Package ‘gtExtras’

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Type Package

Title Extending ‘gt’ for Beautiful HTML Tables

Version 0.4.1

Description Provides additional functions for creating beautiful tables with ‘gt’. The functions are generally wrappers around boilerplate or adding opinionated niche capabilities and helpers functions.

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BugReports https://github.com/jthomasmock/gtExtras/issues

Imports commonmark, dplyr (>= 1.0.8), fontawesome (>= 0.2.2), ggplot2 (>= 3.3.5), glue (>= 1.6.1), gt (>= 0.5), htmltools (>= 0.5.2), paletteer (>= 1.4.0), rlang (>= 1.0.1), scales (>= 1.2.0)

Suggests base64enc (>= 0.1-3), bitops (>= 1.0.6), covr, fs (>= 1.5.2), hms, magrittr (>= 1.5), rvest (>= 1.0.0), sass (>= 0.1.1), stringr (>= 1.3.1), svglite (>= 2.1.0), testthat (>= 3.0.0), tibble (>= 3.0.0), tidyr (>= 1.0.0), tidyselect (>= 1.0.0), webshot2 (>= 0.1.0), xml2

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**Description**

Add badge color

**Usage**

```r
add_badge_color(add_color, add_label, alpha_lvl)
```

**Arguments**

- `add_color` A color to add to the badge
- `add_label` The label to add to the badge
- `alpha_lvl` The alpha level

**Value**

HTML character
add_pcttile_plot  
Create a dot plot from 0 to 100

Description
Create a dot plot from 0 to 100

Usage
add_pcttile_plot(data, palette, add_label, width)

Arguments
- data: The single value that will be used to plot the point.
- palette: A length 3 palette, used to highlight high/med/low
- add_label: A logical indicating whether to add the label or note. This will only be added if it is the first or last row.
- width: A numeric indicating the

Value
gt table

add_point_plot  
Create a dot plot from any range - add_point_plot

Description
Create a dot plot from any range - add_point_plot

Usage
add_point_plot(data, palette, add_label, width, vals_range, accuracy)

Arguments
- data: The single value that will be used to plot the point.
- palette: A length 3 palette, used to highlight high/med/low
- add_label: A logical indicating whether to add the label or note. This will only be added if it is the first or last row.
- width: A numeric indicating the
- vals_range: vector of length two indicating range
- accuracy: A number to round to. Use (e.g.) 0.01 to show 2 decimal places of precision. If NULL, the default, uses a heuristic that should ensure breaks have the minimum number of digits needed to show the difference between adjacent values. Applied to rescaled data.
add_text_img

Value

gt table

Description

The `add_text_img` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds some user specified text and an image url to a specific cell. This is a wrapper raw HTML strings and `gt::web_image()`. Intended to be used inside the header of a table via `gt::tab_header()`.

Usage

```r
add_text_img(text, url, height = 30, left = FALSE)
```

Arguments

text A text string to be added to the cell.

url A url that resolves to an image file.

height The absolute height (px) of the image in the table cell.

left A logical TRUE/FALSE indicating if text should be on the left (TRUE) or right (FALSE)

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Function ID

2-5

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`
create_sum_table

Create a summary table from a dataframe

Usage

create_sum_table(df)

Arguments

df a dataframe or tibble

Value

A summary dataframe as a tibble

Examples

## Not run:
create_sum_table(iris)
#> # A tibble: 5 × 7
#> type name value n_missing Mean Median SD
#> <chr> <chr> <list> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
#> 1 numeric Sepal.Length <dbl [150]> 0 5.84 5.8 0.828
#> 2 numeric Sepal.Width <dbl [150]> 0 3.06 3 0.436
#> 3 numeric Petal.Length <dbl [150]> 0 3.76 4.35 1.77
#> 4 numeric Petal.Width <dbl [150]> 0 1.20 1.3 0.762
#> 5 factor Species <fct [150]> 0 NA NA NA

## End(Not run)
The `fa_icon_repeat` function takes a Font Awesome icon and repeats it `n` times.

**Usage**

```r
fa_icon_repeat(
  name = "star",
  repeats = 1,
  fill = NULL,
  fill_opacity = NULL,
  stroke = NULL,
  stroke_width = NULL,
  stroke_opacity = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  margin_left = NULL,
  margin_right = NULL,
  position = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  a11y = c("deco", "sem", "none")
)
```

**Arguments**

- **name**: The name of the Font Awesome icon. This could be as a short name (e.g., "npm", "drum", etc.), or, a full name (e.g., "fab fa-npm", "fas fa-drum", etc.). The names should correspond to current Version 5 Font Awesome names. A list of short and full names can be accessed through the `fa_metadata()` function with `fa_metadata()`$icon_names and `fa_metadata()`$icon_names_full. If supplying a Version 4 icon name, it will be internally translated to the Version 5 icon name and a Version 5 icon will be returned. A data frame containing the short names that changed from version 4 (`v4_name`) to version 5 (`v5_name`) can be obtained by using `fa_metadata()`$v4_v5_name_tbl.

- **repeats**: An integer indicating the number of repeats for that specific icon/row.

- **fill**, **fill_opacity**: The fill color of the icon can be set with fill. If not provided then the default value of "currentColor" is applied so that the SVG fill matches the color of the parent HTML element's color attribute. The opacity level of the SVG fill can be controlled with a decimal value between 0 and 1.

- **stroke**, **stroke_width**, **stroke_opacity**: The stroke options allow for setting the color, width, and opacity of the SVG outline stroke. By default, the stroke width is very small at "1px" so a size
adjustment with "stroke_width" can be useful. The "stroke_opacity" value can be any decimal values between 0 and 1 (bounds included).

**height, width**

The height and width style attributes of the rendered SVG. If nothing is provided for height then a default value of "1em" will be applied. If a width isn’t given, then it will be calculated in units of "em" on the basis of the icon’s SVG "viewBox" dimensions.

**margin_left, margin_right**

The length value for the margin that’s either left or right of the icon. By default, "auto" is used for both properties. If space is needed on either side then a length of "0.2em" is recommended as a starting point.

**position**

The value for the position style attribute. By default, "relative" is used here.

**title**

An option for populating the SVG 'title' attribute, which provides on-hover text for the icon. By default, no title text is given to the icon. If `a11y` == "semantic" then title text will be automatically given to the rendered icon, however, providing text here will override that.

**a11y**

Cases that distinguish the role of the icon and inform which accessibility attributes to be used. Icons can either be "deco" (decorative, the default case) or "sem" (semantic). Using "none" will result in no accessibility features for the icon.

