

Package ‘happign’

September 3, 2025

Title R Interface to 'IGN' Web Services

Version 0.3.6

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Description Automatic open data acquisition from resources of IGN ('Institut National de Information Geographique et forestiere') (<<https://www.ign.fr/>>). Available datasets include various types of raster and vector data, such as digital elevation models, state borders, spatial databases, cadastral parcels, and more. 'happign' also provide access to API Carto (<<https://apicarto.ign.fr/api/doc/>>).

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URL <https://github.com/paul-carteron>,
<https://paul-carteron.github.io/happign/>

BugReports <https://github.com/paul-carteron/happign/issues>

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports dplyr, jsonlite, httr2 (>= 1.1.0), methods, sf (>= 1.0-7),
terra, xml2

Suggests covr, ggplot2, httptest2, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tmap (>= 4.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

SystemRequirements C++11, GDAL (>= 2.0.1), GEOS (>= 3.4.0), PROJ (>= 4.8.0), sqlite3

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-09-03 11:00:02 UTC

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are_queryable	<i>are_queryable</i>
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Description

Check if a wms layer is queryable with GetFeatureInfo.

Usage

are_queryable(apikey)

Arguments

apikey API key from get_apikeys() or directly from the **IGN website**

Value

character containing the name of the queryable layers

See Also

[get_location_info\(\)](#)

build_iso_query	<i>build_iso_query</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

build query for isochrone-dist API

Usage

```
build_iso_query(
  point,
  source,
  value,
  type,
  profile,
  direction,
  constraints,
  distance_unit,
  time_unit
)
```

Arguments

point	character; point formatted with x_to_iso.
source	character; This parameter specifies which source will be used for the calculation. Currently, "valhalla" and "pgr" sources are available (default "pgr"). See section SOURCE for further information.
value	numeric; A quantity of time or distance.
type	character; Specifies the type of calculation performed: "time" for isochrone or "distance" for isodistance (isochrone by default).
profile	character; Type of cost used for calculation: "pedestrian" for # pedestrians and "car" for cars. and "car" for cars ("pedestrian" by default).
direction	character; Direction of travel. Either define a "departure" point and obtain the potential arrival points. Or define an "arrival" point and obtain the potential points ("departure" by default).
constraints	Used to express constraints on the characteristics to calculate isochrones/isodistances. See section CONSTRAINTS.
distance_unit	character; Allows you to specify the unit in which distances are expressed in the answer: "meter" or "kilometer" (meter by default).
time_unit	character; Allows you to specify the unit in which times are expressed in the answer: "hour", "minute" or "second" (minutes by default).

Value

httr2_request object

`cog_2023`*COG 2023*

Description

A dataset containing insee code and wording of commune as of January 1, 2023. COG mean Code Officiel Géographique

Usage`cog_2023`**Format**`cog_2023:`

A data frame with 34990 rows and 2 columns:

COM insee code

LIBELLE Name of commune

Source

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/6800675>

`com_2024`*COG 2024*

Description

A dataset containing insee code and wording of commune as of January 1, 2024. COG mean Code Officiel Géographique

Usage`com_2024`**Format**`com_2024:`

A data frame with 34980 rows and 2 columns:

COM insee code

LIBELLE Name of commune

Source

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/7766585>

com_2025

*French Communes Table (2025)***Description**

Data for French communes from the INSEE file "v_commune_2025.csv".

Usage

com_2025

Format

A data frame with one row per commune and the following columns:

TYPECOM (chr) Type of commune (4 characters)

COM (chr) Commune code (5 characters)

REG (int) Region code (2 characters)

DEP (chr) Department code (3 characters)

CTCD (chr) Code of the territorial collectivity with departmental powers (4 characters)

ARR (chr) District (arrondissement) code (4 characters)

TNCC_COM (int) Name type indicator (1 character)

NCC_COM (chr) Official name in uppercase (200 characters)

NCCENR_COM (chr) Official name with proper typography (200 characters)

LIBELLE_COM (chr) Official name with article and proper typography (200 characters)

CAN (chr) Canton code (5 characters). For “multi-canton” communes, code ranges from 99 to 90 (pseudo-canton) or 89 to 80 (new communes)

COMPARENT (int) Parent commune code for municipal districts and associated or delegated communes (5 characters)

Source

https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/fichier/8377162/cog_ensemble_2025_csv.zip

dep_2025

*French Departments Table (2025)***Description**

Data for French departments from the INSEE file "Départements".

