  
    label = NULL,  
    labelOptions = NULL,  
    options = markerOptions(),  
    clusterOptions = NULL,  
    clusterId = NULL,  
    data = getMapData(map)  
  )  
  
  addLabelOnlyMarkers(  
    map,  
    lng = NULL,  
    lat = NULL,  
    layerId = NULL,  
    group = NULL,  
    icon = NULL,  
    label = NULL,  
    labelOptions = NULL,  
    options = markerOptions(),  
    clusterOptions = NULL,  
    clusterId = NULL,  
    data = getMapData(map)  
  )
```

```
addCircleMarkers(  
  map,  
  lng = NULL,  
  lat = NULL,  
  radius = 10,  
  layerId = NULL,  
  group = NULL,  
  stroke = TRUE,  
  color = "#03F",  
  weight = 5,  
  opacity = 0.5,  
  fill = TRUE,  
  fillColor = color,  
  fillOpacity = 0.2,  
  dashArray = NULL,  
  popup = NULL,  
  popupOptions = NULL,  
  label = NULL,  
  labelOptions = NULL,  
  options = pathOptions(),  
  clusterOptions = NULL,  
  clusterId = NULL,  
  data = getMapData(map)  
)
```

```
highlightOptions(  
  stroke = NULL,  
  color = NULL,  
  weight = NULL,  
  opacity = NULL,  
  fill = NULL,  
  fillColor = NULL,  
  fillOpacity = NULL,  
  dashArray = NULL,  
  bringToFront = NULL,  
  sendToBack = NULL  
)
```

```
addCircles(  
  map,  
  lng = NULL,  
  lat = NULL,  
  radius = 10,  
  layerId = NULL,  
  group = NULL,  
  stroke = TRUE,  
  color = "#03F",  
  weight = 5,
```

```
    opacity = 0.5,  
    fill = TRUE,  
    fillColor = color,  
    fillOpacity = 0.2,  
    dashArray = NULL,  
    popup = NULL,  
    popupOptions = NULL,  
    label = NULL,  
    labelOptions = NULL,  
    options = pathOptions(),  
    highlightOptions = NULL,  
    data = getMapData(map)  
  )
```

```
addPolylines(  
  map,  
  lng = NULL,  
  lat = NULL,  
  layerId = NULL,  
  group = NULL,  
  stroke = TRUE,  
  color = "#03F",  
  weight = 5,  
  opacity = 0.5,  
  fill = FALSE,  
  fillColor = color,  
  fillOpacity = 0.2,  
  dashArray = NULL,  
  smoothFactor = 1,  
  noClip = FALSE,  
  popup = NULL,  
  popupOptions = NULL,  
  label = NULL,  
  labelOptions = NULL,  
  options = pathOptions(),  
  highlightOptions = NULL,  
  data = getMapData(map)  
)
```

```
addRectangles(  
  map,  
  lng1,  
  lat1,  
  lng2,  
  lat2,  
  layerId = NULL,  
  group = NULL,  
  stroke = TRUE,
```

```
    color = "#03F",
    weight = 5,
    opacity = 0.5,
    fill = TRUE,
    fillColor = color,
    fillOpacity = 0.2,
    dashArray = NULL,
    smoothFactor = 1,
    noClip = FALSE,
    popup = NULL,
    popupOptions = NULL,
    label = NULL,
    labelOptions = NULL,
    options = pathOptions(),
    highlightOptions = NULL,
    data = getMapData(map)
)
```

```
addPolygons(
  map,
  lng = NULL,
  lat = NULL,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  stroke = TRUE,
  color = "#03F",
  weight = 5,
  opacity = 0.5,
  fill = TRUE,
  fillColor = color,
  fillOpacity = 0.2,
  dashArray = NULL,
  smoothFactor = 1,
  noClip = FALSE,
  popup = NULL,
  popupOptions = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  labelOptions = NULL,
  options = pathOptions(),
  highlightOptions = NULL,
  data = getMapData(map)
)
```

```
addGeoJSON(
  map,
  geojson,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
```



```

    stroke = TRUE,
    color = "#03F",
    weight = 5,
    opacity = 0.5,
    fill = TRUE,
    fillColor = color,
    fillOpacity = 0.2,
    dashArray = NULL,
    smoothFactor = 1,
    noClip = FALSE,
    options = pathOptions(),
    data = getMapData(map)
  )

```

```

addTopoJSON(
  map,
  topojson,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  stroke = TRUE,
  color = "#03F",
  weight = 5,
  opacity = 0.5,
  fill = TRUE,
  fillColor = color,
  fillOpacity = 0.2,
  dashArray = NULL,
  smoothFactor = 1,
  noClip = FALSE,
  options = pathOptions()
)

```

Arguments

map	a map widget object created from leaflet()
html	the content of the control. May be provided as string or as HTML generated with Shiny/htmltools tags
position	position of control: "topleft", "topright", "bottomleft", or "bottomright".
layerId	the layer id
className	extra CSS classes to append to the control, space separated
data	the data object from which the argument values are derived; by default, it is the data object provided to leaflet() initially, but can be overridden
urlTemplate	a character string as the URL template
attribution	the attribution text of the tile layer (HTML)
group	the name of the group the newly created layers should belong to (for clearGroup() and addLayersControl() purposes). Human-friendly group names are permitted—they need not be short, identifier-style names. Any number of layers and even

	different types of layers (e.g. markers and polygons) can share the same group name.
options	a list of extra options for tile layers, popups, paths (circles, rectangles, polygons, ...), or other map elements
baseUrl	a base URL of the WMS service
layers	comma-separated list of WMS layers to show
lng	a numeric vector of longitudes, or a one-sided formula of the form $\sim x$ where x is a variable in data; by default (if not explicitly provided), it will be automatically inferred from data by looking for a column named lng, long, or longitude (case-insensitively)
lat	a vector of latitudes or a formula (similar to the lng argument; the names lat and latitude are used when guessing the latitude column from data)
popup	a character vector of the HTML content for the popups (you are recommended to escape the text using <code>htmltools::htmlEscape()</code> for security reasons)
icon	the icon(s) for markers; an icon is represented by an R list of the form <code>list(iconUrl = "?", iconSize = c(x, y))</code> , and you can use <code>icons()</code> to create multiple icons; note when you use an R list that contains images as local files, these local image files will be base64 encoded into the HTML page so the icon images will still be available even when you publish the map elsewhere
popupOptions	A Vector of <code>popupOptions()</code> to provide popups
label	a character vector of the HTML content for the labels
labelOptions	A Vector of <code>labelOptions()</code> to provide label options for each label. Default NULL
clusterOptions	if not NULL, markers will be clustered using <code>Leaflet.markercluster</code> ; you can use <code>markerClusterOptions()</code> to specify marker cluster options
clusterId	the id for the marker cluster layer
radius	a numeric vector of radii for the circles; it can also be a one-sided formula, in which case the radius values are derived from the data (units in meters for circles, and pixels for circle markers)
stroke	whether to draw stroke along the path (e.g. the borders of polygons or circles)
color	stroke color
weight	stroke width in pixels
opacity	stroke opacity (or layer opacity for tile layers)
fill	whether to fill the path with color (e.g. filling on polygons or circles)
fillColor	fill color
fillOpacity	fill opacity
dashArray	a string that defines the stroke dash pattern
bringToFront	Whether the shape should be brought to front on hover.
sendToBack	whether the shape should be sent to back on mouse out.
highlightOptions	Options for highlighting the shape on mouse over.

smoothFactor	how much to simplify the polyline on each zoom level (more means better performance and less accurate representation)
noClip	whether to disable polyline clipping
lng1, lat1, lng2, lat2	latitudes and longitudes of the south-west and north-east corners of rectangles
geojson	a GeoJSON list, or character vector of length 1
topojson	a TopoJSON list, or character vector of length 1

Value

the new map object

Functions

- `addControl()`: Add arbitrary HTML controls to the map
- `addTiles()`: Add a tile layer to the map
- `addWMSTiles()`: Add a WMS tile layer to the map
- `addPopups()`: Add popups to the map
- `addMarkers()`: Add markers to the map
- `addLabelOnlyMarkers()`: Add Label only markers to the map
- `addCircleMarkers()`: Add circle markers to the map
- `highlightOptions()`: Options to highlight a shape on hover
- `addCircles()`: Add circles to the map
- `addPolylines()`: Add polylines to the map
- `addRectangles()`: Add rectangles to the map
- `addPolygons()`: Add polygons to the map
- `addGeoJSON()`: Add GeoJSON layers to the map
- `addTopoJSON()`: Add TopoJSON layers to the map

References

The Leaflet API documentation: <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html>

See Also

`tileOptions()`, `WMSTileOptions()`, `popupOptions()`, `markerOptions()`, `pathOptions()`

addGraticule *Add a Graticule on the map*

Description

Add a Graticule on the map

Usage

```
addGraticule(  
  map,  
  interval = 20,  
  sphere = FALSE,  
  style = list(color = "#333", weight = 1),  
  layerId = NULL,  
  group = NULL,  
  options = pathOptions(pointerEvents = "none", clickable = FALSE)  
)
```

Arguments

map	a map widget object
interval	The spacing in map units between horizontal and vertical lines.
sphere	boolean. Default FALSE
style	path options for the generated lines. See https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#path-option
layerId	the layer id
group	the name of the group this layer belongs to.
options	the path options for the graticule layer

See Also

<https://github.com/turban/Leaflet.Graticule>

Examples

```
leaf <- leaflet() %>%  
  addTiles() %>%  
  addGraticule()  
leaf
```

addLayersControl *Add UI controls to switch layers on and off*

Description

Uses Leaflet's built-in **layers control** feature to allow users to choose one of several base layers, and to choose any number of overlay layers to view.

Usage

```
addLayersControl(
  map,
  baseGroups = character(),
  overlayGroups = character(),
  position = c("topright", "bottomright", "bottomleft", "topleft"),
  options = layersControlOptions(),
  data = getMapData(map)
)
```