**Value**

A character string of class HTML, representing repeated SVG logos

**Function ID**

2-4

**See Also**

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()` , `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

---

**fmt_pad_num**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Format numeric columns to align at decimal point without trailing zeroes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This function removes repeating trailing zeroes and adds blank white space to align at the decimal point. This requires the use of true monospaced fonts, which are supplied via the `gt::google_font()` function. This is a wrapper around `gt::fmt()` and `gtExtras::pad_fn()`.
fmt_pad_num

Usage

fmt_pad_num(gt_object, columns, nsmall = 2, gfont = "Fira Mono")

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns The columns to format. Can either be a series of column names provided in c(),
a vector of column indices, or a helper function focused on selections. The select
helper functions are: starts_with(), ends_with(), contains(), matches(),
one_of(), num_range(), and everything().
nsmall The max number of decimal places to round at/display
gfont The complete name of a font available in Google Fonts. For the fmt_pad_num
function this requires a monospaced font, where Google has many available at
fonts.google.com

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Figures

Function ID

2-2

See Also

pad_fn()

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(),
generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(),
gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(),
gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(),
gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

library(gt)
padded_tab <- data.frame(numbers = c(1.2345, 12.345, 123.45, 1234.5, 12345)) %>%
  gt() %>%
  fmt_pad_num(columns = numbers, nsmall = 4)
fmt_pct_extra

Convert to percent and show less than 1% as <1% in grey

Description

Convert to percent and show less than 1% as <1% in grey

Usage

fmt_pct_extra(gt_object, columns, ..., scale = 1)

Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table
- **columns**: The columns to affect
- **...**: Additional argument passed to `scales::label_percent()`
- **scale**: A number to multiply values by, defaults to 1

Value

A gt table

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

Examples

```r
library(gt)
pct_tab <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(.001,.05,.008,.1,.2,.5,.9)) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
fmt_pct_extra(x, scale = 100, accuracy=.1)
```
fmt_symbol_first

Aligning first-row text only

Description

This is an experimental function that allows you to apply a suffix/symbol to only the first row of a table, and maintain the alignment with whitespace in the remaining rows.

Usage

```
fmt_symbol_first(
    gt_object,
    column = NULL,
    symbol = NULL,
    suffix = "",
    decimals = NULL,
    last_row_n = NULL,
    symbol_first = FALSE,
    scale_by = NULL,
    gfont = "Fira Mono"
)
```

Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- **column**: columns to apply color to with tidyeval
- **symbol**: The HTML code or raw character string of the symbol being inserted, optionally
- **suffix**: a suffix to add, optionally
- **decimals**: the number of decimal places to round to
- **last_row_n**: Defining the last row to apply this to. The function will attempt to guess the proper length, but you can always hardcode a specific length.
- **symbol_first**: TRUE/FALSE - symbol before after suffix.
- **scale_by**: A numeric value to multiply the values by. Useful for scaling percentages from 0 to 1 to 0 to 100.
- **gfont**: A string passed to `gt::google_font()` - defaults to "Fira Mono" and requires a Monospaced font for alignment purposes. Existing Google Monospaced fonts are available at: fonts.google.com

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures


generate_df

Generate pseudorandom dataframes with specific parameters

Description

This function is a small utility to create a specific length dataframe with a set number of groups, specific mean/sd per group. Note that the total length of the dataframe will be n * n_grps.

Usage

generate_df(n = 10L, n_grps = 1L, mean = c(10), sd = mean/10, with_seed = NULL)

Arguments

n An integer indicating the number of rows per group, default to 10
n_grps An integer indicating the number of rows per group, defaults to 1
mean A number indicating the mean of the randomly generated values, must be a vector of equal length to the n_grps
sd A number indicating the standard deviation of the randomly generated values, must be a vector of equal length to the n_grps
with_seed A seed to make the randomization reproducible
get_row_index

Value

a tibble/dataframe

Function ID

2-19

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(),
gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(),
gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(),
gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(),
gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

library(dplyr)
generate_df(
  100L,
  n_grps = 5,
  mean = seq(10, 50, length.out = 5)
) %>%
group_by(grp) %>%
summarise(
  mean = mean(values), # mean is approx mean
  sd = sd(values), # sd is approx sd
  n = n(), # each grp is of length n
  "mean/sd" = round(mean / sd, 1)
)

get_row_index

Get underlying row index for gt tables

Description

Provides underlying row index for grouped or ungrouped gt tables. In some cases the visual representation of specific rows is inconsistent with the "row number" so this function provides the final output index for subsetting or targeting rows.

Usage

get_row_index(gt_object)

Arguments

gt_object an existing gt table
Value

- a vector of row indices

Examples

Create a helper function:
This helper function lets us be a bit more efficient when showing the row numbers/colors.

```r
library(gt)

row_sty <- function(tab, row){
  OkabeIto <- c("#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442",
                "#0072B2", "#D55E00", "#CC79A7", "#999999")
  tab %>%
    tab_style(
      cell_fill(color = OkabeIto[row]),
      locations = cells_body(rows = row)
    )
}
```

Randomize the data:
We will randomly sample the data to get it in a specific order.

```r
set.seed(37)
df <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 2) %>%
  dplyr::ungroup() %>%
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 6) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(row_id = dplyr::row_number(), .before = 1)
```

Ungrouped data:
Ungrouped data works just fine, and the row indices are identical between the visual representation and the output.

```r
gt(df) %>%
  row_sty(1) %>%
```
'row_sty(3) %>%
  row_sty(5)

**Grouped data:**

However, for grouped data, the row indices are representative of the underlying data before grouping, leading to some potential confusion.

tab2 <- gt(df, groupname_col = "cyl")

tab2 %>%
  row_sty(1) %>% ## actually row 1
  row_sty(3) %>% ## actually row 5
  row_sty(5) ## actually row 2

The `get_row_index()` function gives ability to create an index of the final output, so you can reference specific rows by number.

tab_index <- get_row_index(tab2)

tab2 %>%
  row_sty(4) %>% ## wrong row, actually row 6 visually
  row_sty(tab_index[4]) ## correct row, actually row 4

tab2 %>%
  row_sty(tab_index[1]) %>%
  row_sty(tab_index[3]) %>%
  row_sty(tab_index[5])

---

**gtsave_extra**

*Use webshot2 to save a gt table as a PNG*

---

**Description**

Takes existing HTML content, typically additional HTML including a gt table as a PNG via the `{webshot2}` package.

**Usage**

`gtsave_extra(data, filename, path = NULL, ... , zoom = 2, expand = 5)`

**Arguments**

- **data**: HTML content to be saved temporarily to disk
- **filename**: The name of the file, should end in `.png`
- **path**: An optional path
- **...**: Additional arguments to `webshot2::webshot()`
zoom  A number specifying the zoom factor. A zoom factor of 2 will result in twice as many pixels vertically and horizontally. Note that using 2 is not exactly the same as taking a screenshot on a HiDPI (Retina) device: it is like increasing the zoom to 200 doubling the height and width of the browser window.

expand  A numeric vector specifying how many pixels to expand the clipping rectangle by. If one number, the rectangle will be expanded by that many pixels on all sides. If four numbers, they specify the top, right, bottom, and left, in that order.