Usage

dep_2025

Format

A data frame with one row per department and the following columns:

DEP (chr) Department code (3 characters)

REG (int) Region code (2 characters)

CHEFLIEU_DEP (chr) Commune code of the departmental capital (5 characters)

TNCC_DEP (int) Name type indicator (1 character)

NCC_DEP (chr) Official name in uppercase (200 characters)

NCCENR_DEP (chr) Official name with proper typography (200 characters)

LIBELLE_DEP (chr) Official name with article and proper typography (200 characters)

Source

https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/fichier/8377162/cog_ensemble_2025_csv.zip

get_apicarto_cadastre *Apicarto Cadastre***Description**

Implementation of the cadastre module from the **IGN's apicarto**

Usage

```
get_apicarto_cadastre(x,
                      type = "commune",
                      section = NULL,
                      numero = NULL,
                      code_abs = NULL,
                      source = "pci",
                      progress = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	sf, sfc, character or numeric : - Shape : must be an object of class sf or sfc. - Code insee : must be a character of length 5 (see com_2025) - Code departement : must be a character of length 2 or 3 (DOM-TOM) (see dep_2025)
type	character : type of data needed, default to "commune". One of "commune", "parcelle", "section", "localisant".
section	character : corresponding to section of a city.
numero	character : corresponding to numero of cadastral parcels.
code_abs	character : corresponding to the code of absorbed commune. This prefix is useful to differentiate between communes that have merged
source	character : "bdp" for BD Parcellaire or "pci" for Parcellaire express. Default to "pci". See detail for more info.
progress	Display a progress bar? Use TRUE to turn on a basic progress bar, use a string to give it a name. See http2::req_perform_iterative() .

Details

Vectorisation:

Arguments x, section, numero, and code_abs are vectorized if only one argument has length > 1 (**Cartesian product**)

```
x = 29158; section = c("A", "B")
→ (29158, "A"), (29158, "B")
```

```
x = 29158, section = "A", numero = 1:3
→ (29158, "A", 1); (29158, "A", 2); (29158, "A", 3)
```

In case all vectorised arguments have the same length **Pairwise matching** is used

```
x = c(29158, 29158); section = c("A", "B"); numero = 1:2
→ (29158, "A", 1), (29158, "B", 2)
```

Ambiguous vectorisation:

If more than one argument has length > 1 but lengths differ, it is unclear whether to combine them pairwise or via cartesian product. This is rejected with an error to avoid unintended queries.

```
x = 29158, section = c("A", "B"), numero = 1:2
```

Possible interpretations:

1. Pairwise: (29158, "A", 1), (29158, "B", 2)
2. Cartesian: (29158, "A", 1), (29158, "A", 2), (29158, "B", 1), (29158, "B", 2)

Source:

BD Parcellaire ("bdp") is no longer updated and its use is discouraged. PCI Express ("pci") is strongly recommended and will become mandatory. See IGN's [product comparison table](#).

Value

Object of class sf

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

# shape from the town of penmarch
penmarch <- read_sf(system.file("extdata/penmarch.shp", package = "happign"))

# get commune borders
## from shape
penmarch_borders <- get_apicarto_cadastre(penmarch, type = "commune")
qtm(penmarch_borders)+qtm(penmarch, fill = "red")

## from insee_code
border <- get_apicarto_cadastre("29158", type = "commune")
borders <- get_apicarto_cadastre(c("29158", "29135"), type = "commune")
qtm(borders, fill="nom_com")

# get cadastral parcels
## from shape
parcels <- get_apicarto_cadastre(penmarch, type = "parcelle")
qtm(parcels, fill="section")

## from insee code
parcels <- get_apicarto_cadastre("29158", type = "parcelle")
qtm(parcels, fill="section")

# Use parameter recycling
## get sections "AW" parcels from multiple insee_code
parcels <- get_apicarto_cadastre(
  c("29158", "29135"),
  section = "AW",
  type = "parcelle"
)
qtm(borders, fill = NA)+qtm(parcels)

## if multiple args with length > 1 result is ambiguous
parcels <- get_apicarto_cadastre(
  x = c("29158", "29135"),
  section = c("AW", "AB"),
  numero = 1,
  type = "parcelle"
)

## get parcels numbered "0001", "0010" of section "AW" and "BR"
insee <- rep("29158", 2)
section <- c("AW", "BR")
numero <- c("0001", "0010")
```

```
parcels <- get_apicarto_cadastre(insee, section = section, numero = numero, type = "parcelle")
qtm(penmarch_borders, fill = NA)+qtm(parcels)

# Arrondissement insee code should be used for paris, lyon, marseille
error <- get_apicarto_cadastre(c(75056, 69123, 13055))
paris_arr123 <- get_apicarto_cadastre(c(75101, 75102, 75103))
qtm(paris_arr123, fill = "code_insee")

## End(Not run)
```