```
layersControlOptions(collapsed = TRUE, autoZIndex = TRUE, ...)
```

```
removeLayersControl(map)
```

Arguments

map	the map to add the layers control to
baseGroups	character vector where each element is the name of a group. The user will be able to choose one base group (only) at a time. This is most commonly used for mostly-opaque tile layers.
overlayGroups	character vector where each element is the name of a group. The user can turn each overlay group on or off independently.
position	position of control: "topleft", "topright", "bottomleft", or "bottomright".
options	a list of additional options, intended to be provided by a call to layersControlOptions()
data	the data object from which the argument values are derived; by default, it is the data object provided to leaflet() initially, but can be overridden
collapsed	if TRUE (the default), the layers control will be rendered as an icon that expands when hovered over. Set to FALSE to have the layers control always appear in its expanded state.
autoZIndex	if TRUE, the control will automatically maintain the z-order of its various groups as overlays are switched on and off.
...	other options for layersControlOptions()

Examples

```
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles(group = "OpenStreetMap") %>%
  addProviderTiles("CartoDB.Voyager", group = "Carto Voyager") %>%
  addMarkers(runif(20, -75, -74), runif(20, 41, 42), group = "Markers") %>%
  addLayersControl(
    baseGroups = c("OpenStreetMap", "Carto Voyager"),
    overlayGroups = c("Markers")
  )
```

 addLegend

Add a color legend to a map

Description

When a color palette function is used in a map (e.g. `colorNumeric()`), a color legend can be automatically derived from the palette function. You can also manually specify the colors and labels for the legend.

Usage

```
addLegend(
  map,
  position = c("topright", "bottomright", "bottomleft", "topleft"),
  pal,
  values,
  na.label = "NA",
  bins = 7,
  colors,
  opacity = 0.5,
  labels = NULL,
  labFormat = labelFormat(),
  title = NULL,
  className = "info legend",
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  data = getMapData(map)
)
```

```
labelFormat(
  prefix = "",
  suffix = "",
  between = " &ndash; ",
  digits = 3,
  big.mark = ",",
```

```

    transform = identity
  )

```

Arguments

map	a map widget object created from leaflet()
position	the position of the legend
pal	the color palette function, generated from colorNumeric() , colorBin() , colorQuantile() , or colorFactor()
values	the values used to generate colors from the palette function
na.label	the legend label for NAs in values
bins	an approximate number of tick-marks on the color gradient for the colorNumeric palette if it is of length one; you can also provide a numeric vector as the pre-defined breaks (equally spaced)
colors	a vector of (HTML) colors to be used in the legend if <code>pal</code> is not provided
opacity	the opacity of colors
labels	a vector of text labels in the legend corresponding to <code>colors</code>
labFormat	a function to format the labels derived from <code>pal</code> and <code>values</code> (see Details below to know what <code>labFormat()</code> returns by default; you can either use the helper function <code>labFormat()</code> , or write your own function)
title	the legend title
className	extra CSS classes to append to the control, space separated
layerId	the ID of the legend; subsequent calls to <code>addLegend()</code> or <code>addControl()</code> with the same <code>layerId</code> will replace this legend. The ID can also be used with <code>removeControl()</code> .
group	group name of a leaflet layer group. Supplying this value will tie the legend to the leaflet layer group with this name and will auto add/remove the legend as the group is added/removed, for example via <code>layerControl()</code> . You will need to set the group when you add a layer (e.g. addPolygons()) and supply the same name here.
data	the data object from which the argument values are derived; by default, it is the data object provided to <code>leaflet()</code> initially, but can be overridden
prefix	a prefix of legend labels
suffix	a suffix of legend labels
between	a separator between $x[i]$ and $x[i + 1]$ in legend labels (by default, it is a dash)
digits	the number of digits of numeric values in labels
big.mark	the thousand separator
transform	a function to transform the label value

Details

The `labFormat` argument is a function that takes the argument `type = c("numeric", "bin", "quantile", "factor")`, plus, arguments for different types of color palettes. For the `colorNumeric()` palette, `labFormat` takes a single argument, which is the breaks of the numeric vector, and returns a character vector of the same length. For `colorBin()`, `labFormat` also takes a vector of breaks of length `n` but should return a character vector of length `n - 1`, with the `i`-th element representing the interval `c(x[i], x[i + 1])`. For `colorQuantile()`, `labFormat` takes two arguments, the quantiles and the associated probabilities (each of length `n`), and should return a character vector of length `n - 1` (similar to the `colorBin()` palette). For `colorFactor()`, `labFormat` takes one argument, the unique values of the factor, and should return a character vector of the same length.

By default, `labFormat` is basically `format(scientific = FALSE, big.mark = ",")` for the numeric palette, `as.character()` for the factor palette, and a function to return labels of the form `'x[i] - x[i + 1]'` for bin and quantile palettes (in the case of quantile palettes, `x` is the probabilities instead of the values of breaks).

Examples

```
# !formatR
library(leaflet)
# a manual legend
leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>% addLegend(
  position = "bottomright",
  colors = rgb(t(col2rgb(palette())) / 255),
  labels = palette(), opacity = 1,
  title = "An Obvious Legend"
)

# an automatic legend derived from the color palette
df <- local({
  n <- 300; x <- rnorm(n); y <- rnorm(n)
  z <- sqrt(x ^ 2 + y ^ 2); z[sample(n, 10)] <- NA
  data.frame(x, y, z)
})
pal <- colorNumeric("OrRd", df$z)
leaflet(df) %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addCircleMarkers(~x, ~y, color = ~pal(z), group = "circles") %>%
  addLegend(pal = pal, values = ~z, group = "circles", position = "bottomleft") %>%
  addLayersControl(overlayGroups = c("circles"))

# format legend labels
df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(100), y = rexp(100, 2), z = runif(100))
pal <- colorBin("PuOr", df$z, bins = c(0, .1, .4, .9, 1))
leaflet(df) %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addCircleMarkers(~x, ~y, color = ~pal(z), group = "circles") %>%
  addLegend(pal = pal, values = ~z, group = "circles", position = "bottomleft") %>%
  addLayersControl(overlayGroups = c("circles"))
```



```
leaflet(df) %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addCircleMarkers(~x, ~y, color = ~pal(z), group = "circles") %>%
  addLegend(pal = pal, values = ~z, labFormat = labelFormat(
    prefix = "(", suffix = "%)", between = ", ",
    transform = function(x) 100 * x
  ), group = "circles", position = "bottomleft" ) %>%
  addLayersControl(overlayGroups = c("circles"))
```

 addMapPane

Add additional panes to leaflet map to control layer order

Description

map panes can be created by supplying a name and a zIndex to control layer ordering. We recommend a zIndex value between 400 (the default overlay pane) and 500 (the default shadow pane). You can then use this pane to render overlays (points, lines, polygons) by setting the pane argument in `leafletOptions()`. This will give you control over the order of the layers, e.g. points always on top of polygons. If two layers are provided to the same pane, overlay will be determined by order of adding. See examples below. See <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#map-pane> for details.

If the error "Cannot read property 'appendChild' of undefined" occurs, make sure the pane being used for used for display has already been added to the map.

Usage

```
addMapPane(map, name, zIndex)
```

Arguments

map	A leaflet or mapview object.
name	The name of the new pane (refer to this in <code>leafletOptions()</code>).
zIndex	The zIndex of the pane. Panes with higher index are rendered above panes with lower indices.

Examples

```
rand_lng <- function(n = 10) rnorm(n, -93.65, .01)
rand_lat <- function(n = 10) rnorm(n, 42.0285, .01)

random_data <- data.frame(
  lng = rand_lng(50),
  lat = rand_lat(50),
  radius = runif(50, 50, 150),
  circleId = paste0("circle #", 1:50),
  lineId = paste0("circle #", 1:50)
)
```

```

# display circles (zIndex: 420) above the lines (zIndex: 410), even when added first
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  # move the center to Snedecor Hall
  setView(-93.65, 42.0285, zoom = 14) %>%
  addMapPane("ames_lines", zIndex = 410) %>% # shown below ames_circles
  addMapPane("ames_circles", zIndex = 420) %>% # shown above ames_lines
  # points above polygons
  addCircles(
    data = random_data, ~lng, ~lat, radius = ~radius, popup = ~circleId,
    options = pathOptions(pane = "ames_circles")
  ) %>%
  # lines in 'ames_lines' pane
  addPolylines(
    data = random_data, ~lng, ~lat, color = "#F00", weight = 20,
    options = pathOptions(pane = "ames_lines")
  )

# same example but circles (zIndex: 420) are below the lines (zIndex: 430)
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  # move the center to Snedecor Hall
  setView(-93.65, 42.0285, zoom = 14) %>%
  addMapPane("ames_lines", zIndex = 430) %>% # shown below ames_circles
  addMapPane("ames_circles", zIndex = 420) %>% # shown above ames_lines
  # points above polygons
  addCircles(
    data = random_data, ~lng, ~lat, radius = ~radius, popup = ~circleId,
    options = pathOptions(pane = "ames_circles")
  ) %>%
  # lines in 'ames_lines' pane
  addPolylines(
    data = random_data, ~lng, ~lat, color = "#F00", weight = 20,
    options = pathOptions(pane = "ames_lines")
  )

```

addMeasure

Add a measure control to the map.

Description

Add a measure control to the map.

Usage