Value

Prints the HTML content to the RStudio viewer and saves a .png file to disk

Function ID

2-14

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()
Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
- **columns**: Specific columns to apply color to, accepts either tidyeval column names or columns by position.
- **sides**: The border sides to be modified. Options include "left", "right", "top", and "bottom". For all borders surrounding the selected cells, we can use the "all" option.
- **color, style, weight**: The border color, style, and weight. The color can be defined with a color name or with a hexadecimal color code. The default color value is "#00FFFFFF" (black). The style can be one of either "solid" (the default), "dashed", or "dotted". The weight of the border lines is to be given in pixel values (the px() helper function is useful for this. The default value for weight is "1px".
- **include_labels**: A logical, either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether to also add dividers through the column labels.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
basic_divider <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_add_divider(columns = "cyl", style = "dashed")
```

Figures

Function ID

2-11

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()
gt_badge

Add a 'badge' based on values and palette

Description

Add a 'badge' based on values and palette

Usage

\[
gt\_badge(gt\_object, column, palette = NULL, alpha = 0.2)
\]

Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object
- **column**: The column to convert to badges, accepts tidyeval
- **palette**: Name of palette as a string. Must be either length of 1 or a vector of valid color names/hex values of equal length to the unique levels of the column (ie if there are 4 names, there need to be 4x colors). Note that if you would like to specify a specific color to match a specific icon, you can also use a named vector like: `c("angle-double-up" = ","009E73","angle-double-down" = ","D55E00","sort" = ","#000000")`
- **alpha**: A numeric indicating the alpha/transparency. Range from 0 to 1

Value

gt table

Examples

```r
library(gt)
head(mtcars) %>%
dplyr::mutate(cyl = paste(cyl, "Cyl")) %>%
gt() %>%
  gt_badge(cyl, palette = c("4 Cyl"="red","6 Cyl"="blue","8 Cyl"="green"))
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()
gt_color_box

Add a small color box relative to the cell value.

Description

Create PFF-style colorboxes in a gt table. Note that rather than using gt::fmt_ functions on this column, you can send numeric formatting arguments via ... All arguments should be named and are passed to scales::label_number().

Usage

```r
gt_color_box(
gt_object, columns, palette = NULL, ..., domain = NULL, width = 70, font_weight = "bold"
)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object` An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
- `columns` The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
- `palette` The colours or colour function that values will be mapped to. Can be a character vector (eg c("white", "red") or hex colors) or a named palette from the {paletteer} package in the package::palette_name structure. Note that 'pff' will fill in a blue -> green -> yellow -> orange -> red palette.
- `...` Additional arguments passed to scales::label_number(), primarily used to format the numbers inside the color box.
- `domain` The possible values that can be mapped. This should be a simple numeric range (e.g. c(0, 100))
- `width` The width of the entire coloring area in pixels.
- `font_weight` A string indicating the font weight, defaults to "bold", change to "normal" for default weight.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.
Examples

```r
library(gt)
test_data <- dplyr::tibble(x = letters[1:10],
                           y = seq(100, 10, by = -10),
                           z = seq(10, 100, by = 10))
color_box_tab <- test_data %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_box(columns = y, domain = 0:100, palette = "ggsci::blue_material") %>%
  gt_color_box(columns = z, domain = 0:100,
               palette = c("purple", "lightgrey", "green"))
```

Figures

Function ID

4-3

See Also

Other Colors: `gt_color_rows()`, `gt_hulk_col_numeric()`

```
| gt_color_rows  | Add scaled colors according to numeric values or categories/factors |
```

Description

The `gt_color_rows` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and applies pre-existing palettes from the `{paletteer}` package or custom palettes defined by the user. This function is a custom wrapper around `gt::data_color()`, and uses some of the boilerplate code. Basic use is simpler than `data_color()`.

Usage

```r
gt_color_rows(
gt_object,
columns,
palette = "ggsci::red_material",
direction = 1,
domain = NULL,
pal_type = c("discrete", "continuous"),
...)
```
**gt_color_rows**

**Arguments**

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- **columns**: The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
- **palette**: The colours or colour function that values will be mapped to
- **direction**: Either 1 or -1. If -1 the palette will be reversed.
- **domain**: The possible values that can be mapped.
  
  For `col_numeric` and `col_bin`, this can be a simple numeric range (e.g. `c(0, 100)`); `col_quantile` needs representative numeric data; and `col_factor` needs categorical data.
  
  If NULL, then whenever the resulting colour function is called, the x value will represent the domain. This implies that if the function is invoked multiple times, the encoding between values and colours may not be consistent; if consistency is needed, you must provide a non-NULL domain.
- **pal_type**: A string indicating the palette type (one of `c("discrete", "continuous")`)
- ... Additional arguments passed to `scales::col_numeric()`

**Value**

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

**Examples**

```r
library(gt)
# basic use
basic_use <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(mpg:disp)
# change palette to one that paletteer recognizes
change_pal <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(mpg:disp, palette = "ggsci::blue_material")
# change palette to raw values
vector_pal <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(
    mpg:disp, palette = c("white", "green"))
  # could also use palette = c("#ffffff", "#00FF00")

# use discrete instead of continuous palette
discrete_pal <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(
```
cyl, pal_type = "discrete",
palette = "ggthemes::colorblind", domain = range(mtcars$cyl)
)

# use discrete and manually define range
range_pal <- mtcars %>%
dplyr::select(gear, mpg:hp) %>%
head(15) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_color_rows(
gear, pal_type = "discrete", direction = -1,
palette = "colorblindr::OkabeIto_black", domain = c(3,4,5))

Figures

Function ID

4-2

See Also

Other Colors: gt_color_box(), gt_hulk_col_numeric()

---

\textit{gt\_double\_table} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Take data, a \texttt{gt}-generating function, and create a list of two tables}

Description

The \texttt{gt\_double\_table} function takes some data and a user-supplied function to generate two tables in a list. To convert existing \texttt{gt\::gt()} code to a function, you can follow the approximate pattern:

\begin{verbatim}
gt_fn <- function(x){gt(x) %>% more_gt_code}
\end{verbatim}

Your function should only have a single argument, which is the data to be supplied directly into the \texttt{gt::gt()} function. This function is intended to be passed directly into \texttt{gt\_two\_column\_layout()}, for printing it to the viewer, saving it to a .png, or returning the raw HTML.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
gt\_double\_table(data, gt\_fn, nrows = NULL, noisy = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

data \hspace{1cm} A tibble or dataframe to be passed into the supplied \texttt{gt\_fn}

\texttt{gt\_fn} \hspace{1cm} A user-defined function that has one argument, this argument should pass data to the \texttt{gt::gt()} function, which will be supplied by the data argument. It should follow the pattern of \begin{verbatim}gt\_function <- function(x) gt(x) %>% more_gt\_code\end{verbatim}....
gt_double_table

nrows  The number of rows to split at, defaults to NULL and will attempt to split approximately 50/50 in the left vs right table.

noisy  A logical indicating whether to return the warning about not supplying nrows argument.

Value

a list() of two gt tables

Examples

library(gt)
# define your own function
my_gt_function <- function(x) {
  gt(x) %>%
  gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = mpg, domain = range(mtcars$mpg)) %>%
  tab_options(data_row.padding = px(3))
}
two_tables <- gt_double_table(mtcars, my_gt_function, nrows = 16)
# list of two gt_tbl objects
# ready to pass to gtExtras::gt_two_column_layout()
str(two_tables, max.level = 1)

Function ID

2-13

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(),
gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(),
gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(),
gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()
**gt_duplicate_column**  
*Duplicate an existing column in a gt table*

**Description**

This function takes an existing gt table and will duplicate a column. You also have the option to specify where the column ends up, and what will be appending to the end of the column name to differentiate it.

**Usage**