get_apicarto_codes_postaux

Apicarto Codes Postaux

Description

Implementation of the "Codes Postaux" module from the **IGN's apicarto**. This API give information about commune from postal code.

Usage

```
get_apicarto_codes_postaux(code_post)
```

Arguments

code_post character corresponding to the postal code of a commune

Value

Object of class data.frame

Examples

```
## Not run:

info_commune <- get_apicarto_codes_postaux("29760")

code_post <- c("29760", "08170")
info_communes <- get_apicarto_codes_postaux(code_post)

code_post <- c("12345")
info_communes <- get_apicarto_codes_postaux(code_post)

code_post <- c("12345", "08170")
info_communes <- get_apicarto_codes_postaux(code_post)

## End(Not run)
```

get_apicarto_gpu	<i>Apicarto module Geoportail de l'urbanisme</i>
------------------	--

Description

Apicarto module Geoportail de l'urbanisme

Usage

```
get_apicarto_gpu(x, layer, category = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	sf, sfc or character : • Shape : must be an object of class sf or sfc. • Code insee (layer = "municipality") : must be a character of length 5 (see com_2025) • Partition : must be a valid partition character for checking and Geoportail for documentation
layer	character; Layer name from get_gpu_layers()
category	public utility easement according to the national nomenclature

Details

!\ API cannot returned more than 5000 features.

All existing parameters for layer :

- "municipality" : information on the communes (commune with RNU, merged commune)
- "document" : information on urban planning documents (POS, PLU, PLUi, CC, PSMV, SCoT)
- "zone-urba" : zoning of urban planning documents,
- "secteur-cc" : communal map sectors
- "prescription-surf", "prescription-lin", "prescription-pct" : its's a constraint or a possibility indicated in an urban planning document (PLU, PLUi, ...)
- "info-surf", "info-lin", "info-pct" : its's an information indicated in an urban planning document (PLU, PLUi, ...)
- "acte-sup" : act establishing the SUP
- "generateur-sup-s", "generateur-sup-l", "generateur-sup-p" : an entity (site or monument, watercourse, water catchment, electricity or gas distribution of electricity or gas, etc.) which generates on the surrounding SUP (of passage, alignment, protection, land reservation, etc.)
- "assiette-sup-s", "assiette-sup-l", "assiette-sup-p" : spatial area to which SUP it applies.

Value

sf

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

# Find if commune is under the RNU (national urbanism regulation)
# If no RNU it means communes probably have a PLU
rnu <- get_apicarto_gpu("29158", "municipality")
rnu$is_rnu

# Get urbanism document
# Rq : when using geometry, multiple documents can be returned due to intersection
x <- get_apicarto_cadastre("29158", "commune")
document <- get_apicarto_gpu(x, "document")
document$partition
penmarch <- document$partition[2]

# get gpu features
## from shape
gpu <- get_apicarto_gpu(x, "zone-urba")
qtm(gpu, fill="typezone")

## from partition
gpu <- get_apicarto_gpu(penmarch, "zone-urba")
qtm(gpu, fill="typezone")

# example : all prescription
layers <- names(get_gpu_layers("prescription"))
prescriptions <- lapply(layers, \(x) get_apicarto_gpu(penmarch, x)) |>
  setNames(layers)

qtm(prescriptions$`prescription-pct`, fill = "libelle")+
qtm(prescriptions$`prescription-lin`, col = "libelle")+
qtm(prescriptions$`prescription-surf`, fill = "libelle")

# When using SUP, category can be used for filtering
# AC1 : Monuments historiques
penmarch <- get_apicarto_cadastre(29158)
mh <- get_apicarto_gpu(penmarch, "assiette-sup-s", category = "AC1")

# example : public utility servitude (SUP) generateur
## /\ a generator can justify several assiette
gen_mh <- get_apicarto_gpu(penmarch, "generateur-sup-s", "AC1")

qtm(mh, fill = "lightblue")+qtm(gen_mh, fill = "red")

## End(Not run)
```

get_apikeys	<i>List of all API keys from IGN</i>
-------------	--------------------------------------

Description

All API keys are manually extract from this [table](#) provided by IGN.

