Package: metallicaRt (via r-universe)

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Title Colour palettes based on Metallica studio album covers

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Description Colour palettes based on Metallica studio album covers.

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Encoding UTF-8

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Imports ggplot2, scales, glue

Suggests dplyr, gapminder

URL https://github.com/johnmackintosh/metallicaRt

BugReports https://github.com/johnmackintosh/metallicaRt/issues

Repository https://johnmackintosh.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/johnmackintosh/metallicart

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha c36fa0ef2d930660f6c0400537433c2df473be88

Contents

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anger_pal	*anger palette*

Description

anger palette

Usage

```
anger_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_anger(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_anger(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_anger(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

    aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

    scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

    palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

    name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

    breaks One of:

- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

    labels One of:

- NULL for no labels
- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)

- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function expansion() to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See guides() for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(anger_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_anger()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_anger()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
     geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
```

```
              col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_anger()
```

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combo_pal	*combo palette*

Description

combo palette

Usage

```
combo_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_combo(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_combo(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_combo(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

        `aesthetics` The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

        `scale_name` The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

        `palette` A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

        `name` The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If `waiver()`, the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If `NULL`, the legend title will be omitted.

        `breaks` One of:

- `NULL` for no breaks
- `waiver()` for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

        `labels` One of:

- `NULL` for no labels
- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object

- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify `na.translate = FALSE`.

na.value If `na.translate = TRUE`, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. `left` or `right` for y axes, `top` or `bottom` for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(combo_pal()(10),,labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_color_combo()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_colour_combo()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
```

```
geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
               col = "black", size = 0.1) +
scale_fill_combo()
```

---

hardwired_pal   *hardwired palette*

Description

hardwired palette

Usage

```
hardwired_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_hardwired(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_hardwired(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_hardwired(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

breaks One of:
- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

labels One of:
- NULL for no labels

- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function expansion() to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See guides() for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(hardwired_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_hardwired()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_hardwired()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                    col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_hardwired()
```

---

justice_pal   *justice palette*

Description

justice palette

Usage

```
justice_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_justice(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_justice(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_justice(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

> aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.
>
> scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.
>
> palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).
>
> name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.
>
> breaks One of:
>
> - NULL for no breaks
> - waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
> - A character vector of breaks
> - A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.
>
> labels One of:
>
> - NULL for no labels

- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function `expansion()` to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify `na.translate = FALSE`.

na.value If `na.translate = TRUE`, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See `guides()` for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. `left` or `right` for y axes, `top` or `bottom` for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(justice_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_justice()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_justice()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                    col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_justice()
```

---

killem_pal   *killem palette*

Description

killem palette

Usage

```
killem_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_killem(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_killem(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_killem(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

                                 `aesthetics` The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

                                 `scale_name` The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

                                 `palette` A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

                                 `name` The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

                                 `breaks` One of:

- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

                                 `labels` One of:

- NULL for no labels

- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(killem_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_color_killem()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_colour_killem()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                    col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_killem()
```

lightning_pal   *lightning palette*

Description

lightning palette

Usage

```
lightning_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_lightning(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_lightning(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_lightning(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`
	`aesthetics` The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.
	`scale_name` The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.
	`palette` A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).
	`name` The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.
	`breaks` One of:
	• NULL for no breaks
	• waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
	• A character vector of breaks
	• A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.
	`labels` One of:
	• NULL for no labels

- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits   One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand   For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate   Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify `na.translate = FALSE`.

na.value   If `na.translate = TRUE`, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop   Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide   A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position   For position scales, The position of the axis. `left` or `right` for y axes, `top` or `bottom` for x axes.

super   The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(lightning_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_color_lightning()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_colour_lightning()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                   col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_lightning()
```

load_pal	*load palette*

Description

load palette

Usage

```
load_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_load(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_load(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_load(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to ggplot2::discrete_scale

aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., scales::hue_pal()).

name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

breaks One of:
- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

labels One of:
- NULL for no labels

- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:
- `NULL` to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify `na.translate = FALSE`.

na.value If `na.translate = TRUE`, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, `TRUE`, uses the levels that appear in the data; `FALSE` uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. `left` or `right` for y axes, `top` or `bottom` for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(load_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_color_load()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
      group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
      geom_point(size = 2.5) +
      scale_colour_load()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                       col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_load()
```