```r
gt_duplicate_column(
  gt_object,  
  column,  
  after = dplyr::last_col(),  
  append_text = "_dupe",  
  dupe_name = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `column`: The column to be duplicated
- `after`: The column to place the duplicate column after
- `append_text`: The text to add to the column name to differentiate it from the original column name
- `dupe_name`: A full name for the "new" duplicated column, will override `append_text`

**Value**

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

**Function ID**

2-15

**See Also**

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`
Examples

```r
library(gt)
dupe_table <- head(mtcars) %>%
dplyr::select(mpg, disp) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_duplicate_column(mpg, after = disp, append_text = "2")
```

**Description**

The **gt_fa_column** function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds specific fontawesome icons based on what the names in the column are. The icons are colored according to a palette that the user supplies, either a vector of valid colors/hex colors of length equal to the unique levels.

**Usage**

```r
gt_fa_column(
  gt_object,
  column,
  ..., 
  palette = NULL,
  align = "left",
  direction = 1,
  height = "20px"
)
```

**Arguments**

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- **column**: The column wherein the character strings should be replaced with their corresponding fontawesome icons.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `fontawesome::fa()`
- **palette**: Name of palette as a string. Must be either length of 1 or a vector of valid color names/hex values of equal length to the unique levels of the column (ie if there are 4 names, there need to be 4x colors). Note that if you would like to specify a specific color to match a specific icon, you can also use a named vector like: `c("angle-double-up" = "#009E73", "angle-double-down" = "#D55E00", "sort" = "#000000")`
- **align**: Character string indicating alignment of the column, defaults to "left"
- **direction**: The direction of the paletteer palette, should be either -1 for reversed or the default of 1 for the existing direction.
- **height**: A character string indicating the height of the icon, defaults to "20px"
Add rank change indicators to a gt table

Description

Takes an existing gt table and converts a column of integers into various types of up/down arrows. Note that you need to specify a palette of three colors, in the order of up, neutral, down. Defaults to green, grey, purple. There are 6 supported fa_type, representing various arrows. Note that you can use font_color = 'match' to match the palette across arrows and text. show_text = FALSE will remove the text from the column, resulting only in colored arrows.

Usage

```
gt_fa_rank_change(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#1b7837", "lightgrey", "#762a83"),
  fa_type = c("angle-double", "arrow", "level", "chevron", "caret", "long-arrow-alt"),
)```

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
fa_cars <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
dplyr::select(cyl, mpg, am, gear) %>%
dplyr::mutate(man = ifelse(am == 1, "cog", "cogs")) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_fa_column(man)
```
gt_fa_rating

font_color = "black",

show_text = TRUE
)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object
column The single column that you would like to convert to rank change indicators.
palette A character vector of length 3. Colors can be represented as hex values or named colors. Colors should be in the order of up-arrow, no-change, down-arrow, defaults to green, grey, purple.
fa_type The name of the Fontawesome icon, limited to 6 types of various arrows.
font_color A string, indicating the color of the font, can also be returned as 'match' to match the font color to the arrow palette.
show_text A logical indicating whether to show/hide the values in the column.

Value

a gt table

Examples

rank_table <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(1:3, -1, -2, -5, 0)) %>%
gt::gt() %>%
gt_fa_rank_change(x, font_color = "match")

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(),
gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(),
gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(),
gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_fa_rating Add rating "stars" to a gt column

Description

Add rating "stars" to a gt column
Usage

gt_fa_rating(
  gt_object,
  column,
  max_rating = 5,
  ...,  
  color = "orange",
  icon = "star"
)

Arguments

gt_object      An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column         The column wherein the numeric values should be replaced with their corresponding \{fontawesome\} icons.
max_rating     The max number of icons to add, these will be added in grey to indicate "missing"
...            Additional arguments passed to fontawesome::fa()
color          The color of the icon, accepts named colors ("orange") or hex strings.
icon           The icon name, passed to fontawesome::fa()

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

library(gt)
set.seed(37)
rating_table <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::select(mpg:wt) %>%
  dplyr::slice(1:5) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(rating = sample(1:5, size = 5, TRUE)) %>%
  gt() %>
  gt_fa_rating(rating, icon = "r-project")

Figures

Function ID

2-16
GT FA Repeats

Repeat \{fontawesome\} icons based on an integer.

Description

The \texttt{gt_fa_repeats} function takes an existing \texttt{gt_tbl} object and adds specific \texttt{fontawesome} to the cells. The icons are repeated according to the integer that the column contains.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{gt_fa_repeats(}
  \texttt{gt_object,}
  \texttt{column,}
  \texttt{name = NULL,}
  \texttt{...}
  \texttt{palette = NULL,}
  \texttt{align = "left",}
  \texttt{direction = 1}
\texttt{)}
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \texttt{gt_object} An existing \texttt{gt} table object of class \texttt{gt_tbl}
- \texttt{column} The column wherein the integers should be replaced with \texttt{fontawesome} icons.
- \texttt{name} A character string indicating the name of the \texttt{fontawesome} icon.
- \texttt{...} Additional arguments passed to \texttt{fontawesome::fa()}
- \texttt{palette} Name of palette as a string. Must be either length of 1 or a vector of valid color names/hex values of equal length to the unique levels of the column (ie if there are 4 names, there need to be 4x colors).
- \texttt{align} Character string indicating alignment of the column, defaults to "left"
- \texttt{direction} The direction of the paletteer palette, should be either -1 for reversed or the default of 1 for the existing direction.

Value

An object of class \texttt{gt_tbl}.
Examples

```r
library(gt)
mtcars[1:5, 1:4] %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_fa_repeats(cyl, name = "car")
```

Figures

Function ID

2-8

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

---

**gt_highlight_cols**  
*Add color highlighting to a specific column(s)*

Description

The `gt_highlight_cols` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds highlighting color to the cell background of a specific column(s).