Usage

```
get_apikeys()
```

Value

character

Examples

```
## Not run:
# One API key
get_apikeys()[1]

# All API keys
get_apikeys()

## End(Not run)
```

get_gpu_layers	<i>Available GPU layers</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Helpers that return available GPU layers and their type.

Usage

```
get_gpu_layers(type = NULL)
```

Arguments

type	character One of "commune", "du", "prescription", "acte-sup", "assiette", "generateur". If NULL, all layers are returned. NULL by default
------	---

Details

"du": "Document d'urbanisme" "sup": "Servitude d'utilité publique"

Value

list

Examples

```
# All layers
names(get_gpu_layers())

# All sup layers
names(get_gpu_layers("generateur"))

# All sup and du layers
names(get_gpu_layers(c("generateur", "prescription")))
```

get_iso	<i>isochronous/isodistance calculations</i>
---------	---

Description

Calculates isochrones or isodistances in France from an sf object using the IGN API on the Géoportail platform. The reference data comes from the IGN BD TOPO® database. For further information see [IGN documentation](#).

Usage

```
get_iso(x,
        value,
        type = "time",
        profile = "pedestrian",
        time_unit = "minute",
        distance_unit = "meter",
        direction = "departure",
        source = "pgr",
        constraints = NULL)

get_isodistance(x,
                dist,
                unit = "meter",
                source = "pgr",
                profile = "car",
                direction = "departure",
                constraints = NULL)

get_isochrone(x,
              time,
              unit = "minute",
```

```
source = "pgr",
profile = "car",
direction = "departure",
constraints = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class <code>sf</code> or <code>sfc</code> with POINT geometry. There may be several points in the object. In this case, the output will contain as many polygons as points.
value	numeric; A quantity of time or distance.
type	character; Specifies the type of calculation performed: "time" for isochrone or "distance" for isodistance (isochrone by default).
profile	character; Type of cost used for calculation: "pedestrian" for # pedestrians and "car" for cars. and "car" for cars ("pedestrian" by default).
time_unit	character; Allows you to specify the unit in which times are expressed in the answer: "hour", "minute" or "second" (minutes by default).
distance_unit	character; Allows you to specify the unit in which distances are expressed in the answer: "meter" or "kilometer" (meter by default).
direction	character; Direction of travel. Either define a "departure" point and obtain the potential arrival points. Or define an "arrival" point and obtain the potential points ("departure" by default).
source	character; This parameter specifies which source will be used for the calculation. Currently, "valhalla" and "pgr" sources are available (default "pgr"). See section SOURCE for further information.
constraints	Used to express constraints on the characteristics to calculate isochrones/isodistances. See section CONSTRAINTS.
dist	numeric; A quantity of time.
unit	see time_unit and distance_unit param.
time	numeric; A quantity of time.

Value

object of class `sf` with POLYGON geometry

Functions

- `get_isodistance()`: Wrapper function to calculate isodistance from [get_iso](#).
- `get_isochrone()`: Wrapper function to calculate isochrone from [get_iso](#).

SOURCE

Isochrones are calculated using the same resources as for route calculation. PGR" and "VALHALLA" resources are used, namely "bdtopo-valhalla" and "bdtopo-pgr".

- `bdtopo-valhalla` : To-Do

- bdtopo-iso" is based on the old services over a certain distance, to solve performance problems. We recommend its use for large isochrones.

PGR resources are resources that use the PGRouting engine to calculate isochrones. ISO resources are more generic. The engine used for calculations varies according to several parameters. At present, the parameter concerned is cost_value, i.e. the requested time or distance.

See Also

[get_isodistance](#), [get_isochrone](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

# All area i can acces in less than 5 minute from penmarch centroid
penmarch <- get_apicarto_cadastre("29158")
penmarch_centroid <- st_centroid(penmarch)
isochrone <- get_isochrone(penmarch_centroid, 5)

qtm(penmarch, col = "red")+qtm(isochrone, col = "blue")+qtm(penmarch_centroid, fill = "red")

# All area i can acces as pedestrian in less than 1km
isodistance <- get_isodistance(penmarch_centroid, 1, unit = "kilometer", profile = "pedestrian")

qtm(penmarch, col = "red")+qtm(isodistance, col = "blue")+qtm(penmarch_centroid, fill = "red")

# In case of multiple point provided, the output will contain as many polygons as points.
code_insee <- c("29158", "29072", "29171")
communes_centroid <- get_apicarto_cadastre(code_insee) |> st_centroid()
isochrones <- get_isochrone(communes_centroid, 8)
isochrones$code_insee <- code_insee
qtm(isochrones, fill = "code_insee")

# Find area where i can acces all communes centroid in less than 8 minutes
area <- st_intersection(isochrones)
qtm(communes_centroid, fill = "red")+ qtm(area[area$origins == "1:3",])

## End(Not run)
```