---

magnetic_pal   *magnetic palette*

Description

magnetic palette

Usage

```
magnetic_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_magnetic(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_magnetic(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_magnetic(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

           `aesthetics` The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

           `scale_name` The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

           `palette` A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

           `name` The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

           `breaks` One of:

                • NULL for no breaks

                • waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)

                • A character vector of breaks

                • A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

           `labels` One of:

                • NULL for no labels

- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify `na.translate = FALSE`.

na.value If `na.translate = TRUE`, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. `left` or `right` for y axes, `top` or `bottom` for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(magnetic_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_magnetic()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_magnetic()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                   col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_magnetic()
```

---

metallica_pal   *metallica palette*

Description

metallica palette

Usage

```
metallica_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_metallica(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_metallica(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_metallica(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

> aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.
>
> scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.
>
> palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).
>
> name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.
>
> breaks One of:
>
> - NULL for no breaks
> - waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
> - A character vector of breaks
> - A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.
>
> labels One of:
>
> - NULL for no labels

- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plot-math for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:
- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(metallica_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_metallica()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_metallica()
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                      col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_metallica()
```

---

metalli_palette   *Color Palettes based on Metallica album covers*

Description

R package that contains color palettes based on colours on Metallica studio album covers.

Usage

```
metalli_palette(name, n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"))
```

Arguments

name	Name of palette. Select one: `kill`, `kill10`, `lightning`, `lightning10`, `puppets`, `puppets10`,`justice`, `justice10`, `metallica`, `metallica10`, `load`,`load10`, `reload`, `reload10`, `anger`, `anger10`, `magnetic`, `magnetic10`, `hardwired`, `hardwired10`, `seasons10`, `seasons`, `combo`, `inomorata`
n	Number of colors desired.
	Some palettes contain 7 colors which were picked 'by hand' The combo palette and those ending with '10' have 10 colours. Apart from combo palette, these were produced with the aid of the `colorfindr` package : https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=colorfindr
type	Either continuous or discrete.

Details

Yep, even the black album.

This package is based on the nycpalettes package: https://github.com/kellycotton/nycpalettes

Value

A vector of colors.

Examples

```
metalli_palette("anger")
```

---

puppets_pal   *puppets palette*

Description

puppets palette

Usage

```
puppets_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_puppets(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_puppets(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_puppets(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

breaks One of:
- NULL for no breaks
- `waiver()` for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

labels One of:
- NULL for no labels
- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.

- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(puppets_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_puppets()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_puppets()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                   col = "black", size = 0.1) +
     scale_fill_puppets()
```

---

reload_pal *reload palette*

Description

reload palette

Usage

```
reload_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_reload(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_reload(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_reload(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

breaks One of:
- NULL for no breaks
- `waiver()` for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

labels One of:
- NULL for no labels
- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.

- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(reload_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_reload()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_reload()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                   col = "black", size = 0.1) +
    scale_fill_reload()
```

---

seasons_pal   *seasons palette*

Description

seasons palette

Usage

```
seasons_pal(n, type = c("discrete", "continuous"), reverse = FALSE)

scale_color_seasons(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_colour_seasons(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)

scale_fill_seasons(n, type = "discrete", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors
type	discrete or continuous
reverse	reverse order, Default: FALSE
...	Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`

            aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

            scale_name The name of the scale that should be used for error messages associated with this scale.

            palette A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g., `scales::hue_pal()`).

            name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

            breaks One of:

- NULL for no breaks
- `waiver()` for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

            labels One of:

- NULL for no labels
- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.

- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang [lambda](#) function notation.

expand For position scales, a vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function [expansion()](#) to generate the values for the expand argument. The defaults are to expand the scale by 5% on each side for continuous variables, and by 0.6 units on each side for discrete variables.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See [guides()](#) for more information.

position For position scales, The position of the axis. left or right for y axes, top or bottom for x axes.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

Examples

```
library(scales)
show_col(seasons_pal()(10),labels = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_color_seasons()

ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
     group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_seasons()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),
                  col = "black", size = 0.1) +
     scale_fill_seasons()
```

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