Usage

```r
gt_highlight_cols(
  gt_object,  
  columns,  
  fill = "#80bcd8",  
  alpha = 1,  
  font_weight = "normal"
)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object`: An existing `gt` table object of class `gt_tbl`.
- `columns`: Specific columns to apply color to, accepts either tidyeval column names or columns by position.
- `fill`: A character string indicating the fill color. If nothing is provided, then "#80bcd8" (light blue) will be used as a default.
gt_highlight_rows

alpha
An optional alpha transparency value for the color as single value in the range of 0 (fully transparent) to 1 (fully opaque). If not provided the fill color will either be fully opaque or use alpha information from the color value if it is supplied in the #RRGGBBAA format.

font_weight
A string or number indicating the weight of the font. Can be a text-based keyword such as "normal", "bold", "lighter", "bolder", or, a numeric value between 1 and 1000, inclusive. Note that only variable fonts may support the numeric mapping of weight.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

library(gt)
basic_col <- head(mtcars) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_highlight_cols(cyl, fill = "red", alpha = 0.5)

Figures

Function ID

2-9

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by.grp()
Usage

gt_highlight_rows(
  gt_object,
  columns = gt::everything(),
  rows = TRUE,
  fill = "#80bcd8",
  alpha = 0.8,
  font_weight = "bold",
  bold_target_only = FALSE,
  target_col = c()
)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns Specific columns to apply color to. accepts either tidyeval column names or columns by position.
rows The rows to apply the highlight to. Can either by a tidyeval compliant statement (like cyl == 4), a number indicating specific row(s) to apply color to or TRUE to indicate all rows.
fill A character string indicating the fill color. If nothing is provided, then "#80bcd8" (light blue) will be used as a default.
alpha An optional alpha transparency value for the color as single value in the range of 0 (fully transparent) to 1 (fully opaque). If not provided the fill color will either be fully opaque or use alpha information from the color value if it is supplied in the #RRGGBBAA format.
font_weight A string or number indicating the weight of the font. Can be a text-based keyword such as "normal", "bold", "lighter", "bolder", or, a numeric value between 1 and 1000, inclusive. Note that only variable fonts may support the numeric mapping of weight.
bold_target_only A logical of TRUE/FALSE indicating whether to apply bold to only the specific target_col. You must indicate a specific column with target_col.
target_col A specific tidyeval column to apply bold text to, which allows for normal weight text for the remaining highlighted columns.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

library(gt)
basic_use <- head(mtcars[,1:5]) %>%
tibble::rownames_to_column("car") %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_highlight_rows(rows = 2, font_weight = "normal")
target_bold_column <- head(mtcars[,1:5]) %>%
tibble::rownames_to_column("car") %>%
gt() %>%

gt_highlight_rows(
  rows = 5,
  fill = "lightgrey",
  bold_target_only = TRUE,
  target_col = car
)

Figures

Function ID
2-10

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(),
generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(),
gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(),
gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(),
gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

**gt_hulk_col_numeric**  
*Apply 'hulk' palette to specific columns in a gt table.*

**Description**

The hulk name comes from the idea of a diverging purple and green theme that is colorblind safe and visually appealing. It is a useful alternative to the red/green palette where purple typically can indicate low or "bad" value, and green can indicate a high or "good" value.

**Usage**

```r
gt_hulk_col_numeric(
  gt_object,
  columns = NULL,
  domain = NULL,
  ...,  
  trim = FALSE
)
```
Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- **columns**: The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
- **domain**: The possible values that can be mapped.
  
  For `col_numeric` and `col_bin`, this can be a simple numeric range (e.g. `c(0, 100)`); `col_quantile` needs representative numeric data; and `col_factor` needs categorical data.
  
  If NULL, then whenever the resulting colour function is called, the x value will represent the domain. This implies that if the function is invoked multiple times, the encoding between values and colours may not be consistent; if consistency is needed, you must provide a non-NULL domain.

- **trim**: trim the palette to give less intense maximal colors

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
# basic use
hulk_basic <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_hulk_col_numeric(mpg)

hulk_trim <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  # trim gives small range of colors
  gt_hulk_col_numeric(mpg:disp, trim = TRUE)

# option to reverse the color palette
hulk_rev <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  # trim gives small range of colors
  gt_hulk_col_numeric(mpg:disp, reverse = TRUE)
```

Figures

Function ID

4-1
**gt_hyperlink**

*Add a basic hyperlink in a gt table*

**See Also**

Other Colors: `gt_color_box()`, `gt_color_rows()`

---

**gt_hyperlink**

**Description**

A lightweight helper to add a hyperlink, can be used throughout a gt table.

**Usage**

```r
gt_hyperlink(text, url)
```

**Arguments**

- `text` The text displayed for the hyperlink
- `url` The url for the hyperlink

**Value**

HTML text

---

**gt_img_circle**

*Create circular border around an image*

**Description**

Create circular border around an image

**Usage**

```r
gt_img_circle(  
gt_object,  
column,  
height = 25,  
border_color = "black",  
border_weight = 1.5  
)
```
Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt object
- **column**: The column to apply the transformation to
- **height**: A number indicating the height of the image in pixels.
- **border_color**: The color of the circular border, can either be a single value (e.g., `white` or `#FF0000`) or a vector where the length of the vector is equal to the number of rows.
- **border_weight**: A number indicating the weight of the border in pixels.

Value

A gt object

Examples

```r
gt() %>% gt_img_circle(img)
```

Figures

Function ID

2-15

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

---

**gt_img_rows**  
*Add local or web images into rows of a gt table*

Description

The `gt_img_rows` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and converts filenames or urls to images into inline images. This is a wrapper around `gt::text_transform()` + `gt::web_image()`/`gt::local_image()` with the necessary boilerplate already applied.
gt_img_rows

Usage

gt_img_rows(gt_object, columns, img_source = "web", height = 30)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
ing_source A string, specifying either "local" or "web" as the source of the images.
height The absolute height (px) of the image in the table cell.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

library(gt)
teams <- "https://github.com/nflverse/nflfastR-data/raw/master/teams_colors_logos.rds"
team_df <- readRDS(url(teams))

logo_table <- team_df %>%
dplyr::select(team_wordmark, team_abbr, logo = team_logo_espn, team_name:team_conf) %>%
head() %>%
   gt() %>%
   gt_img_rows(columns = team_wordmark, height = 25) %>%
   gt_img_rows(columns = logo, img_source = "web", height = 30) %>%
   tab_options(data_row.padding = px(1))

Figures

Function ID

2-7

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(),
generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(),
   gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(),
   gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(),
   gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()
Return the underlying data, arranged by the internal index

Description
This is a utility function to extract the underlying data from a gt table. You can use it with a saved gt table, in the pipe (%>% or even within most other gt functions (eg tab_style()). It defaults to returning the column indicated as a vector, so that you can work with the values. Typically this is used with logical statements to affect one column based on the values in that specified secondary column. Alternatively, you can extract the entire ordered data according to the internal index as a tibble. This allows for even more complex steps based on multiple indices.