get_last_news

Print latest news from geoservice website

Description

This function is a wrapper around the RSS feed of the geoservice site to get the latest information.

Usage

```
get_last_news()
```

Value

message or error

Examples

```
## Not run:  
get_last_news()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

get_layers_metadata	<i>Metadata for one couple of apikey and data_type</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Metadata are retrieved using the IGN APIs. The execution time can be long depending on the size of the metadata associated with the API key and the overload of the IGN servers.

Usage

```
get_layers_metadata(data_type, apikey = NULL)
```

Arguments

data_type	Should be "wfs", "wms-r" or "wmts". See details for more information about these Web services formats.
apikey	API key from <code>get_apikeys()</code> or directly from the IGN website

Details

- "wfs" : Web Feature Service designed to return data in vector format (line, point, polygon, ...);
- "wms-r" : Web Map Service focuses on raster data ;
- "wmts" : Web Map Tile Service is similar to WMS, but instead of serving maps as single images, WMTS serves maps by dividing the map into a pyramid of tiles at multiple scales.

Value

data.frame

See Also

[get_apikeys\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Get all metadata for a datatype
metadata_table <- get_layers_metadata("wms-r")

# Get all "administratif" wms layers
apikey <- get_apikeys()[1] #administratif
admin_layers <- get_layers_metadata("wms-r", apikey)

## End(Not run)
```

get_location_info	<i>Retrieve additional information for wms layer</i>
-------------------	--

Description

For some wms layer more information can be found with GetFeatureInfo request. This function first check if info are available. If not, available layers are returned.

Usage

```
get_location_info(x,
                  apikey = "ortho",
                  layer = "ORTHOIMAGERY.ORTHOPHOTOS",
                  read_sf = TRUE,
                  version = "1.3.0")
```

Arguments

x	Object of class sf or sfc. Only single point are supported for now. Needs to be located in France.
apikey	character; API key from get_apikeys() or directly from the IGN website
layer	character; layer name obtained from get_layers_metadata("wms-r") or the IGN website .
read_sf	logical; if TRUE an sf object is returned but response times may be higher.
version	character; old param

Value

character or sf containing additional information about the layer

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

# From single point
x <- st_centroid(read_sf(system.file("extdata/penmarch.shp", package = "happign")))
location_info <- get_location_info(x, "ortho", "ORTHOIMAGERY.ORTHOPHOTOS", read_sf = F)
location_info$date_vol

# From multiple point
x1 <- st_sfc(st_point(c(-3.549957, 47.83396)), crs = 4326) # Carnoet forest
x2 <- st_sfc(st_point(c(-3.745995, 47.99296)), crs = 4326) # Coatloch forest

forests <- lapply(list(x1, x2),
  get_location_info,
  apikey = "environnement",
  layer = "FORETS.PUBLIQUES",
  read_sf = T)

qtm(forests[[1]]) + qtm(forests[[2]])

# Find all queryable layers
queryable_layers <- lapply(get_apikeys(), are_queryable) |> unlist()

## End(Not run)
```

get_wfs

Download WFS layer

Description

Read simple features from IGN Web Feature Service (WFS) from location and name of layer.

Usage

```
get_wfs(x = NULL,
  layer = NULL,
  filename = NULL,
  spatial_filter = "bbox",
  ecql_filter = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  interactive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class sf or sfc. Needs to be located in France.
layer	character; name of the layer from get_layers_metadata("wfs") or directly from IGN website

filename	character; Either a string naming a file or a connection open for writing. (ex : "test.shp" or "~/test.shp")
spatial_filter	character; spatial predicate from ECQL language. See detail and examples for more info.
ecql_filter	character; corresponding to an ECQL query. See detail and examples for more info.
overwrite	logical; if TRUE, file is overwrite.
interactive	character; if TRUE, no need to specify layer, you'll be ask.