```

addMeasure(
  map,

```

```

    position = "topright",
    primaryLengthUnit = "feet",
    secondaryLengthUnit = NULL,
    primaryAreaUnit = "acres",
    secondaryAreaUnit = NULL,
    activeColor = "#ABE67E",
    completedColor = "#C8F2BE",
    popupOptions = list(className = "leaflet-measure-resultpopup", autoPanPadding = c(10,
      10)),
    captureZIndex = 10000,
    localization = "en",
    decPoint = ".",
    thousandsSep = ","
  )

```

Arguments

map	a map widget object
position	standard Leaflet control position options .
primaryLengthUnit, secondaryLengthUnit	units used to display length results. secondaryLengthUnit is optional. Valid values are "feet", "meters", "miles", and "kilometers".
primaryAreaUnit, secondaryAreaUnit	units used to display area results. secondaryAreaUnit is optional. Valid values are "acres", "hectares", "sqmeters", and "sqmiles".
activeColor	base color to use for map features rendered while actively performing a measurement. Value should be a color represented as a hexadecimal string.
completedColor	base color to use for features generated from a completed measurement. Value should be a color represented as a hexadecimal string.
popupOptions	list of options applied to the popup of the resulting measure feature. Properties may be any standard Leaflet popup options .
captureZIndex	Z-index of the marker used to capture measure clicks. Set this value higher than the z-index of all other map layers to disable click events on other layers while a measurement is active.
localization	Locale to translate displayed text. Available locales include en (default), cn, de, es, fr, it, nl, pt, pt_BR, pt_PT, ru, and tr
decPoint	Decimal point used when displaying measurements. If not specified, values are defined by the localization.
thousandsSep	Thousands separator used when displaying measurements. If not specified, values are defined by the localization.

Value

modified map

Examples

```

leaf <- leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  # central park
  fitBounds( -73.9, 40.75, -73.95, 40.8 ) %>%
  addMeasure()

leaf

# customizing
leaf %>% addMeasure(
  position = "bottomleft",
  primaryLengthUnit = "meters",
  primaryAreaUnit = "sqmeters",
  activeColor = "#3D535D",
  completedColor = "#7D4479",
  localization = "de"
)

```

addMiniMap

Add a minimap to the map

Description

Add a minimap to the map

Usage

```

addMiniMap(
  map,
  position = "bottomright",
  width = 150,
  height = 150,
  collapsedWidth = 19,
  collapsedHeight = 19,
  zoomLevelOffset = -5,
  zoomLevelFixed = FALSE,
  centerFixed = FALSE,
  zoomAnimation = FALSE,
  toggleDisplay = FALSE,
  autoToggleDisplay = FALSE,
  minimized = FALSE,
  aimingRectOptions = list(color = "#ff7800", weight = 1, clickable = FALSE),
  shadowRectOptions = list(color = "#000000", weight = 1, clickable = FALSE, opacity = 0,
    fillOpacity = 0),
  strings = list(hideText = "Hide MiniMap", showText = "Show MiniMap"),
  tiles = NULL,

```

```

    mapOptions = list()
  )

```

Arguments

map	a map widget object
position	The standard Leaflet.Control position parameter, used like all the other controls. Defaults to "bottomright".
width	The width of the minimap in pixels. Defaults to 150.
height	The height of the minimap in pixels. Defaults to 150.
collapsedWidth	The width of the toggle marker and the minimap when collapsed, in pixels. Defaults to 19.
collapsedHeight	The height of the toggle marker and the minimap when collapsed, in pixels. Defaults to 19.
zoomLevelOffset	The offset applied to the zoom in the minimap compared to the zoom of the main map. Can be positive or negative, defaults to -5.
zoomLevelFixed	Overrides the offset to apply a fixed zoom level to the minimap regardless of the main map zoom. Set it to any valid zoom level, if unset zoomLevelOffset is used instead.
centerFixed	Applies a fixed position to the minimap regardless of the main map's view / position. Prevents panning the minimap, but does allow zooming (both in the minimap and the main map). If the minimap is zoomed, it will always zoom around the centerFixed point. You can pass in a LatLng-equivalent object. Defaults to false.
zoomAnimation	Sets whether the minimap should have an animated zoom. (Will cause it to lag a bit after the movement of the main map.) Defaults to false.
toggleDisplay	Sets whether the minimap should have a button to minimize it. Defaults to false.
autoToggleDisplay	Sets whether the minimap should hide automatically, if the parent map bounds does not fit within the minimap bounds. Especially useful when 'zoomLevelFixed' is set.
minimized	Sets whether the minimap should start in a minimized position.
aimingRectOptions	Sets the style of the aiming rectangle by passing in a Path.Options (https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#path-options) object. (Clickable will always be overridden and set to false.)
shadowRectOptions	Sets the style of the aiming shadow rectangle by passing in a Path.Options (https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#path-option) object. (Clickable will always be overridden and set to false.)
strings	Overrides the default strings allowing for translation.

tiles	URL for tiles or one of the pre-defined providers.
mapOptions	Sets Leaflet options for the MiniMap map. It does not override the MiniMap default map options but extends them.

See Also

<https://github.com/Norkart/Leaflet-MiniMap>
[providers\(\)](#)

Examples

```
leaf <- leaflet() %>%  
  addTiles() %>%  
  addMiniMap()  
leaf
```

addProviderTiles	<i>Add a tile layer from a known map provider</i>
------------------	---

Description

Add a tile layer from a known map provider

Usage

```
addProviderTiles(  
  map,  
  provider,  
  layerId = NULL,  
  group = NULL,  
  options = providerTileOptions()  
)  
  
providerTileOptions(  
  errorTileUrl = "",  
  noWrap = FALSE,  
  opacity = NULL,  
  zIndex = NULL,  
  updateWhenIdle = NULL,  
  detectRetina = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

map	the map to add the tile layer to
provider	the name of the provider (see https://leaflet-extras.github.io/leaflet-providers/preview/ and https://github.com/leaflet-extras/leaflet-providers)
layerId	the layer id to assign
group	the name of the group the newly created layers should belong to (for <code>clearGroup()</code> and <code>addLayersControl()</code> purposes). Human-friendly group names are permitted—they need not be short, identifier-style names.
options	tile options
errorTileUrl, noWrap, opacity, zIndex, updateWhenIdle, detectRetina	the tile layer options; see https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#tilelayer
...	named parameters to add to the options

Value

modified map object

Examples

```
leaflet() %>%
  addProviderTiles("Esri.WorldTopoMap") %>%
  addProviderTiles("CartoDB.DarkMatter")
```

addRasterImage	<i>Add a raster image as a layer</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Create an image overlay from a `RasterLayer` or a `SpatRaster` object. *This is only suitable for small to medium sized rasters*, as the entire image will be embedded into the HTML page (or passed over the websocket in a Shiny context).

Usage

```
addRasterImage(
  map,
  x,
  colors = if (is.factor(x)[1]) "Set1" else "Spectral",
  opacity = 1,
  attribution = NULL,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  project = TRUE,
```

```

method = c("auto", "bilinear", "ngb"),
maxBytes = 4 * 1024 * 1024,
options = gridOptions(),
data = getMapData(map)
)

projectRasterForLeaflet(x, method)

```

Arguments

map	a map widget object
x	a <code>terra::SpatRaster()</code> or a <code>RasterLayer</code> object—see <code>raster::raster()</code>
colors	the color palette (see <code>colorNumeric()</code>) or function to use to color the raster values (hint: if providing a function, set <code>na.color</code> to <code>"#00000000"</code> to make NA areas transparent). The palette is ignored if x is a <code>SpatRaster</code> with a color table or if it has RGB channels.
opacity	the base opacity of the raster, expressed from 0 to 1
attribution	the HTML string to show as the attribution for this layer
layerId	the layer id
group	the name of the group this raster image should belong to (see the same parameter under <code>addTiles()</code>)
project	if TRUE, automatically project x to the map projection expected by Leaflet (EPSG: 3857); if FALSE, it's the caller's responsibility to ensure that x is already projected, and that <code>extent(x)</code> is expressed in WGS84 latitude/longitude coordinates
method	the method used for computing values of the new, projected raster image. "bilinear" (the default) is appropriate for continuous data, "ngb" - nearest neighbor - is appropriate for categorical data. Ignored if <code>project = FALSE</code> . See <code>projectRaster()</code> for details.
maxBytes	the maximum number of bytes to allow for the projected image (before base64 encoding); defaults to 4MB.
options	a list of additional options, intended to be provided by a call to <code>gridOptions()</code>
data	the data object from which the argument values are derived; by default, it is the data object provided to <code>leaflet()</code> initially, but can be overridden

Details

The `maxBytes` parameter serves to prevent you from accidentally embedding an excessively large amount of data into your `htmlwidget`. This value is compared to the size of the final compressed image (after the raster has been projected, colored, and PNG encoded, but before base64 encoding is applied). Set `maxBytes` to `Inf` to disable this check, but be aware that very large rasters may not only make your map a large download but also may cause the browser to become slow or unresponsive.

To reduce the size of a `SpatRaster`, you can use `terra::spatSample()` as in `x = spatSample(x, 100000, method="regular", as.raster=TRUE)`. With a `RasterLayer` you can use `raster::sampleRegular()` as in `sampleRegular(x, 100000, asRaster=TRUE)`.

By default, `addRasterImage()` will project the raster data `x` to the Pseudo-Mercator projection (EPSG:3857). This can be a time-consuming operation for even moderately sized rasters; although it is much faster for `SpatRasters` than for `RasterLayers`. If you are repeatedly adding a particular raster to your Leaflet maps, you can perform the projection ahead of time using `projectRasterForLeaflet()`, and call `addRasterImage()` with `project = FALSE`.

See Also

[addRasterLegend\(\)](#) for an easy way to add a legend for a `SpatRaster` with a color table.

Examples

```
library(raster)

r <- raster(xmn = -2.8, xmx = -2.79, ymn = 54.04, ymx = 54.05, nrows = 30, ncols = 30)
values(r) <- matrix(1:900, nrow(r), ncol(r), byrow = TRUE)
crs(r) <- CRS("+init=epsg:4326")

pal <- colorNumeric("Spectral", domain = c(0, 1000))
leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>%
  addRasterImage(r, colors = pal, opacity = 0.8) %>%
  addLegend(pal = pal, values = c(0, 1000))
```

<code>addRasterLegend</code>	<i>Add a color legend for a <code>SpatRaster</code> to a map</i>
------------------------------	--

Description

A function for adding a [legend](#) that is specifically designed for `terra::SpatRaster` objects, with categorical values, that carry their own [color table](#).