Usage
gt_index(gt_object, column, as_vector = TRUE)

Arguments
gt_object An existing gt table object
column The column name that you intend to extract, accepts tidyeval semantics (ie mpg instead of "mpg")
as_vector A logical indicating whether you’d like just the column indicated as a vector, or the entire dataframe

Value
A vector or a tibble

Figures

Function ID
2-20

See Also
Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()
Examples

library(gt)

# This is a key step, as gt will create the row groups
# based on first observation of the unique row items
# this sampling will return a row-group order for cyl of 6,4,8
set.seed(1234)
sliced_data <- mtcars %>%
dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
dplyr::slice_head(n = 3) %>%
dplyr::ungroup() %>%
# randomize the order
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 9)

# not in "order" yet
sliced_data$cyl

# But unique order of 6,4,8
unique(sliced_data$cyl)

# creating a standalone basic table
test_tab <- sliced_data %>%
  gt(groupname_col = "cyl")

# can style a specific column based on the contents of another column
  tab_out_styled <- test_tab %>%
    tab_style(locations = cells_body(mpg, rows = gt_index(., am) == 0),
              style = cell_fill("red")
  )

# OR can extract the underlying data in the "correct order"
# according to the internal gt structure, ie arranged by group
# by cylinder, 6,4,8
gt_index(test_tab, mpg, as_vector = FALSE)

# note that the order of the index data is
# not equivalent to the order of the input data
# however all the of the rows still match
sliced_data

---

**gt_label_details**  
*Add a simple table with column names and matching labels*

**Description**

Add a simple table with column names and matching labels

**Usage**

`gt_label_details(label, content, names = c("Column", "Description"))`
Arguments

label A string representing the label for the details expansion section.
content A named list or wide data.frame with 2 rows
names a string indicating the name of the two columns inside the details tag

Value

HTML text

Description

The `gt_merge_stack()` function takes an existing `gt` table and merges column 1 and column 2, stacking column 1’s text on top of column 2’s. Top text is in all caps with black bold text, while the lower text is smaller and dark grey.

Usage

```r
gt_merge_stack(
  gt_object,
  col1,
  col2,
  palette = c("black", "grey"),
  ...,
  small_cap = TRUE,
  font_size = c("14px", "10px"),
  font_weight = c("bold", "bold")
)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object` An existing `gt` table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `col1` The column to stack on top. Will be converted to all caps, with black and bold text.
- `col2` The column to merge and place below. Will be smaller and dark grey.
- `palette` The colors for the text, where the first color is the top, ie `col1` and the second color is the bottom, ie `col2`. Defaults to `c("black","grey")`. For more information on built-in color names, see `colors()`.
- `...` Arguments passed on to `scales::col2hcl`

- `h` Hue, [0, 360]
- `c` Chroma, [0, 100]
- `l` Luminance, [0, 100]
**gt_plt_bar**

alpha Alpha, \([0, 1]\).

small_cap a logical indicating whether to use 'small-cap' on the top line of text

font_size a string of length 2 indicating the font-size in px of the top and bottom text

font_weight a string of length 2 indicating the 'font-weight' of the top and bottom text. Must be one of 'bold', 'normal', 'lighter'

**Value**

An object of class gt_tbl.

**Examples**

```r
library(gt)
teams <- "https://github.com/nflverse/nflfastR-data/raw/master/teams_colors_logos.rds"
team_df <- readRDS(url(teams))

stacked_tab <- team_df %>%
dplyr::select(team_nick, team_abbr, team_conf, team_division, team_wordmark) %>%
head(8) %>%
gt(groupname_col = "team_conf") %>%
gt_merge_stack(col1 = team_nick, col2 = team_division) %>%
gt_img_rows(team_wordmark)
```

**Figures**

**Function ID**

2-6

**See Also**

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(),
generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(),
gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(),
gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_two_column_layout(),
gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

**gt_plt_bar**

*Add bar plots into rows of a gt table*

**Description**

The gt_plt_bar function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds horizontal barplots via ggplot2. Note that values are plotted on a shared x-axis, and a vertical black bar is added at x = zero.
Usage

gt_plt_bar(
    gt_object,
    column = NULL,
    color = "purple",
    ..., 
    keep_column = FALSE,
    width = 70,
    scale_type = "none",
    text_color = "white" 
)

Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- **column**: A single column wherein the bar plot should replace existing data.
- **color**: A character representing the color for the bar, defaults to purple. Accepts a named color (eg 'purple') or a hex color.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `scales::label_number()` or `scales::label_percent()`, depending on what was specified in `scale_type`
- **keep_column**: TRUE/FALSE logical indicating if you want to keep a copy of the "plotted" column as raw values next to the plot itself.
- **width**: An integer indicating the width of the plot in pixels.
- **scale_type**: A string indicating additional text formatting and the addition of numeric labels to the plotted bars if not 'none'. If 'none', no numbers will be added to the bar, but if "number" or "percent" are used, then the numbers in the plotted column will be added as a bar-label and formatted according to `scales::label_percent()` or `scales::label_number()`.
- **text_color**: A string indicating the color of text if `scale_type` is used. Defaults to "white"

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
gt_plt_bar_tab <- mtcars %>%
    head() %>%
    gt() %>%
gt_plt_bar(column = mpg, keep_column = TRUE)
```

Function ID

3-4
gt_plt_bar_pct

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(),
gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

---

gt_plt_bar_pct

Add HTML-based bar plots into rows of a gt table

Description

The gt_plt_bar_pct function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds horizontal barplots via
naive HTML. This is a wrapper around raw HTML strings, gt::text_transform() and gt::cols_align().
Note that values default to being normalized to the percent of the maximum observed value in
the specified column. You can turn this off if the values already represent a percentage value represen-
ting 0-100.

Usage

gt_plt_bar_pct(
  gt_object,
  column,
  height = 16,
  fill = "purple",
  background = "#e1e1e1",
  scaled = FALSE
)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column The column wherein the bar plot should replace existing data.
height A number representing the vertical height of the plot in pixels. Defaults to 16
        px.
fill A character representing the fill for the bar, defaults to purple. Accepts a named
color (eg 'purple') or a hex color.
background A character representing the background filling out the 100% mark of the bar,
defaults to light grey. Accepts a named color (eg 'white') or a hex color.
scaled TRUE/FALSE logical indicating if the value is already scaled to a percent of max
        (TRUE) or if it needs to be scaled (FALSE). Defaults to FALSE, meaning the value
        will be divided by the max value in that column and then multiplied by 100.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.
Examples

```r
library(gt)

# Add a percent stacked bar chart in place of existing data.

gt_plot_bar_tab <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  dplyr::select(cyl, mpg) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(mpg_pct_max = round(mpg/max(mpg) * 100, digits = 2),
                mpg_scaled = mpg/max(mpg) * 100) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(mpg_unscaled = mpg) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_bar_pct(column = mpg_scaled, scaled = TRUE) %>%
  gt_plt_bar_pct(column = mpg_unscaled, scaled = FALSE,
                 fill = "blue", background = "lightblue") %>%
  cols_align("center", contains("scale")) %>%
  cols_width(4 ~ px(125),
             5 ~ px(125))
```

Figures

Function ID

3-5

See Also

Other Plotting: `gt_plt_bar_stack()`, `gt_plt_bar()`, `gt_plt_dist()`, `gt_plt_percentile()`, `gt_plt_point()`, `gt_plt_sparkline()`, `gt_plt_winloss()`

Description

The `gt_plt_bar_stack` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and converts the existing values into a percent stacked bar chart. The bar chart will represent either 2 or 3 user-specified values per row, and requires a list column ahead of time. The palette and labels need to be equal length. The values must either add up to 100 ie as percentage points if using `position = 'fill'`, or can be raw values with `position = 'stack'`. Note that the labels can be controlled via the `fmt_fn` argument and the `scales::label_??()` family of function.

