Package: rockthemes (via r-universe)

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Title Colour palettes based on classic rock album covers

Version 0.0.0.9000

Description Colour palettes, scales and fills based on classic rock album covers.

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RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Imports ggplot2, scales, glue

Suggests dplyr, gapminder, testthat, covr

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

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

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha a831b9f76ad4bdcc297f81b4a60c68638787a6f3

Contents

`californication_pal` *californication palette*

Description

californication palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_californication(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(californication_pal()(10))

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

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

```
     geom_point(size = 2.5) +
     scale_colour_californication()

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

`coltrane_pal` *coltrane palette*

Description

coltrane palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_coltrane(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(coltrane_pal()(10))

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

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

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

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

`deelite_pal` *deelite palette*

Description

deelite palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_deelite(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()(10))

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()
```

dirt_pal *dirt palette*

Description

Alice In Chains - Dirt palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_dirt(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(dirt_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`electric_pal` *electric palette*

Description

electric palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_electric(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(electric_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`facelift_pal` *facelift palette*

Description

facelift palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_facelift(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(facelift_pal()(10))

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

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

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

harvey_pal *harvey palette*

Description

harvey palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_harvey(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(harvey_pal()(10))

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

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

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

heep_pal *heep palette*

Description

heep palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_heep(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(heep_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`hellawaits_pal` *hellawaits palette*

Description

hellawaits palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_hellawaits(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(hellawaits_pal()(10))

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

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

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

husker_pal *husker palette*

Description

husker palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_husker(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(husker_pal()(10))

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

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

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

janelle_pal *janelle palette*

Description

janelle palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_janelle(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(janelle_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`ledzep_pal` *ledzep_palette*

Description

Led Zeppelin - Celebration Day colour palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_ledzep(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(ledzep_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`melloncollie_pal` *melloncollie palette*

Description

melloncollie palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_melloncollie(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(melloncollie_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`miles_pal` *miles palette*

Description

miles palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_miles(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(miles_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`muse_pal` *muse palette*

Description

muse palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_muse(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(muse_pal()(10))

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

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

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

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.

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(nodoubt_pal()(10))

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()
```

peacesells_pal *peacesells palette*

Description

peacesells palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_peacesells(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(peacesells_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`real_thing_pal` *real_thing palette*

Description

real_thing palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_real_thing(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(real_thing_pal()(10))

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

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

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

rock_palette *Color Palettes based on classic rock album covers*

Description

R package that contains color palettes based on colours on classic rock album covers.

Usage

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

Arguments

name	Name of palette. Select one: alice, californication, coltrane, deelite, electric, facelift, faithnomore, harvey, heep, hellawaits, husker, janelle, melloncollie,miles, muse, nodoubt, peacesells,secondlaw, siamesedream, swift, zeppelin
n	Number of colors desired. Some palettes contain 5 colors. Those beginning with 'rock' have 4
type	Either continuous or discrete.

Details

See also: https://github.com/johnmackintosh/metallicaRt for metallica palettes

Value

A vector of colors.

Examples

```
rock_palette("swift")
```

second_law_pal *second_law_palette*

Description

Muse Second Law Palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_second_law(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(second_law_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`siamesedream_pal` *siamesedream palette*

Description

siamesedream palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_siamesedream(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(siamesedream_pal()(10))

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

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

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

`taylor_pal` *taylor palette*

Description

taylor palette

Usage

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

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

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

scale_fill_taylor(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(taylor_pal()(10))

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

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

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

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