Usage

```
addRasterLegend(map, x, layer = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>map</code>	a map widget object
<code>x</code>	a <code>SpatRaster</code> object with a color table
<code>layer</code>	the layer of the raster to target
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to pass through to addLegend()

See Also

[addRasterImage\(\)](#)

Examples

```

library(terra)

r <- rast("/vsicurl/https://geodata.ucdavis.edu/test/pr_nlcd.tif")
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addRasterImage(r, opacity = 0.75) %>%
  addRasterLegend(r, opacity = 0.75)

plot.new() # pause in interactive mode

rr <- r
levels(rr) <- NULL
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addRasterImage(rr, opacity = 0.75) %>%
  addRasterLegend(rr, opacity = 0.75)

```

addScaleBar

Add or remove a scale bar

Description

Uses Leaflet's built-in **scale bar** feature to add a scale bar.

Usage

```

addScaleBar(
  map,
  position = c("topright", "bottomright", "bottomleft", "topleft"),
  options = scaleBarOptions()
)

scaleBarOptions(
  maxWidth = 100,
  metric = TRUE,
  imperial = TRUE,
  updateWhenIdle = TRUE
)

removeScaleBar(map)

```

Arguments

map the map to add the scale bar to

position position of control: "topleft", "topright", "bottomleft", or "bottomright".

options	a list of additional options, intended to be provided by a call to <code>scaleBarOptions()</code>
maxWidth	maximum width of the control in pixels (default 100)
metric	if TRUE (the default), show a scale bar in metric units (m/km)
imperial	if TRUE (the default), show a scale bar in imperial units (ft/mi)
updateWhenIdle	if FALSE (the default), the scale bar is always up-to-date (updated on move). If TRUE, the control is updated on <code>moveend</code> .

Examples

```
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addScaleBar()
```

addSimpleGraticule *Add a simple Graticule on the map*

Description

Add a simple Graticule on the map

Usage

```
addSimpleGraticule(
  map,
  interval = 20,
  showOriginLabel = TRUE,
  redraw = "move",
  hidden = FALSE,
  zoomIntervals = list(),
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL
)
```

Arguments

map	a map widget object
interval	The spacing in map units between horizontal and vertical lines.
showOriginLabel	true Whether or not to show '(0,0)' at the origin.
redraw	on which map event to redraw the graticule. On move is default but "moveend" can be smoother.
hidden	hide on start

zoomIntervals	use different intervals in different zoom levels. If not specified, all zoom levels use value in interval option.
layerId	the layer id
group	the name of the group this layer belongs to.

See Also

<https://github.com/ablakey/Leaflet.SimpleGraticule>

Examples

```
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addSimpleGraticule()
```

addTerminator	<i>Add a daylight layer on top of the map</i>
---------------	---

Description

See <https://github.com/joergdietrich/Leaflet.Terminator>

Usage

```
addTerminator(
  map,
  resolution = 2,
  time = NULL,
  layerId = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  options = pathOptions(pointerEvents = "none", clickable = FALSE)
)
```

Arguments

map	a map widget object
resolution	the step size at which the terminator points are computed. The step size is 1 degree/resolution, i.e. higher resolution values have smaller step sizes and more points in the polygon. The default value is 2.
time	Time
layerId	the layer id
group	the name of the group this layer belongs to.
options	the path options for the daylight layer

Examples

```
leaf <- leaflet() %>%  
  addTiles() %>%  
  addTerminator()  
leaf
```

atlStorms2005	<i>Atlantic Ocean storms 2005</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Atlantic Ocean storms 2005

Format

sp::SpatialLinesDataFrame

Details

This dataset contains storm tracks for selected storms in the Atlantic Ocean basin for the year 2005

awesomeIconList	<i>Make awesome-icon set</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

Description

Make awesome-icon set

Usage

```
awesomeIconList(...)
```

Arguments

... icons created from [makeAwesomeIcon\(\)](#)

Examples

```
iconSet <- awesomeIconList(  
  home = makeAwesomeIcon(icon = "Home", library = "fa"),  
  flag = makeAwesomeIcon(icon = "Flag", library = "fa")  
)  
  
iconSet[c("home", "flag")]
```

 awesomeIcons

Create a list of awesome icon data

Description

An icon can be represented as a list of the form `list(icon, library, ...)`. This function is vectorized over its arguments to create a list of icon data. Shorter argument values will be recycled. NULL values for these arguments will be ignored.

Usage

```
awesomeIcons(
  icon = "home",
  library = "glyphicon",
  markerColor = "blue",
  iconColor = "white",
  spin = FALSE,
  extraClasses = NULL,
  squareMarker = FALSE,
  iconRotate = 0,
  fontFamily = "monospace",
  text = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>icon</code>	Name of the icon
<code>library</code>	Which icon library. Default "glyphicon", other possible values are "fa" (fontawesome) or "ion" (ionicons).
<code>markerColor</code>	Possible values are "red", "darkred", "lightred", "orange", "beige", "green", "darkgreen", "lightgreen", "blue", "darkblue", "lightblue", "purple", "darkpurple", "pink", "cadetblue", "white", "gray", "lightgray", "black"
<code>iconColor</code>	The color to use for the icon itself. Use any CSS-valid color (hex, rgba, etc.) or a named web color.
<code>spin</code>	If TRUE, make the icon spin (only works when library = "fa")
<code>extraClasses</code>	Additional css classes to include on the icon.
<code>squareMarker</code>	Whether to use a square marker.
<code>iconRotate</code>	Rotate the icon by a given angle.
<code>fontFamily</code>	Used when text option is specified.
<code>text</code>	Use this text string instead of an icon. Argument of <code>addAwesomeMarkers()</code> .

Value

A list of awesome-icon data that can be passed to the `icon`

See Also

<https://github.com/lennardv2/Leaflet.awesome-markers>

breweries91

Selected breweries in Franconia

Description

Selected breweries in Franconia (zip code starting with 91...)

Format

sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame

Details

This dataset contains selected breweries in Franconia. It is a subset of a larger database that was compiled by students at the University of Marburg for a seminar called "The Geography of Beer, sustainability in the food industry"

colorNumeric

Color mapping

Description

Conveniently maps data values (numeric or factor/character) to colors according to a given palette, which can be provided in a variety of formats.

Usage

```
colorNumeric(  
  palette,  
  domain,  
  na.color = "#808080",  
  alpha = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE  
)
```

```
colorBin(  
  palette,  
  domain,  
  bins = 7,  
  pretty = TRUE,  
  na.color = "#808080",  
  alpha = FALSE,
```

```

    reverse = FALSE,
    right = FALSE
  )

  colorQuantile(
    palette,
    domain,
    n = 4,
    probs = seq(0, 1, length.out = n + 1),
    na.color = "#808080",
    alpha = FALSE,
    reverse = FALSE,
    right = FALSE
  )

  colorFactor(
    palette,
    domain,
    levels = NULL,
    ordered = FALSE,
    na.color = "#808080",
    alpha = FALSE,
    reverse = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

palette	The colors or color function that values will be mapped to
domain	The possible values that can be mapped. For colorNumeric() and colorBin(), this can be a simple numeric range (e.g. c(0, 100)); colorQuantile() needs representative numeric data; and colorFactor() needs categorical data. If NULL, then whenever the resulting color function is called, the x value will represent the domain. This implies that if the function is invoked multiple times, the encoding between values and colors may not be consistent; if consistency is needed, you must provide a non-NULL domain.
na.color	The color to return for NA values. Note that na.color = NA is valid.
alpha	Whether alpha channels should be respected or ignored. If TRUE then colors without explicit alpha information will be treated as fully opaque.
reverse	Whether the colors (or color function) in palette should be used in reverse order. For example, if the default order of a palette goes from blue to green, then reverse = TRUE will result in the colors going from green to blue.
bins	Either a numeric vector of two or more unique cut points or a single number (greater than or equal to 2) giving the number of intervals into which the domain values are to be cut.
pretty	Whether to use the function pretty() to generate the bins when the argument bins is a single number. When pretty = TRUE, the actual number of bins may

	not be the number of bins you specified. When <code>pretty = FALSE</code> , <code>seq()</code> is used to generate the bins and the breaks may not be "pretty".
<code>right</code>	parameter supplied to <code>cut</code> . See Details
<code>n</code>	Number of equal-size quantiles desired. For more precise control, use <code>probs</code> instead.
<code>probs</code>	See <code>stats::quantile()</code> . If provided, <code>n</code> is ignored.
<code>levels</code>	An alternate way of specifying levels; if specified, <code>domain</code> is ignored
<code>ordered</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> and <code>domain</code> needs to be coerced to a factor, treat it as already in the correct order

Details

`colorNumeric()` is a simple linear mapping from continuous numeric data to an interpolated palette.

`colorBin()` also maps continuous numeric data, but performs binning based on value (see the `base::cut()` function). `colorBin()` defaults for the `base::cut()` function are `include.lowest = TRUE` and `right = FALSE`.

`colorQuantile()` similarly bins numeric data, but via `stats::quantile()`.

`colorFactor()` maps factors to colors. If the palette is discrete and has a different number of colors than the number of factors, interpolation is used.

The `palette` argument can be any of the following:

1. A character vector of RGB or named colors. Examples: `palette()`, `c("#000000", "#0000FF", "#FFFFFF")`, `topo.colors(10)`
2. The name of an RColorBrewer palette, e.g. "BuPu" or "Greens".
3. The full name of a viridis palette: "viridis", "magma", "inferno", or "plasma".
4. A function that receives a single value between 0 and 1 and returns a color. Examples: `colorRamp(c("#000000", "#FFFFFF"), interpolate = "spline")`.

Value

A function that takes a single parameter `x`; when called with a vector of numbers (except for `colorFactor()`, which expects factors/characters), #RRGGBB color strings are returned (unless `alpha = TRUE` in which case #RRGGBBAA may also be possible).

Examples

```
pal <- colorBin("Greens", domain = 0:100)
pal(runif(10, 60, 100))

if (interactive()) {
  # Exponential distribution, mapped continuously
  previewColors(colorNumeric("Blues", domain = NULL), sort(rexp(16)))
  # Exponential distribution, mapped by interval
  previewColors(colorBin("Blues", domain = NULL, bins = 4), sort(rexp(16)))
  # Exponential distribution, mapped by quantile
  previewColors(colorQuantile("Blues", domain = NULL), sort(rexp(16)))
}
```

