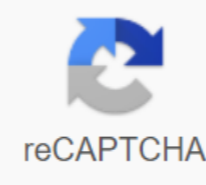




I'm not robot



Continue



the requested address. You may want to examine the original request for a misspelled and/or incomplete address. Partial matches usually occur for street addresses that do not exist within the site that you pass in the application. Partial matches can also be returned when the request corresponds to two or more locations in the same locality. For example, 21 Henr St, Bristol, UK will return a partial match for both Henry Street and Henrietta Street. Note, for example, that if the request includes a misspelled address component, geocoding can suggest an alternative address. Suggestions run this way will also be marked as a partial match. place\_id is a unique identifier that can be used with another Google API. For example, you can use place\_id from the Google Place autocomplete response to calculate instructions for your local business. See a preview of the site ID. type of geocoding result address used to calculate instructions. The following types are returned: street\_address indicates the precise address of the street. route indicates a named route (such as US 101). the intersection points to a large intersection, usually the two main roads. political entity. Usually, this guy points to a civilian administration training ground. national political entity and is usually the highest order of returned the geocoder. administrative\_area\_level\_1 points to a civic entity of the first order below ground level. Within the United States, these administrative levels are states. Not all nations show this administrative level. In most cases, administrative\_area\_level\_1 short names will closely coincide with ISO 3166-2 divisions and other widespread lists; however, this is not guaranteed because our geocoded results are based on different signals and location data. administrative\_area\_level\_2 points to a second-tier civic entity below ground level. Within the United States, these administrative levels are counties. Not all nations show this administrative level. administrative\_area\_level\_3 points to a third-tier civic entity below ground level. This species points to a smaller civic department. Not all nations show this administrative level. administrative\_area\_level\_4 points to a fourth-tier civic entity below ground level. This species points to a smaller civic department. Not all nations show this administrative level. administrative\_area\_level\_5 points to a fifth-tier civic entity below ground level. This species points to a smaller civic department. Not all nations show this administrative level. colloquial\_area indicates the most commonly used alternative name for the subject. locality is indicated on a built-in city or city political entity, the sublocality means the civic entity of the first row below the locality. For some locations, you can get one of the additional types: sublocality\_level\_1 on sublocality\_level\_5. Every level of sublocality is a civilian being. Larger numbers point to a smaller geographic area. the neighborhood points to a designated neighborhood premise indicating a designated location, usually a building or collection of buildings with a common name of sub-plating indicates the subject of the first row below the named location, usually a unique building within a collection of buildings with a common name plus\_code indicates a coded location reference, derived from latitude and longitude. Plus codes can be used as a substitute for street addresses in places where they don't exist (where buildings are not counted or the street is not named). See for details in the . postal\_code lists the postcode used to address mail within the country. natural\_feature points to a prominent natural feature. the airport means the airport. the park stands for the named park. point\_of\_interest points to a designated point of interest. Typically, these POIs are prominent local entities that do not easily fit into another category, such as the Empire State Building or the Eiffel Tower. A blank list of types indicates that there are no known types for a specific address component, for example, Lieu-dit in France. These details will not be present for points listed as latitude/latitude text values if the service does not return such points are geocoded only to obtain their representative address after the route has been found. The empty JSON object will take up the appropriate seats in the geocoded\_waypoints string. Routes When the DIRECTIONS API returns results, it places them within the (JSON) route string. Even if the service does not return results (for example, if the origin and/or destination does not exist), it still returns an empty route string. (XML replies consist of zero or more <route> elements.) Each element of the route field contains one result of the specified origin and destination. This route may consist of one or more legs depending on whether any points are listed. The route also contains copyright and alert information that must be displayed to the user in addition to routing information. Each route within the route field can contain the following fields: the summary contains a brief text description of the route, suitable for naming and deploying routes from alternatives. [] contains a string containing information about the part of the route, between two locations within a specific route. A separate leg will be present for each point or destination specified. (The route without a cross-section will contain exactly one leg inside a string of legs.) Each leg consists of a series of steps. (See leg instructions below.) waypoint\_order (or &lt;waypoint\_index> in XML) contains a string that indicates the order of any points in the calculated route. These points can be oversized if the request is forwarded to optimize:true within the parameter of its intermediates. overview\_polyline contains one dotted object containing a coded polyline route view. This polyline is an approximate (smoothed) path of the resulting directions. the boundaries contain a vista of a box of overview\_polyline. copyright text to be displayed for this route. You must handle and display this information yourself. [] contains a number of alerts to be displayed when displaying these instructions. You must handle and display these warnings yourself. fare: If present, it contains the total price (that is, the total cost of tickets) on this route. This property is returned only for transit requests and only for routes where pricing information for all transit legs is available. Information includes: currency: ISO 4217 currency code that indicates the