Usage

```r
gt_plt_bar_stack(
  gt_object,
  column = NULL,
  palette = c("#ff4343", "#bfbfbf", "#0a1c2b"),
```
labels = c("Group 1", "Group 2", "Group 3"),
position = "fill",
width = 70,
fmt_fn = scales::label_number(scale_cut = cut_short_scale(), trim = TRUE)
)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column The column wherein the percent stacked barchart should replace existing data. Note that the data must be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
palette A color palette of length 2 or 3, represented either by hex colors ("#ff4343") or named colors ("red").
labels A vector of strings of length 2 or 3, representing the labels for the bar chart, will be colored according to the palette as well.
position An string indicator passed to ggplot2 indicating if the bar should be a percent of total "fill" or stacked as the raw values "stack".
width An integer representing the width of the bar chart in pixels.
fmt_fn A specific function from scales::label_???, family. Defaults to scales::label_number()

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

library(gt)
library(dplyr)

ex_df <- dplyr::tibble(
  x = c("Example 1","Example 1",
        "Example 1","Example 2","Example 2",
        "Example 3","Example 3","Example 4","Example 4"),
  measure = c("Measure 1","Measure 2",
              "Measure 3","Measure 1","Measure 2","Measure 3",
              "Measure 1","Measure 2","Measure 3","Measure 1","Measure 2",
              "Measure 3"),
  data = c(30, 20, 50, 30, 30, 40, 30, 40, 30, 30, 50, 20)
)

tab_df <- ex_df %>%
  group_by(x) %>%
  summarise(list_data = list(data))

tab_df
ex_tab <- tab_df %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_bar_stack(column = list_data)

See Also

Other Plotting: `gt_plt_bar_pct()`, `gt_plt_bar()`, `gt_plt_dist()`, `gt_plt_percentile()`, `gt_plt_point()`, `gt_plt_sparkline()`, `gt_plt_winloss()`

---

**gt_plt_bullet**

Create an inline 'bullet chart' in a gt table

**Description**

Create an inline 'bullet chart' in a gt table

**Usage**

```r
gt_plt_bullet(
  gt_object, 
  column = NULL, 
  target = NULL, 
  width = 65, 
  palette = c("grey", "red")
)
```

**Arguments**

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `column`: The column where a 'bullet chart' will replace the inline values.
- `target`: The column indicating the target values that will be represented by a vertical line
- `width`: Width of the plot in pixels
- `palette`: Color of the bar and target line, defaults to `c("grey", "red")`, can use named colors or hex colors. Must be of length two, and the first color will always be used as the bar color.

**Value**

An object of class `gt_tbl`. 
Examples

```r
set.seed(37)
bullet_tab <- tibble::rownames_to_column(mtcars) %>%
  dplyr::select(rowname, cyl:drat, mpg) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(target_col = mean(mpg)) %>%
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 3) %>%
  dplyr::ungroup() %>%
  gt::gt()

gt_plt_bullet(column = mpg, target = target_col, width = 45,
               palette = c("lightblue", "black")) %>%
  gt_theme_538()
```

Function ID

3-7

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

---

**gt_plt_conf_int**  
*Plot a confidence interval around a point*

Description

Plot a confidence interval around a point

Usage

```r
gt_plt_conf_int(
  gt_object,  
  column,  
  ci_columns,  
  ci = 0.9,  
  ref_line = NULL,  
  palette = c("black", "grey", "white", "black"),  
  width = 45,  
  text_args = list(accuracy = 1),  
  text_size = 1.5
)
```
Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table
- **column**: The column that contains the mean of the sample. This can either be a single number per row, if you have calculated the values ahead of time, or a list of values if you want to calculate the confidence intervals.
- **ci_columns**: Optional columns representing the left/right confidence intervals of your sample.
- **ci**: The confidence interval, representing the percentage, i.e., 0.9 which represents 10–90 for the two tails.
- **ref_line**: A number indicating where to place reference line on x-axis.
- **palette**: A vector of color strings of exactly length 4. The colors represent the central point, the color of the range, the color of the stroke around the central point, and the color of the text, in that specific order.
- **width**: A number indicating the width of the plot in "mm", defaults to 45.
- **text_args**: A list of named arguments. Optional text arguments passed as a list to `scales::label_number`.
- **text_size**: A number indicating the size of the text indicators in the plot. Defaults to 1.5. Can also be set to 0 to "remove" the text itself.

Value

A gt table

Examples

# gtExtras can calculate basic conf int
# using confint() function

ci_table <- generate_df(
  n = 50, n_grps = 3,
  mean = c(10, 15, 20), sd = c(10, 10, 10),
  with_seed = 37
) %>%
dplyr::group_by(grp) %>%
dplyr::summarise(
  n = dplyr::n(),
  avg = mean(values),
  sd = sd(values),
  list_data = list(values)
) %>%
gt::gt() %>%
gt_plt_conf_int(list_data, ci = 0.9)

# You can also provide your own values
# based on your own algorithm/calculations
pre_calc_ci_tab <- dplyr::tibble(
  mean = c(12, 10), ci1 = c(8, 5), ci2 = c(16, 15),
  ci_plot = c(12, 10))
**gt_plt_dist**

Add distribution plots into rows of a `gt` table

---

**Description**

The `gt_plt_dist` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds summary distribution sparklines via `ggplot2`. Note that these sparklines are limited to density, histogram, boxplot or rug/strip charts. If you’re wanting to plot more traditional sparklines, you can use `gtExtras::gt_plt_sparkline()`.

**Usage**

```r
gt_plt_dist(
  gt_object, 
  column, 
  type = "density", 
  fig_dim = c(5, 30), 
  line_color = "black", 
  fill_color = "grey", 
  bw = NULL, 
  trim = FALSE, 
  same_limit = TRUE 
)
```

---

**Figures**

**Function ID**

3-10

**See Also**

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`
Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`.
- **column**: The column wherein the sparkline plot should replace existing data. Note that the data must be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
- **type**: A string indicating the type of plot to generate, accepts "boxplot", "histogram", "rug_strip" or "density".
- **fig_dim**: A vector of two numbers indicating the height/width of the plot in mm at a DPI of 25.4, defaults to `c(5,30)`.
- **line_color**: Color for the line, defaults to "black". Accepts a named color (eg 'blue') or a hex color.
- **fill_color**: Color for the fill of histograms/density plots, defaults to "grey". Accepts a named color (eg 'blue') or a hex color.
- **bw**: The bandwidth or binwidth, passed to `density()` or `ggplot2::geom_histogram()`. If `type = "density"`, then bw is passed to the bw argument, if `type = "histogram"`, then bw is passed to the binwidth argument.
- **trim**: A logical indicating whether to trim the values in `type = "density"` to a slight expansion beyond the observable range. Can help with long tails in density plots.
- **same_limit**: A logical indicating that the plots will use the same axis range (TRUE) or have individual axis ranges (FALSE).