```

# Categorical data; by default, the values being colored span the gamut...
previewColors(colorFactor("RdYlBu", domain = NULL), LETTERS[1:5])
# ...unless the data is a factor, without droplevels...
previewColors(colorFactor("RdYlBu", domain = NULL), factor(LETTERS[1:5], levels = LETTERS))
# ...or the domain is stated explicitly.
previewColors(colorFactor("RdYlBu", levels = LETTERS), LETTERS[1:5])
}

```

createLeafletMap *Legacy functions*

Description

These functions are provided for backwards compatibility with the first iteration of the leaflet bindings (<https://github.com/jcheng5/leaflet-shiny>).

Usage

```

createLeafletMap(session, outputId)

leafletMap(
  outputId,
  width,
  height,
  initialTileLayer = "https://{s}.tile.openstreetmap.org/{z}/{x}/{y}.png",
  initialTileLayerAttribution = NULL,
  options = NULL
)

```

Arguments

```

session, outputId
                Deprecated
width, height, initialTileLayer, initialTileLayerAttribution, options
                Deprecated

```

dispatch *Extension points for plugins*

Description

Extension points for plugins

Usage

```

dispatch(
  map,
  funcName,
  leaflet = stop(paste(funcName, "requires a map proxy object")),
  leaflet_proxy = stop(paste(funcName, "does not support map proxy objects"))
)

invokeMethod(map, data, method, ...)

```

Arguments

map	a map object, as returned from <code>leaflet()</code> or <code>leafletProxy()</code>
funcName	the name of the function that the user called that caused this dispatch call; for error message purposes
leaflet	an action to be performed if the map is from <code>leaflet()</code>
leaflet_proxy	an action to be performed if the map is from <code>leafletProxy()</code> .
data	a data object that will be used when evaluating formulas in ...
method	the name of the JavaScript method to invoke
...	unnamed arguments to be passed to the JavaScript method

Value

`dispatch()` returns the value of `leaflet` or `leaflet_proxy()`, or an error. `invokeMethod()` returns the map object that was passed in, possibly modified.

easyButtonState	<i>Create an easyButton statestate</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Create an easyButton statestate

Creates an easy button.

Add a EasyButton on the map see <https://github.com/CliffCloud/Leaflet.EasyButton>

Add a easyButton bar on the map see <https://github.com/CliffCloud/Leaflet.EasyButton>

Usage

```

easyButtonState(stateName, icon, title, onClick)

easyButton(
  icon = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  onClick = NULL,

```

```

    position = "topleft",
    id = NULL,
    states = NULL
  )

addEasyButton(map, button)

addEasyButtonBar(map, ..., position = "topleft", id = NULL)

```

Arguments

stateName	a unique name for the state
icon	the button icon
title	text to show on hover
onClick	the action to take
position	topleft topright bottomleft bottomright
id	id for the button
states	the states
map	a map widget object
button	the button object created with easyButton()
...	a list of buttons created with easyButton()

Functions

- [easyButtonState\(\)](#): state of an easyButton.
- [addEasyButton\(\)](#): add an EasyButton to the map
- [addEasyButtonBar\(\)](#): add an EasyButton to the map

See Also

[easyButton\(\)](#)
<https://github.com/CliffCloud/Leaflet.EasyButton>
[addEasyButton\(\)](#)

Examples

```

leaf <- leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addEasyButton(easyButton(
    icon = htmltools::span(class = "star", htmltools::HTML("&starf;")),
    onClick = JS("function(btn, map){ map.setZoom(1);}"))
leaf

leaf <- leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addEasyButtonBar(

```

```

easyButton(
  icon = htmltools::span(class = "star", htmltools::HTML("&starf;")),
  onClick = JS("function(btn, map){ alert(\"Button 1\");}")),
easyButton(
  icon = htmltools::span(class = "star", htmltools::HTML("&target;")),
  onClick = JS("function(btn, map){ alert(\"Button 2\");}"))
leaf

```

expandLimits	<i>Notifies the map of new latitude/longitude of items of interest on the map</i>
--------------	---

Description

Notifies the map of new latitude/longitude of items of interest on the map

Usage

```
expandLimits(map, lat, lng)
```

Arguments

map	map object
lat	vector of latitudes
lng	vector of longitudes

expandLimitsBbox	<i>Notifies the map of polygons of interest on the map</i>
------------------	--

Description

Same as `expandLimits()`, but takes a polygon (that presumably has a `bbox` attr) rather than `lat/lng`.

Usage

```
expandLimitsBbox(map, poly)
```

Arguments

map	map object
poly	A spatial object representing a polygon.

gadmCHE

Administrative borders of Switzerland (level 1)

Description

Administrative borders of Switzerland (level 1)

Format

sp::SpatialPolygonsDataFrame

Details

This dataset comes from <https://gadm.org>. It was downloaded using `getData()`.

Source

<https://gadm.org>

getMapData

Extract the map's data

Description

Extract the map's data

Usage

```
getMapData(map)
```

Arguments

map the map

Value

The map's data

groupOptions	<i>Set options on layer groups</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Change options on layer groups. Currently the only option is to control what zoom levels a layer group will be displayed at. The zoomLevels option is not compatible with [layers control](#); do not both assign a group to zoom levels and use it with `addLayersControl()`.

Usage

```
groupOptions(map, group, zoomLevels = NULL)
```

Arguments

map	the map to modify
group	character vector of one or more group names to set options on
zoomLevels	numeric vector of zoom levels at which group(s) should be visible, or TRUE to display at all zoom levels

Examples

```
pal <- colorQuantile("YlOrRd", quakes$mag)

leaflet() %>%
  # Basic markers
  addTiles(group = "basic") %>%
  addMarkers(data = quakes, group = "basic") %>%
  # When zoomed in, we'll show circles at the base of each marker whose
  # radius and color reflect the magnitude
  addProviderTiles(providers$Esri.WorldTopoMap, group = "detail") %>%
  addCircleMarkers(data = quakes, group = "detail", fillOpacity = 0.5,
    radius = ~mag * 5, color = ~pal(mag), stroke = FALSE) %>%
  # Set the detail group to only appear when zoomed in
  groupOptions("detail", zoomLevels = 7:18)
```

iconList	<i>Make icon set</i>
----------	----------------------

Description

Make icon set

Usage

```
iconList(...)
```

Arguments

... icons created from `makeIcon()`

Examples

```
iconSet <- iconList(  
  red = makeIcon("leaf-red.png", iconWidth = 32, iconHeight = 32),  
  green = makeIcon("leaf-green.png", iconWidth = 32, iconHeight = 32)  
)  
  
iconSet[c("red", "green", "red")]
```

icons

Create a list of icon data

Description

An icon can be represented as a list of the form `list(iconUrl, iconSize, ...)`. This function is vectorized over its arguments to create a list of icon data. Shorter argument values will be re-cycled. NULL values for these arguments will be ignored.

Usage

```
icons(  
  iconUrl = NULL,  
  iconRetinaUrl = NULL,  
  iconWidth = NULL,  
  iconHeight = NULL,  
  iconAnchorX = NULL,  
  iconAnchorY = NULL,  
  shadowUrl = NULL,  
  shadowRetinaUrl = NULL,  
  shadowWidth = NULL,  
  shadowHeight = NULL,  
  shadowAnchorX = NULL,  
  shadowAnchorY = NULL,  
  popupAnchorX = NULL,  
  popupAnchorY = NULL,  
  className = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

`iconUrl` the URL or file path to the icon image
`iconRetinaUrl` the URL or file path to a retina sized version of the icon image
`iconWidth, iconHeight`
size of the icon image in pixels

`iconAnchorX`, `iconAnchorY`
 the coordinates of the "tip" of the icon (relative to its top left corner, i.e. the top left corner means `iconAnchorX = 0` and `iconAnchorY = 0`), and the icon will be aligned so that this point is at the marker's geographical location

`shadowUrl` the URL or file path to the icon shadow image

`shadowRetinaUrl`
 the URL or file path to the retina sized version of the icon shadow image

`shadowWidth`, `shadowHeight`
 size of the shadow image in pixels

`shadowAnchorX`, `shadowAnchorY`
 the coordinates of the "tip" of the shadow

`popupAnchorX`, `popupAnchorY`
 the coordinates of the point from which popups will "open", relative to the icon anchor

`className` a custom class name to assign to both icon and shadow images

Value

A list of icon data that can be passed to the `icon` argument of `addMarkers()`.

Examples

```

library(leaflet)

# adapted from https://leafletjs.com/examples/custom-icons.html

iconData <- data.frame(
  lat = c(rnorm(10, 0), rnorm(10, 1), rnorm(10, 2)),
  lng = c(rnorm(10, 0), rnorm(10, 3), rnorm(10, 6)),
  group = rep(sort(c("green", "red", "orange")), each = 10),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

leaflet() %>% addMarkers(
  data = iconData,
  icon = ~ icons(
    iconUrl = sprintf("https://leafletjs.com/examples/custom-icons/leaf-%s.png", group),
    shadowUrl = "https://leafletjs.com/examples/custom-icons/leaf-shadow.png",
    iconWidth = 38, iconHeight = 95, shadowWidth = 50, shadowHeight = 64,
    iconAnchorX = 22, iconAnchorY = 94, shadowAnchorX = 4, shadowAnchorY = 62,
    popupAnchorX = -3, popupAnchorY = -76
  )
)

# use point symbols from base R graphics as icons
pchIcons <- function(pch = 0:14, width = 30, height = 30, ...) {
  n <- length(pch)
  files <- character(n)

```

```

# create a sequence of png images
for (i in seq_len(n)) {
  f <- tempfile(fileext = ".png")
  png(f, width = width, height = height, bg = "transparent")
  par(mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0))
  plot.new()
  points(.5, .5, pch = pch[i], cex = min(width, height) / 8, ...)
  dev.off()
  files[i] <- f
}
files
}

iconData <- matrix(rnorm(500), ncol = 2)
res <- kmeans(iconData, 10)
iconData <- cbind(iconData, res$cluster)
colnames(iconData) <- c("lat", "lng", "group")
iconData <- as.data.frame(iconData)

# 10 random point shapes for the 10 clusters in iconData
shapes <- sample(0:14, 10)
iconFiles <- pchIcons(shapes, 40, 40, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)

# note the data has 250 rows, and there are 10 icons in iconFiles; they are
# connected by the `group` variable: the i-th row of iconData uses the
# group[i]-th icon in the icon list
leaflet() %>% addMarkers(
  data = iconData,
  icon = ~ icons(
    iconUrl = iconFiles[group],
    popupAnchorX = 20, popupAnchorY = 0
  ),
  popup = ~ sprintf(
    "lat = %.4f, long = %.4f, group = %s, pch = %s", lat, lng, group, shapes[group]
  )
)

unlink(iconFiles) # clean up the tmp png files that have been embedded

```

Description

This function creates a Leaflet map widget using **htmlwidgets**. The widget can be rendered on HTML pages generated from R Markdown, Shiny, or other applications.