Details

- get_wfs use ECQL language : a query language created by the OpenGeospatial Consortium. It provide multiple spatial filter : "intersects", "disjoint", "contains", "within", "touches", "crosses", "overlaps", "equals", "relate", "beyond", "dwithin". For "relate", "beyond", "dwithin", argument can be provide using vector like : spatial_filter = c("dwithin", distance, units). More info about ECQL language [here](#).
- ECQL query can be provided to ecql_filter. This allows direct query of the IGN's WFS geoservers. If x is set, then the ecql_filter comes in addition to the spatial_filter. More info for writing ECQL [here](#)

Value

sf object from sf package or NULL if no data.

See Also

[get_layers_metadata\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

# Shape from the best town in France
penmarch <- read_sf(system.file("extdata/penmarch.shp", package = "happign"))

# For quick testing, use interactive = TRUE
shape <- get_wfs(x = penmarch,
                 interactive = TRUE)

## Getting borders of best town in France
metadata_table <- get_layers_metadata("wfs", "administratif")
layer <- metadata_table[32,1] # LIMITES_ADMINISTRATIVES_EXPRESS.LATEST:commune

# Downloading borders
borders <- get_wfs(penmarch, layer)

# Plotting result
qtm(borders, fill = NULL, borders = "firebrick") # easy map
```

```

# Get forest_area of the best town in France
forest_area <- get_wfs(x = borders,
                      layer = "LANDCOVER.FORESTINVENTORY.V1:resu_bdv1_shape")

qtm(forest_area, fill = "nom_typn")

# Using ECQL filters to query IGN server
## First find attributes of the layer
attrs <- get_wfs_attributes(layer)

## e.g. : find all commune's name starting by "plou"
plou_borders <- get_wfs(x = NULL, # When x is NULL, all France is query
                      layer = "LIMITES_ADMINISTRATIVES_EXPRESS.LATEST:commune",
                      ecql_filter = "nom_m LIKE 'PLOU%'")
qtm(plou_borders)

## Combining ecql_filters
plou_borders_inf_2000 <- get_wfs(x = NULL, # When x is NULL, all France is query
                              layer = "LIMITES_ADMINISTRATIVES_EXPRESS.LATEST:commune",
                              ecql_filter = "nom_m LIKE 'PLOU%' AND population < 2000")
qtm(plou_borders)+ qtm(plou_borders_inf_2000, fill = "red")

## End(Not run)

```

get_wfs_attributes	<i>get_wfs_attributes</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

Helper to write ecql filter. Retrieve all attributes from a layer.

Usage

```
get_wfs_attributes(layer = NULL, interactive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

layer	character; name of the layer from <code>get_layers_metadata("wfs")</code> or directly from IGN website
interactive	character; if TRUE, no need to specify layer, you'll be ask.

Value

character vector with layer attributes

Examples

```
## Not run:

get_wfs_attributes("administratif", "LIMITES_ADMINISTRATIVES_EXPRESS.LATEST:commune")

# Interactive session
get_wfs_attributes(interactive = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

get_wms_raster	<i>Download WMS raster layer</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Download a raster layer from the IGN Web Mapping Services (WMS). Specify a location using a shape and provide the layer name.

Usage

```
get_wms_raster(x,
               layer = "ORTHOIMAGERY.ORTHOPHOTOS",
               res = 10,
               crs = 2154,
               rgb = TRUE,
               filename = NULL,
               overwrite = FALSE,
               verbose = TRUE,
               interactive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class sf or sfc, located in France.
layer	character; layer name obtained from get_layers_metadata("wms-r") or the IGN website .
res	numeric; resolution specified in the units of the coordinate system (e.g., meters for EPSG:2154, degrees for EPSG:4326). See details for more information.
crs	numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc; defaults to EPSG:2154. See sf::st_crs() for more details.
rgb	boolean; if set to TRUE, downloads an RGB image. If set to FALSE, downloads a single band with floating point values. See details for more information.
filename	character or NULL; specifies the filename or an open connection for writing (e.g., "test.tif" or "~/test.tif"). The default format is ".tif" but all GDAL drivers are supported. When a filename is provided, the function uses it as a cache: if the file already exists and overwrite is set to FALSE, the function will directly load the raster from that file instead of re-downloading it.

overwrite	boolean; if TRUE, the existing raster will be overwritten.
verbose	boolean; if TRUE, message are added.
interactive	logical; if TRUE, an interactive menu prompts for apikey and layer argument.