currency to be valued. Total price amount, in the currency listed above. text: Total price amount, formatted in the language requested. For example, please note: API directions returns only pricing information for requests that contain either a customer API key or a client ID and a digital signature. Learn how to get to the key or how to use authentication parameters for Premium Plan users. Below is an example of information about prices within the route: routes: [ { borders:&lt;waypoint\_index>&lt;/route>[ northeast : { lat : 37.8079996, lng : -122.4074334 }, southwest : { lat : 37.7881005, lng : -122.4203553 } }, copyrights : Map data ©2015 Google, fare : { currency : USD, value : 6 text : \$6.00 } Legs Each element in a row of legs determines one leg part of the journey from origin to destination in the calculated route. For routes that do not contain points of travel, the route will consist of one leg, but for routes that define one or more points, the route will consist of one or more legs, which corresponds to the specific legs of the journey. Each leg within the leg field can contain the following fields: the steps[] contain a series of steps that indicate information about each separate step of the leg of the journey. (See the steps below.) distance indicates the total distance covered by this foot, as a field with the following elements: the value indicates the distance in the meter text that contains the human readable distance display, shown in units used at origin (or as overridden within the unit parameter in the request). (For example, miles and feet will be used for any origin within the United States.) Note that no matter which unit system is displayed as text, the distance field value always contains a value expressed in meters. These fields may be missed if the distance is unknown. duration indicates the total duration of this leg, as a field with the following elements: the value indicates the duration per second. text contains a human-readable duration view. These fields may be missed if the duration is unknown. duration\_in\_traffic shows the total duration of this leg. This value is an estimate of traffic times based on current and historical traffic conditions. See traffic\_model for options you can use to make sure the value returned is optimistic, pessimistic, or best estimate. Traffic duration is returned only if all of the following is true: The request includes a valid API key or a valid Google Maps Platform ID Premium Plan and signature. The request does not include stopping points. If the application includes points of travel, they must be recorded on the way: in order to avoid stops. The request is specifically designed for driving directions – the mode parameter is set to drive. The request includes a new departure\_time parameters. Traffic conditions are available for the requested route. The duration\_in\_traffic text contains the following fields: the value indicates the duration per second. text contains a human-readable duration view. arrival\_time contains an estimated arrival time for this leg. This property is returned only for transit instructions. The result returns as a time object with three properties: Value the time specified as a JavaScript Date object. text time specified as string. time is displayed in the transit stop time zone. time\_zone contains the time zone of this station. The value is the name of the time zone as defined in the IANA time New\_York database, e.g. departure\_time contains the estimated departure time for this leg, specified as a time object. The location departure\_time only available for transit instructions. start\_location contains the latitude/longitude coordinates of this leg. Since API directions calculate routes between locations using the nearest transport option (usually roads) at the starting and end points, the start\_location may be different from the intended origin of this leg if, for example, the road is not close to origin. end\_location contains the latitude/longitude coordinates of this leg's default destination. Because the API directions calculate routes between locations using the nearest transport option (usually roads) at the starting and end points, the end\_location may be different from the intended destination of this section if, for example, the road is not near the destination. start\_address contains a man-readable address (usually the street address) resulting from reverse geocoding start\_location this leg. end\_address contains an address that can be read on people (usually the address of the street) from the reverse geocode end\_location these feet. The step is the most biomedical unit of the route of direction, which contains one step that describes a specific, unique travel instruction. For example, turn left to W. 4th St. Step not only describes the instructions, but also contains information about the distance and duration related to how this step refers to the next step. For example, a step that is marked as a Compound on I-80 West may contain a duration of 37 miles and 40 minutes, which means that the next step is 37 miles/ 40 minutes from this step. When using the Directions API to search for public transport instructions, a series of steps will include additional transit details in the form of transit\_details network. If the instructions include multiple modes of transport, detailed instructions for walking or walking on the stairs in a series of internal steps will be provided. For example, the walking step will include directions from the start and end location: Walk to Innes Ave & Fitch St. This step will include detailed walking directions for that route in a series of internal stairs, such as: Head north-west. Turn left on Arellous Walker and Turn Left on Innes Ave. Each step within a step field can contain the following fields: html\_instructions contains formatted instructions for this step, presented as an HTML text string. (Corresponds to the instructions in Directions.Step.) distance contains the distance covered by this step to the next step. (See discussion of this field in the directions of the leg above.) This field may be undefined if the distance is unknown. duration contains the typical time it takes to complete the step to the next step. (See description in the legs instructions above.) This field may be undefined if the distance is unknown. maneuver contains the actions to be taken for the current step (turn left, merge, straight, etc.) This field is used to determine which icons to display, and may contain one of the following values: turn-slight-left, turn-sharp-left, turn-left, turn-right, turn-sharp-right, turn-right, straight, ramp-left, ramp-right, join, fork-left, fork-right, ferry, ferry-train, roundabout-left, roundabout-right. The values in this list are subject to change. (Not available through Directions.Step) polyline contains one dotted object containing a coded polyline step display. This polyline is an approximate (smoothed) step path. (Fits the way in directions. Step interface.) steps include detailed instructions for walking or driving in transit routes. Podsteps are only available travel\_mode is set to transit. The inner sequence of steps is of the same type as the steps. transit\_details contains specific information about transit. This field returns only from travel\_mode is set to transit. For transit details, see below. (Corresponds to transit in Directions.Step.) travel\_mode contains the type of travel mode used. Transit details, the public transport instructions shall return additional information that is not relevant to other modes of transport. These additional properties are exposed transit\_details the object, returned as an element field in a series of stairs[]. From TransitDetails, you can access additional information about the transit stop, transit line, and transit agency. The transit\_details property may contain the following fields: arrival\_stop departure\_stop contains stop/station information for this part of the trip. Stop details may include: Specify the name of the transit station/stop. Like Union Square. location of the transit station/stop, presented as a lat and lng field. arrival\_time departure\_time the time of arrival or departure for this part of the trip, listed as the following three properties: the text of the time specified as the string. The time is shown in the transit stop time zone. the value of the time specified as Unix time, or seconds from midnight, January 1, 1970 UTC. time\_zone contains the time zone of this station. The value is the name of the time zone as defined in the IANA time zone e.g. America/New\_York. headsign specifies the direction in which to travel on this line, because it is marked on the vehicle or at the departure point. It will often be a terminus cell. progress determines the expected number of seconds between departures from the same stop at this time. For example, with a value of 600, you would expect a ten-minute wait if you missed your bus. num\_stops contains the number of stops in this step, counting the stop of arrival, but not the stop of departure. For example, if your instructions include leaving Stop A, passing through stations B and C and arriving at Station D, num\_stops return 3rd trip\_short\_name contains the text that appears in the schedule and the transit travel identification plates to passengers. Text should uniquely identify a trip within the service. For example, 538 is trip\_short\_name an Amtrak train leaving San Jose, CA at 3:10 p.m. on weekdays to Sacramento, CA. the line contains information about the transit line used in this step and may include the following properties: the name contains the full name of this transit line. 7 Avenue Express, for example. short\_name contains a short name for this transit line. This will usually be the line number, such as the M7 or 355. the color contains the color that is commonly used in the sign for this transit line. The color will be listed as a hex string such as: #FF0033. agency is a series containing one transagency facility. TransitAgency provides information about the line operator, including the following properties: The name contains the name of the transit agency. phone contains the phone number of the transit agency. the url contains the URL for the transit agency. You must display the names and URLs of transit agencies that service your travel results. the url contains the URL for this transit line. the icon contains the URL for the icon associated with this line. text\_color contains the color of text commonly used for the character of this line. The color will be listed as hex string, in the vehicle there is a type of vehicle used on this line. This may include the following properties: the name contains the name of the vehicle on this line. Like Subway. the type contains the type of vehicle that works on this line. See vehicle type documentation for a full list of supported values. the icon contains the URL for the icon associated with this vehicle type. local\_icon contains a URL for the icon associated with this vehicle type, based on local traffic signals. Vehicle type Vehicle-type property can return any of the following values: Value Definition RAIL. METRO\_RAIL light rail transit. Subway. TRAM over the earth's light rail. MONORAIL monorail railway. HEAVY\_RAIL Heavy Rail. COMMUTER\_TRAIN suburban railroad. HIGH\_SPEED\_TRAIN a high-speed train. LONG\_DISTANCE\_TRAIN long-distance train. Bus INTERCITY\_BUS long-distance bus. Trolleybus Trolleybus. SHARE\_TAXI Share taxi is a type of bus with the possibility of disembarking and pick up passengers anywhere on your route. Ferry ferry. CABLE\_CAR A vehicle that operates on a cable, usually on the ground. Air lifts can be GONDOLA\_LIFT type. GONDOLA\_LIFT Air lift. THE\_CABLE\_VEHICLE THAT PULLED A STEEP SLOPE WITH A CABLE. The funicular usually consists of two cars, and each car acts as a counterbalance to the other. All the other vehicles left will be returned by this guy. Available travel methods The available\_travel\_modes response field contains a number of available travel methods. The instructions service returns this field when the request specifies a travel method that is not currently available and therefore does not receive results. The service returns a string that contains the travel methods that are available in countries of a specific set of points. The field does not return if any of the points are via: intermediate. For example, try this request: &amp;mode=transit&origin=frontera+el+hiervo&destination=la+restinga+el+hiervo&departure\_time=139955076&key=YOUR\_API\_KEY Example produces this answer: { available\_travel\_modes : [ CYCLING, CYCLING, WALKING ], geocoded\_waypoints : [ { geocoder\_status : OK, partial\_match : true, place\_id : ChJwZNMt1fawWRO2aVVVX2yKg, types : [locality, political ] }, { geocoder\_status : OK, partial\_match : true, place\_id : ChJ3aPgQG1xawwRLYeiBM, types : [locality, political ] } ], routes : [], status : ZERO\_RESULTS } The Api Sensor Parameter Google Maps previously required you to turn on sensor parameters to indicate whether your app used a sensor to determine a user's location. This parameter is no longer required. Need.

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