Usage

```

leaflet(
  data = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  padding = 0,
  options = leafletOptions(),
  elementId = NULL,
  sizingPolicy = leafletSizingPolicy(padding = padding)
)

leafletOptions(
  minZoom = NULL,
  maxZoom = NULL,
  crs = leafletCRS(),
  worldCopyJump = NULL,
  preferCanvas = NULL,
  ...
)

leafletCRS(
  crsClass = "L.CRS.EPSG3857",
  code = NULL,
  proj4def = NULL,
  projectedBounds = NULL,
  origin = NULL,
  transformation = NULL,
  scales = NULL,
  resolutions = NULL,
  bounds = NULL,
  tileSize = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data object. Currently supported objects are matrix, data frame, spatial data from the sf package, <code>SpatVector</code> from the terra package, and the <code>Spatial*</code> objects from the sp package that represent points, lines, or polygons.
<code>width</code>	the width of the map
<code>height</code>	the height of the map
<code>padding</code>	the padding of the map
<code>options</code>	the map options
<code>elementId</code>	Use an explicit element ID for the widget (rather than an automatically generated one).
<code>sizingPolicy</code>	htmlwidgets sizing policy object. Defaults to <code>leafletSizingPolicy()</code>
<code>minZoom</code>	Minimum zoom level of the map. Overrides any <code>minZoom</code> set on map layers.

<code>maxZoom</code>	Maximum zoom level of the map. This overrides any <code>maxZoom</code> set on map layers.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate Reference System to use. Don't change this if you're not sure what it means.
<code>worldCopyJump</code>	With this option enabled, the map tracks when you pan to another "copy" of the world and seamlessly jumps to the original one so that all overlays like markers and vector layers are still visible.
<code>preferCanvas</code>	Whether leaflet.js Paths should be rendered on a Canvas renderer.
<code>...</code>	other options used for leaflet.js map creation.
<code>crsClass</code>	One of <code>L.CRS.EPSG3857</code> , <code>L.CRS.EPSG4326</code> , <code>L.CRS.EPSG3395</code> , <code>L.CRS.Simple</code> , <code>L.Proj.CRS</code>
<code>code</code>	CRS identifier
<code>proj4def</code>	Proj4 string
<code>projectedBounds</code>	DEPRECATED! Use the <code>bounds</code> argument.
<code>origin</code>	Origin in projected coordinates, if set overrides transformation option.
<code>transformation</code>	to use when transforming projected coordinates into pixel coordinates
<code>scales</code>	Scale factors (pixels per projection unit, for example pixels/meter) for zoom levels; specify either scales or resolutions, not both
<code>resolutions</code>	factors (projection units per pixel, for example meters/pixel) for zoom levels; specify either scales or resolutions, not both
<code>bounds</code>	Bounds of the CRS, in projected coordinates; if defined, Proj4Leaflet will use this in the <code>getSize</code> method, otherwise defaulting to Leaflet's default CRS size
<code>tileSize</code>	DEPRECATED! Specify the <code>tileSize</code> in the <code>tileOptions()</code> argument.

Details

The `data` argument is only needed if you are going to reference variables in this object later in map layers. For example, `data` can be a data frame containing columns `latitude` and `longitude`, then we may add a circle layer to the map by `leaflet(data) %>% addCircles(lat = ~latitude, lng = ~longitude)`, where the variables in the formulae will be evaluated in the `data`.

Value

A HTML widget object, on which we can add graphics layers using `%>%` (see examples).

Functions

- `leafletOptions()`: Options for map creation
- `leafletCRS()`: class to create a custom CRS

See Also

`leafletCRS()` for creating a custom CRS.

See <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#map-option> for details and more options.

Examples

```
# !formatR
library(leaflet)
m <- leaflet() %>% addTiles()
m # a map with the default OSM tile layer

# set bounds
m %>% fitBounds(0, 40, 10, 50)

# move the center to Snedecor Hall
m <- m %>% setView(-93.65, 42.0285, zoom = 17)
m

# popup
m %>% addPopups(-93.65, 42.0285, "Here is the <b>Department of Statistics</b>, ISU")
rand_lng <- function(n = 10) rnorm(n, -93.65, .01)
rand_lat <- function(n = 10) rnorm(n, 42.0285, .01)

# use automatic bounds derived from lng/lat data
m <- m %>% clearBounds()

# popup
m %>% addPopups(rand_lng(), rand_lat(), "Random popups")

# marker
m %>% addMarkers(rand_lng(), rand_lat())
m %>% addMarkers(
  rand_lng(), rand_lat(), popup = paste("A random letter", sample(LETTERS, 10))
)

Rlogo <- file.path(R.home("doc"), "html", "logo.jpg")
m %>% addMarkers(
  174.7690922, -36.8523071, icon = list(
    iconUrl = Rlogo, iconSize = c(100, 76)
  ), popup = "R was born here!"
)

m %>% addMarkers(rnorm(30, 175), rnorm(30, -37), icon = list(
  iconUrl = Rlogo, iconSize = c(25, 19)
))

# circle (units in metres)
m %>% addCircles(rand_lng(50), rand_lat(50), radius = runif(50, 50, 150))

# circle marker (units in pixels)
m %>% addCircleMarkers(rand_lng(50), rand_lat(50), color = "#ff0000")
m %>% addCircleMarkers(rand_lng(100), rand_lat(100), radius = runif(100, 5, 15))

# rectangle
m %>% addRectangles(
  rand_lng(), rand_lat(), rand_lng(), rand_lat(),
```

```

    color = "red", fill = FALSE, dashArray = "5,5", weight = 3
  )

# polyline
m %>% addPolylines(rand_lng(50), rand_lat(50))

# polygon
m %>% addPolygons(rand_lng(), rand_lat(), layerId = "foo")

# geoJSON
seattle_geojson <- list(
  type = "Feature",
  geometry = list(
    type = "MultiPolygon",
    coordinates = list(list(list(
      c(-122.36075812146, 47.6759920119894),
      c(-122.360781646764, 47.6668890126755),
      c(-122.360782108665, 47.6614990696722),
      c(-122.366199035722, 47.6614990696722),
      c(-122.366199035722, 47.6592874248973),
      c(-122.364582509469, 47.6576254522105),
      c(-122.363887331445, 47.6569107302038),
      c(-122.360865528129, 47.6538418253251),
      c(-122.360866157644, 47.6535254473167),
      c(-122.360866581103, 47.6533126275176),
      c(-122.362526540691, 47.6541872926348),
      c(-122.364442114483, 47.6551892850798),
      c(-122.366077719797, 47.6560733960606),
      c(-122.368818463838, 47.6579742346694),
      c(-122.370115159943, 47.6588730808334),
      c(-122.372295967029, 47.6604350102328),
      c(-122.37381369088, 47.660582362063),
      c(-122.375522972109, 47.6606413027949),
      c(-122.376079703095, 47.6608793094619),
      c(-122.376206315662, 47.6609242364243),
      c(-122.377610811371, 47.6606160735197),
      c(-122.379857378879, 47.6610306942278),
      c(-122.382454873022, 47.6627496239169),
      c(-122.385357955057, 47.6638573778241),
      c(-122.386007328104, 47.6640865692306),
      c(-122.387186331506, 47.6654326177161),
      c(-122.387802656231, 47.6661492860294),
      c(-122.388108244121, 47.6664548739202),
      c(-122.389177800763, 47.6663784774359),
      c(-122.390582858689, 47.6665072251861),
      c(-122.390793942299, 47.6659699214511),
      c(-122.391507906234, 47.6659200946229),
      c(-122.392883050767, 47.6664166747017),
      c(-122.392847210144, 47.6678696739431),
      c(-122.392904778401, 47.6709016021624),
      c(-122.39296705153, 47.6732047491624),
      c(-122.393000803496, 47.6759322346303),
      c(-122.37666945305, 47.6759896300663),

```

```

      c(-122.376486363943, 47.6759891899754),
      c(-122.366078869215, 47.6759641734893),
      c(-122.36075812146, 47.6759920119894)
    )))
  ),
  properties = list(
    name = "Ballard",
    population = 48000,
    # You can inline styles if you want
    style = list(
      fillColor = "yellow",
      weight = 2,
      color = "#000000"
    )
  ),
  id = "ballard"
)
m %>% setView(-122.36075812146, 47.6759920119894, zoom = 13) %>% addGeoJSON(seattle_geojson)

# use the Dark Matter layer from CartoDB
leaflet() %>% addTiles("https://{s}.basemaps.cartocdn.com/dark_all/{z}/{x}/{y}.png",
  attribution = paste(
    "&copy; <a href='\"https://openstreetmap.org\"'>OpenStreetMap</a> contributors",
    "&copy; <a href='\"https://cartodb.com/attributions\"'>CartoDB</a>"
  )
) %>% setView(-122.36, 47.67, zoom = 10)