Details

- **res:** Note that setting res higher than the default resolution of the layer will increase the number of pixels but not the precision of the image. For instance, downloading the BD Alti layer from IGN is optimal at a resolution of 25m.
- **rgb:** Rasters are commonly used to download images such as orthophotos. In specific cases like DEMs, however, a value per pixel is essential. See examples below.

Value

SpatRaster object from terra package.

See Also

[get_layers_metadata\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

# Shape from the best town in France
penmarch <- read_sf(system.file("extdata/penmarch.shp", package = "happign"))

# For quick testing use interactive = TRUE
raster <- get_wms_raster(x = penmarch, res = 25, interactive = TRUE)

# For specific data, choose apikey with get_apikey() and layer with get_layers_metadata()
apikey <- get_apikeys()[4] # altimetric
metadata_table <- get_layers_metadata("wms-r", apikey) # all layers for altimetric wms
layer <- metadata_table[2,1] # ELEVATION.ELEVATIONGRIDCOVERAGE

# Downloading digital elevation model values not image
mnt_2154 <- get_wms_raster(penmarch, layer, res = 1, crs = 2154, rgb = FALSE)

# If crs is set to 4326, res is in degrees
mnt_4326 <- get_wms_raster(penmarch, layer, res = 0.0001, crs = 4326, rgb = FALSE)

# Plotting result
tm_shape(mnt_4326)+
  tm_raster()+
tm_shape(penmarch)+
  tm_borders(col = "blue", lwd = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

get_wmts

*Download WMTS raster tiles***Description**

Download an RGB raster layer from IGN Web Map Tile Services (WMTS). WMTS focuses on performance and can only query pre-calculated tiles.

Usage

```
get_wmts(x,
         layer = "ORTHOIMAGERY.ORTHOPHOTOS",
         zoom = 10L,
         crs = 2154,
         filename = tempfile(fileext = ".tif"),
         verbose = FALSE,
         overwrite = FALSE,
         interactive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class sf or sfc. Needs to be located in France.
layer	character; layer name from get_layers_metadata(apikey, "wms") or directly from IGN website .
zoom	integer between 0 and 21; at low zoom levels, a small set of map tiles covers a large geographical area. In other words, the smaller the zoom level, the less precise the resolution. For conversion between zoom level and resolution see WMTS IGN Documentation
crs	numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc. It is set to EPSG:2154 by default. See sf::st_crs() for more detail.
filename	character or NULL; filename or a open connection for writing. (ex : "test.tif" or "~/test.tif"). If NULL, layer is used as filename. Default drivers is ".tif" but all gdal drivers are supported, see details for more info.
verbose	boolean; if TRUE, message are added.
overwrite	If TRUE, output raster is overwrite.
interactive	logical; If TRUE, interactive menu ask for apikey and layer.

Value

SpatRaster object from terra package.

See Also

[get_apikeys\(\)](#), [get_layers_metadata\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(tmap)

penmarch <- read_sf(system.file("extdata/penmarch.shp", package = "happign"))

# Get orthophoto
layers <- get_layers_metadata("wmts", "ortho")$Identifier
ortho <- get_wmts(penmarch, layer = layers[1], zoom = 21)
plotRGB(ortho)

# Get all available irc images
layers <- get_layers_metadata("wmts", "orthohisto")$Identifier
irc_names <- grep("irc", layers, value = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE)

irc <- lapply(irc_names, function(x) get_wmts(penmarch, layer = x, zoom = 18)) |>
  setNames(irc_names)

# remove empty layer (e.g. only NA)
irc <- Filter(function(x) !all(is.na(values(x))), irc)

# plot
all_plots <- lapply(irc, plotRGB)

## End(Not run)
```

reg_2025

French Regions Table (2025)

Description

Data for French regions from the INSEE file "Régions".

Usage

```
reg_2025
```

Format

A data frame with one row per region and the following columns:

REG (int) Region code (2 characters)

CHEFLIEU_REG (chr) Commune code of the regional capital (5 characters)

TNCC_REG (int) Name type indicator (1 character)

NCC_REG (chr) Official name in uppercase (200 characters)

NCCENR_REG (chr) Official name with proper typography (200 characters)

LIBELLE_REG (chr) Official name with article and proper typography (200 characters)

Source

https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/fichier/8377162/cog_ensemble_2025_csv.zip

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