

Package: popthemes (via r-universe)

September 24, 2026

Title colour palettes from some 90s pop album covers

Version 0.0.0.9000

Description colour palettes based on pop album and single covers.
Contains a mix of sequential and qualitative palettes.

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Imports ggplot2, scales, glue

Suggests dplyr, gapminder, testthat, covr

URL <http://johnmackintosh.com/popthemes>

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

Date/Publication 2021-03-31 23:10:24 UTC

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/johnmackintosh/popthemes>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha cfd500f3adc9afd070c9962dd5a64c4ef13a6b12

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aqua_pal	<i>aqua palette</i>
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Description

aqua palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_aqua(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 <code>waiver()</code> , the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If <code>NULL</code> , the legend title will be omitted.
breaks	One of: • <code>NULL</code> for no breaks • <code>waiver()</code> 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
labels	One of: • <code>NULL</code> for no labels

- `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

`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

`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(aqua_pal()(9))

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

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

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

bangles_pal

*bangles palette***Description**

bangles palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_bangles(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(bangles_pal()(9))

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

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

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

beck_pal

*beck palette***Description**

beck palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_beck(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(beck_pal()(9))

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

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

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

boo_pal

*boo palette***Description**

boo palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_boo(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(boo_pal()(9))

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

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

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

bwitched_pal

*bwitched palette***Description**

bwitched palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_bwitched(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(bwitched_pal()(9))

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

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

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

 deeelite_pal

deeelite palette

Description

deeelite palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_deeelite(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(deelite_pal()(9))

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

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

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

kelly_pal

kelly palette

Description

kelly palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_kelly(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(kelly_pal()(9))

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

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

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

nodoubt_pal

*nodoubt palette***Description**

nodoubt palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_nodoubt(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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.

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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(nodoubt_pal()(9))

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

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

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

pop_palette	<i>Color Palettes based on pop album covers</i>
-------------	---

Description

R package that contains color palettes based on pop album covers. See also: <https://github.com/johnmackintosh/metallicaRt> for metallica palettes

Usage

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

Arguments

name	Name of palette. Select one: aqua, bangles, beck, boo, bwitched, deeelite, kelly, nodoubt, rickroll, sclub7, spice, steps
n	Number of colors desired.
type	Either continuous or discrete.

Details

and <https://github.com/johnmackintosh/rockthemes> for rock palettes

Value

A vector of colors.

Examples

```
pop_palette("aqua")
```

rickroll_pal	<i>rickroll palette</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

rickroll palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_rickroll(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
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) • A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output
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
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 <code>na.translate = FALSE</code> .
na.value	If <code>na.translate = TRUE</code> , 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(rickroll_pal()(9))

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

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

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

sclub_pal	<i>sclub palette</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

sclub palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_sclub(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(sclub_pal()(9))

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

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

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

spice_pal

*spice palette***Description**

spice palette

Usage

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

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

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

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

Arguments

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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(spice_pal()(9))
```

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

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

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

steps_h_pal

steps_h palette

Description

steps_h palette

Usage

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

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

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

```
scale_fill_steps_h(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

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)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

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

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(steps_h_pal()(9))

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,
```

```
group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +  
geom_point(size = 2.5) +  
scale_color_steps_h()  
  
ggplot(airquality, aes(x = Day, y = Temp,  
  group = as.factor(Month), color = as.factor(Month))) +  
  geom_point(size = 2.5) +  
  scale_colour_steps_h()  
  
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ)) +  
  geom_histogram(aes(fill = class),  
    col = "black", size = 0.1) +  
  scale_fill_steps_h()
```

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