# provide a data frame to leaflet()
categories <- LETTERS[1:10]
df <- data.frame(
  lat = rand_lat(100), lng = rand_lng(100), size = runif(100, 5, 20),
  category = factor(sample(categories, 100, replace = TRUE), levels = categories),
  value = rnorm(100)
)
m <- leaflet(df) %>% addTiles()
m %>% addCircleMarkers(~lng, ~lat, radius = ~size)
m %>% addCircleMarkers(~lng, ~lat, radius = runif(100, 4, 10), color = c("red"))

# Discrete colors using the "RdYlBu" colorbrewer palette, mapped to categories
RdYlBu <- colorFactor("RdYlBu", domain = categories)
m %>% addCircleMarkers(~lng, ~lat, radius = ~size,
  color = ~RdYlBu(category), fillOpacity = 0.5)

# Continuous colors using the "Greens" colorbrewer palette, mapped to value
greens <- colorNumeric("Greens", domain = NULL)
m %>% addCircleMarkers(~lng, ~lat, radius = ~size,
  color = ~greens(value), fillOpacity = 0.5)

```

leafletDependencies *Various leaflet dependency functions for use in downstream packages*

Description

Various leaflet dependency functions for use in downstream packages

Usage

```
leafletDependencies
```

Format

An object of class list of length 13.

Examples

```
## Not run:
addBootstrap <- function(map) {
  map$dependencies <- c(map$dependencies, leafletDependencies$bootstrap())
  map
}

## End(Not run)
```

leafletOutput *Wrapper functions for using leaflet in shiny*

Description

Use leafletOutput() to create a UI element, and renderLeaflet() to render the map widget.

Usage

```
leafletOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = 400)

renderLeaflet(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
```

Arguments

outputId	output variable to read from
width, height	the width and height of the map (see htmlwidgets::shinyWidgetOutput())
expr	An expression that generates an HTML widget (or a promise of an HTML widget).
env	The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted	Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

Examples

```
# !formatR
library(shiny)
app <- shinyApp(
  ui = fluidPage(leafletOutput('myMap')),
  server = function(input, output) {
    map = leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>% setView(-93.65, 42.0285, zoom = 17)
    output$myMap = renderLeaflet(map)
  }
)

if (interactive()) app
```

leafletProxy

Send commands to a Leaflet instance in a Shiny app

Description

Creates a map-like object that can be used to customize and control a map that has already been rendered. For use in Shiny apps and Shiny docs only.

Usage

```
leafletProxy(
  mapId,
  session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain(),
  data = NULL,
  deferUntilFlush = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapId	single-element character vector indicating the output ID of the map to modify (if invoked from a Shiny module, the namespace will be added automatically)
session	the Shiny session object to which the map belongs; usually the default value will suffice
data	a data object; see Details under the leaflet() help topic
deferUntilFlush	indicates whether actions performed against this instance should be carried out right away, or whether they should be held until after the next time all of the outputs are updated; defaults to TRUE

Details

Normally, you create a Leaflet map using `leaflet()`. This creates an in-memory representation of a map that you can customize using functions like `addPolygons()` and `setView()`. Such a map can be printed at the R console, included in an R Markdown document, or rendered as a Shiny output.

In the case of Shiny, you may want to further customize a map, even after it is rendered to an output. At this point, the in-memory representation of the map is long gone, and the user's web browser has already realized the Leaflet map instance.

This is where `leafletProxy()` comes in. It returns an object that can stand in for the usual Leaflet map object. The usual map functions like `addPolygons()` and `setView()` can be called, and instead of customizing an in-memory representation, these commands will execute on the live Leaflet map instance.

Examples

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  leafletOutput("map1")
)

map <- leaflet() %>% addCircleMarkers(
  lng = runif(10),
  lat = runif(10),
  layerId = paste0("marker", 1:10))
server <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$map1 <- renderLeaflet(map)

  observeEvent(input$map1_marker_click, {
    leafletProxy("map1", session) %>%
      removeMarker(input$map1_marker_click$id)
  })
}

app <- shinyApp(ui, server)
if (interactive()) app
```

Description

Sizing policy used withing leaflet htmlwidgets.

Usage

```
leafletSizingPolicy(
  defaultWidth = "100%",
  defaultHeight = 400,
  padding = 0,
  browser.fill = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>defaultWidth</code>	defaults to "100%" of the available width
<code>defaultHeight</code>	defaults to 400px tall
<code>padding</code>	defaults to 0px
<code>browser.fill</code>	defaults to TRUE
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to htmlwidgets::sizingPolicy
<code>viewer.defaultWidth</code>	The default width used to display the widget within the RStudio Viewer.
<code>viewer.defaultHeight</code>	The default height used to display the widget within the RStudio Viewer.
<code>viewer.padding</code>	Padding around the widget when displayed in the RStudio Viewer (defaults to 15 pixels).
<code>viewer.fill</code>	When displayed in the RStudio Viewer, automatically size the widget to the viewer dimensions (note that <code>viewer.padding</code> is still applied). Default to TRUE.
<code>viewer.suppress</code>	Never display the widget within the RStudio Viewer (useful for widgets that require a large amount of space for rendering). Defaults to FALSE.
<code>viewer.paneHeight</code>	Request that the RStudio Viewer be forced to a specific height when displaying this widget.
<code>browser.defaultWidth</code>	The default width used to display the widget within a standalone web browser.
<code>browser.defaultHeight</code>	The default height used to display the widget within a standalone web browser.
<code>browser.padding</code>	Padding around the widget when displayed in a standalone browser (defaults to 40 pixels).
<code>browser.external</code>	When displaying in a browser, always use an external browser (via browseURL()). Defaults to 'FALSE', which will result in the use of an internal browser within RStudio v1.1 and higher.
<code>knitr.defaultWidth</code>	The default width used to display the widget within documents generated by knitr (e.g. R Markdown).
<code>knitr.defaultHeight</code>	The default height used to display the widget within documents generated by knitr (e.g. R Markdown).
<code>knitr.figure</code>	Apply the default knitr <code>fig.width</code> and <code>fig.height</code> to the widget when it's rendered within R Markdown documents. Defaults to TRUE.

`fill` Whether or not the widget's container should be treated as a fill item, meaning that its height is allowed to grow/shrink to fit a fill container with an opinionated height (see `htmltools::bindFillRole()` for more). Examples of fill containers include `bslib::card()` and `bslib::card_body_fill()`.

Value

An `htmlwidgets::sizingPolicy` object

<code>makeAwesomeIcon</code>	<i>Make Awesome Icon</i>
------------------------------	--------------------------

Description

Make Awesome Icon

Usage

```
makeAwesomeIcon(
  icon = "home",
  library = "glyphicon",
  markerColor = "blue",
  iconColor = "white",
  spin = FALSE,
  extraClasses = NULL,
  squareMarker = FALSE,
  iconRotate = 0,
  fontFamily = "monospace",
  text = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>icon</code>	Name of the icon
<code>library</code>	Which icon library. Default "glyphicon", other possible values are "fa" (fontawesome) or "ion" (ionicons).
<code>markerColor</code>	Possible values are "red", "darkred", "lightred", "orange", "beige", "green", "darkgreen", "lightgreen", "blue", "darkblue", "lightblue", "purple", "darkpurple", "pink", "cadetblue", "white", "gray", "lightgray", "black"
<code>iconColor</code>	The color to use for the icon itself. Use any CSS-valid color (hex, rgba, etc.) or a named web color.
<code>spin</code>	If TRUE, make the icon spin (only works when <code>library = "fa"</code>)
<code>extraClasses</code>	Additional css classes to include on the icon.
<code>squareMarker</code>	Whether to use a square marker.
<code>iconRotate</code>	Rotate the icon by a given angle.
<code>fontFamily</code>	Used when text option is specified.
<code>text</code>	Use this text string instead of an icon. Argument of <code>addAwesomeMarkers()</code> .

makeIcon	<i>Define icon sets</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Define icon sets

Usage

```
makeIcon(
    iconUrl = NULL,
    iconRetinaUrl = NULL,
    iconWidth = NULL,
    iconHeight = NULL,
    iconAnchorX = NULL,
    iconAnchorY = NULL,
    shadowUrl = NULL,
    shadowRetinaUrl = NULL,
    shadowWidth = NULL,
    shadowHeight = NULL,
    shadowAnchorX = NULL,
    shadowAnchorY = NULL,
    popupAnchorX = NULL,
    popupAnchorY = NULL,
    className = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`iconUrl` the URL or file path to the icon image

`iconRetinaUrl` the URL or file path to a retina sized version of the icon image

`iconWidth, iconHeight`
 size of the icon image in pixels

`iconAnchorX, iconAnchorY`
 the coordinates of the "tip" of the icon (relative to its top left corner, i.e. the top left corner means `iconAnchorX = 0` and `iconAnchorY = 0`), and the icon will be aligned so that this point is at the marker's geographical location

`shadowUrl` the URL or file path to the icon shadow image

`shadowRetinaUrl`
 the URL or file path to the retina sized version of the icon shadow image

`shadowWidth, shadowHeight`
 size of the shadow image in pixels

`shadowAnchorX, shadowAnchorY`
 the coordinates of the "tip" of the shadow

popupAnchorX, popupAnchorY	the coordinates of the point from which popups will "open", relative to the icon anchor
className	a custom class name to assign to both icon and shadow images

mapOptions	<i>Set options on a leaflet map object</i>
------------	--

Description

Set options on a leaflet map object

Usage

```
mapOptions(map, zoomToLimits = c("always", "first", "never"))
```

Arguments

map	A map widget object created from leaflet()
zoomToLimits	Controls whether the map is zooms to the limits of the elements on the map. This is useful for interactive applications where the map data is updated. If "always" (the default), the map always re-zooms when new data is received; if "first", it zooms to the elements on the first rendering, but does not re-zoom for subsequent data; if "never", it never re-zooms, not even for the first rendering.

Examples

```
# Don't auto-zoom to the objects (can be useful in interactive applications)
leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addPopups(174.7690922, -36.8523071, "R was born here!") %>%
  mapOptions(zoomToLimits = "first")
```

previewColors	<i>Color previewing utility</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Color previewing utility

Usage

```
previewColors(pal, values)
```

Arguments

pal	A color mapping function, like those returned from <code>colorNumeric()</code> , et al
values	A set of values to preview colors for

Value

An HTML-based list of the colors and values

providers	<i>Providers</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

List of all providers with their variations

Format

A list of characters

Source

<https://github.com/leaflet-extras/leaflet-providers/blob/0a9e27f8c6c26956b4e78c26e1945d748e3c2869/leaflet-providers.js>

Examples

providers

removeControl	<i>Remove elements from a map</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Remove one or more features from a map, identified by layerId; or, clear all features of the given type or group.

Usage

```
removeControl(map, layerId)

clearControls(map)

clearGroup(map, group)

removeImage(map, layerId)

clearImages(map)

removeTiles(map, layerId)

clearTiles(map)

removePopup(map, layerId)

clearPopups(map)

removeMarker(map, layerId)

clearMarkers(map)

removeMarkerCluster(map, layerId)

clearMarkerClusters(map)

removeMarkerFromCluster(map, layerId, clusterId)

removeShape(map, layerId)

clearShapes(map)

removeGeoJSON(map, layerId)

clearGeoJSON(map)

removeMeasure(map)

removeTopoJSON(map, layerId)

clearTopoJSON(map)
```

Arguments

map	a map widget object, possibly created from leaflet() but more likely from leafletProxy()
layerId	character vector; the layer id(s) of the item to remove

group	the name of the group whose members should be removed
clusterId	the id of the marker cluster layer

Value

the new map object

Note

When used with a [leaflet](#) map object, these functions don't actually remove the features from the map object, but simply add an operation that will cause those features to be removed after they are added. In other words, if you add a polygon "foo" and the call `removeShape("foo")`, it's not smart enough to prevent the polygon from being added in the first place; instead, when the map is rendered, the polygon will be added and then removed.

For that reason, these functions aren't that useful with leaflet map objects and are really intended to be used with [leafletProxy\(\)](#) instead.

WMS tile layers are extensions of tile layers, so they can also be removed or cleared via `removeTiles()` or `clearTiles()`.

 setView

Methods to manipulate the map widget

Description

A series of methods to manipulate the map.

Usage

```
setView(map, lng, lat, zoom, options = list())
```

```
flyTo(map, lng, lat, zoom, options = list())
```

```
fitBounds(map, lng1, lat1, lng2, lat2, options = list())
```

```
flyToBounds(map, lng1, lat1, lng2, lat2, options = list())
```

```
setMaxBounds(map, lng1, lat1, lng2, lat2)
```

```
clearBounds(map)
```

Arguments

map	a map widget object created from leaflet()
lng	The longitude of the map center
lat	The latitude of the map center
zoom	the zoom level

options a list of zoom/pan options (see <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#zoom/pan-options>)

lng1, lat1, lng2, lat2 the coordinates of the map bounds

Value

The modified map widget.

Functions

- `setView()`: Set the view of the map (center and zoom level)
- `flyTo()`: Flys to a given location/zoom-level using smooth pan-zoom.
- `fitBounds()`: Set the bounds of a map
- `flyToBounds()`: Flys to given bound using smooth pan/zoom.
- `setMaxBounds()`: Restricts the map view to the given bounds
- `clearBounds()`: Clear the bounds of a map, and the bounds will be automatically determined from latitudes and longitudes of the map elements if available (otherwise the full world view is used)

References

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#map-methods-for-modifying-map-state>

Examples

```
m <- leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>% setView(-71.0382679, 42.3489054, zoom = 18)
m # the RStudio 'headquarter'
m %>% fitBounds(-72, 40, -70, 43)
m %>% clearBounds() # world view
```

showGroup

Show or hide layer groups

Description

Hide groups of layers without removing them from the map entirely. Groups are created using the group parameter that is included on most layer adding functions.

Usage

```
showGroup(map, group)
```

```
hideGroup(map, group)
```

Arguments

map	the map to modify
group	character vector of one or more group names to show or hide

See Also

[addLayersControl\(\)](#) to allow users to show/hide layer groups interactively

tileOptions	<i>Extra options for map elements and layers</i>
-------------	--

Description

The rest of all possible options for map elements and layers that are not listed in the layer functions.

Usage

```
tileOptions(  
  minZoom = 0,  
  maxZoom = 18,  
  maxNativeZoom = NULL,  
  tileSize = 256,  
  subdomains = "abc",  
  errorTileUrl = "",  
  tms = FALSE,  
  noWrap = FALSE,  
  zoomOffset = 0,  
  zoomReverse = FALSE,  
  opacity = 1,  
  zIndex = 1,  
  unloadInvisibleTiles = NULL,  
  updateWhenIdle = NULL,  
  detectRetina = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
gridOptions(  
  tileSize = 256,  
  updateWhenIdle = NULL,  
  zIndex = 1,  
  minZoom = 0,  
  maxZoom = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
WMSTileOptions(  
  ...  
)
```

```
    styles = "",
    format = "image/jpeg",
    transparent = FALSE,
    version = "1.1.1",
    crs = NULL,
    ...
)

popupOptions(
  maxWidth = 300,
  minWidth = 50,
  maxHeight = NULL,
  autoPan = TRUE,
  keepInView = FALSE,
  closeButton = TRUE,
  zoomAnimation = NULL,
  closeOnClick = NULL,
  className = "",
  ...
)

labelOptions(
  interactive = FALSE,
  clickable = NULL,
  noHide = NULL,
  permanent = FALSE,
  className = "",
  direction = "auto",
  offset = c(0, 0),
  opacity = 1,
  textsize = "10px",
  textOnly = FALSE,
  style = NULL,
  zoomAnimation = NULL,
  sticky = TRUE,
  ...
)

markerOptions(
  interactive = TRUE,
  clickable = NULL,
  draggable = FALSE,
  keyboard = TRUE,
  title = "",
  alt = "",
  zIndexOffset = 0,
  opacity = 1,
  riseOnHover = FALSE,
```

```

    riseOffset = 250,
    ...
)

markerClusterOptions(
  showCoverageOnHover = TRUE,
  zoomToBoundsOnClick = TRUE,
  spiderfyOnMaxZoom = TRUE,
  removeOutsideVisibleBounds = TRUE,
  spiderLegPolylineOptions = list(weight = 1.5, color = "#222", opacity = 0.5),
  freezeAtZoom = FALSE,
  ...
)

pathOptions(
  lineCap = NULL,
  lineJoin = NULL,
  clickable = NULL,
  interactive = TRUE,
  pointerEvents = NULL,
  className = "",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

minZoom, maxZoom, maxNativeZoom, tileSize, subdomains, errorTileUrl, tms, noWrap, zoomOffset, zoomReverse, zIndex, unloadInvisibleTiles, updateWhenIdle, detectRetina

the tile layer options; see <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#tilelayer>

opacity Tooltip container opacity. Ranges from 0 to 1. Default value is 1 (different from leaflet.js 0.9); see <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#tooltip-opacity>

... extra options passed to underlying Javascript object constructor.

styles comma-separated list of WMS styles

format WMS image format (use "image/png" for layers with transparency)

transparent if TRUE, the WMS service will return images with transparency

version version of the WMS service to use

crs Coordinate Reference System to use for the WMS requests, defaults.

maxWidth, minWidth, maxHeight, autoPan, keepInView, closeButton, closeOnClick

popup options; see <https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#popup-option>

zoomAnimation deprecated. See <https://github.com/Leaflet/Leaflet/blob/master/CHANGELOG.md#api-changes-5>

className	a CSS class name set on an element
interactive	whether the element emits mouse events
clickable	DEPRECATED! Use the interactive argument.
noHide, direction, offset, permanent	label options; see https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#tooltip-option
textsize	Change the text size of a single tooltip
textOnly	Display only the text, no regular surrounding box.
style	list of css style to be added to the tooltip
sticky	If true, the tooltip will follow the mouse instead of being fixed at the feature center. Default value is TRUE (different from leaflet.js FALSE); see https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#tooltip-sticky
draggable, keyboard, title, alt, zIndexOffset, riseOnHover, riseOffset	marker options; see https://web.archive.org/web/20220702182250/https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.3.4.html#marker-option
showCoverageOnHover	when you mouse over a cluster it shows the bounds of its markers
zoomToBoundsOnClick	when you click a cluster we zoom to its bounds
spiderfyOnMaxZoom	when you click a cluster at the bottom zoom level we spiderfy it so you can see all of its markers
removeOutsideVisibleBounds	clusters and markers too far from the viewport are removed from the map for performance
spiderLegPolylineOptions	Allows you to specify PolylineOptions to style spider legs. By default, they are {weight: 1.5, color: "#222", opacity: 0.5 }.
freezeAtZoom	Allows you to freeze cluster expansion to a zoom level. Can be a zoom level e.g. 10, 12 or "max" or "maxKeepSpiderify". See https://github.com/ghybs/Leaflet.MarkerCluster.Freezable#api-reference .
lineCap	a string that defines shape to be used at the end of the stroke.
lineJoin	a string that defines shape to be used at the corners of the stroke.
pointerEvents	sets the pointer-events attribute on the path if SVG backend is used

Functions

- `tileOptions()`: Options for tile layers
- `gridOptions()`: Options for grid layers
- `WMSTileOptions()`: Options for WMS tile layers
- `popupOptions()`: Options for popups
- `labelOptions()`: Options for labels
- `markerOptions()`: Options for markers
- `markerClusterOptions()`: Options for marker clusters
- `pathOptions()`: Options for vector layers (polylines, polygons, rectangles, and circles, etc)

See Also

[leafletCRS\(\)](#) to map CRS (don't change this if you're not sure what it means)

validateCoords	<i>Utility function to check if a coordinates is valid</i>
----------------	--

Description

Utility function to check if a coordinates is valid

Usage

```
validateCoords(lng, lat, funcName, warn = TRUE, mode = c("point", "polygon"))
```

Arguments

lng	vector with longitude values
lat	vector with latitude values
funcName	Name of calling function
warn	A boolean. Whether to generate a warning message if there are rows with missing/invalid data
mode	if "point" then warn about any NA lng/lat values; if "polygon" then NA values are expected to be used as polygon delimiters

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