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
gt_sparkline_tab <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  # must end up with list of data for each row in the input dataframe
  dplyr::summarize(mpg_data = list(mpg), .groups = "drop") %>%
gt() %>%
gt_plt_dist(mpg_data)
```

Figures

Function ID

1-4

See Also

Other Plotting: `gt_plt_bar_pct()`, `gt_plt_bar_stack()`, `gt_plt_bar()`, `gt_plt_percentile()`, `gt_plt_point()`, `gt_plt_sparkline()`, `gt_plt_winloss()`
gt_plt_dot

Add a color dot and thin bar chart to a table

Description

This function takes a data column and a categorical column and adds a colored dot and a colored
dot to the categorical column. You can supply a specific palette or a palette from the \{paletteer\}
package.

Usage

```r
gt_plt_dot(
  gt_object,
  column,
  category_column,
  palette = NULL,
  max_value = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object` An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `column` The column which supplies values to create the inline bar plot
- `category_column` The category column, where a colored dot and bar will be added
- `palette` The colors or color function that values will be mapped to. Can be a character vector (eg c("white", "red") or hex colors) or a named palette from the \{paletteer\} package.
- `max_value` A single numeric value indicating the max value, if left as NULL then the range
  of the column values will be used

Value

a `gt_tbl`

Examples

```r
library(gt)
dot_bar_tab <- mtcars |>%
  head() %>%
dplyr::mutate(cars = sapply(strsplit(rownames(.)," "), '[^, ]') %>%
dplyr::select(cars, mpg, disp) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_plt_dot(disp, cars, palette = "ggthemes::fivethirtyeight") %>%
cols_width(cars ~ px(125))
```
Figures

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

---

`gt_plt_percentile`  
Create a dot plot for percentiles

Description

Creates a percentile dot plot in each row. Can be used as an alternative for a 0 to 100% bar plot. Allows for scaling values as well and accepts a vector of colors for the range of values.

Usage

```r
gt_plt_percentile(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e"),
  width = 25,
  scale = 1
)
```

Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table
- **column**: The column to transform to the percentile dot plot. Accepts tidyeval. All values must be end up being between 0 and 100.
- **palette**: A vector of strings of length 3. Defaults to `c('blue', 'lightgrey', 'red')` as hex so `c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e")`
- **width**: A numeric, indicating the width of the plot in mm, defaults to 25
- **scale**: A number to multiply/scale the values in the column by. Defaults to 1, but can also be 100 if you have decimals.

Value

- a gt table
**gt_plt_point**

**Examples**

```r
library(gt)
dot_plt <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(seq(10, 90, length.out = 5))) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_duplicate_column(x, dupe_name = "dot_plot") %>%
  gt_plt_percentile(dot_plot)
```

**Figures**

**Function ID**

3-8

**See Also**

Other Plotting: `gt_plt_bar_pct()`, `gt_plt_bar_stack()`, `gt_plt_bar()`, `gt_plt_dist()`, `gt_plt_point()`, `gt_plt_sparkline()`, `gt_plt_winloss()`

```
| gt_plt_point | Create a point plot in place of each value. |
```

**Description**

Creates a dot/point plot in each row. Can be used as an alternative for a bar plot. Accepts any range of values, as opposed to `gt_plt_percentile` which is intended to be used for values between 0 and 100.

**Usage**

```r
gt_plt_point(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e"),
  width = 25,
  scale = 1,
  accuracy = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

- **gt_object** An existing gt table
- **column** The column to transform to the percentile dot plot. Accepts tidyeval. All values must be end up being between 0 and 100.
- **palette** A vector of strings of length 3. Defaults to `c('blue', 'lightgrey', 'red')` as hex so `c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e")`
width  A numeric, indicating the width of the plot in mm, defaults to 25
scale  A number to multiply/scale the values in the column by. Defaults to 1, but can also be 100 if you have decimals.
accuracy Accuracy of the number labels in the plot, passed to scales::label_number()

Value
a gt table

Examples

point_tab <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(seq(1.2e6, 2e6, length.out = 5))) %>%
gt::gt() %>%
gt_duplicate_column(x, dupe_name = "point_plot") %>%
gt_plt_point(point_plot, accuracy = .1, width = 25) %>%
gt::fmt_number(x, suffixing = TRUE, decimals = 1)

Figures

Function ID
3-9

See Also
Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

gt_plt_sparkline  
Add sparklines into rows of a gt table

Description
The gt_plt_sparkline function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds sparklines via the ggplot2. Note that if you'd rather plot summary distributions (ie density/histograms) you can instead use: gtExtras::gt_plt_dist()

Usage
gt_plt_sparkline(
  gt_object,  
  column,  
  type = "default",  
  fig_dim = c(5, 30),  
  palette = c("black", "black", "purple", "green", "lightgrey"),  
)
gt_plt_sparkline

same_limit = TRUE,
label = TRUE
)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column The column wherein the sparkline plot should replace existing data. Note that the data must be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
type A string indicating the type of plot to generate, accepts "default", "shaded", "ref_median", 'ref_mean', "ref_iqr", "ref_last"
fig_dim A vector of two numbers indicating the height/width of the plot in mm at a DPI of 25.4, defaults to c(5,30)
palette A character string indicating the colors of various components. Order matters, and palette = sparkline color, final value color, range color low, range color high, and 'type' color (eg shading or reference lines).
same_limit A logical indicating that the plots will use the same axis range (TRUE) or have individual axis ranges (FALSE).
label A logical indicating whether the sparkline will have a numeric label at the end of the plot.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

library(gt)
gt_sparkline_tab <- mtcars %>%
dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  # must end up with list of data for each row in the input dataframe
dplyr::summarize(mpg_data = list(mpg), .groups = "drop") %>%
  gt() %>%
gt_plt_sparkline(mpg_data)

Figures

Function ID

1-4

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(),
gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_winloss()
gt_plt_summary  
Create a summary table from a dataframe

Description
Create a summary table from a dataframe with inline histograms or area bar charts. Inspired by the Observable team and the observablehq/SummaryTable function: https://observablehq.com/d/d8d2929832202050

Usage
```
gt_plt_summary(df, title = NULL)
```

Arguments
- `df`: a dataframe or tibble
- `title`: a character string to be used in the table title

Value
a gt table

Examples
Create a summary table from a dataframe or tibble.
```
gt_plt_summary(datasets::ChickWeight)
```

---

gt_plt_winloss  
Add win loss point plot into rows of a gt table

Description
The `gt_plt_winloss` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds squares of a specific color and vertical position based on wins/losses. It is a wrapper around `gt::text_transform()`. The column chosen must be a list-column as seen in the example code. The column should also only contain values of 0 (loss), 0.5 (tie), and 1 (win).

Usage
```
gt_plt_winloss(
    gt_object,
    column,
    max_wins = 17,
    palette = c("#013369", "#D50A0A", "gray"),
    type = "pill",
    width = max_wins/0.83
)
```
gt_plt_winloss

Arguments

- **gt_object**: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- **column**: The column wherein the winloss plot should replace existing data. Note that the data must be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
- **max_wins**: An integer indicating the max possible wins, this will be used to add padding if the total wins/losses observed is less than the max. This is useful for mid-season reporting. Defaults to a red, blue, grey palette.
- **palette**: A character vector of length 3, specifying the colors for win, loss, tie in that exact order.
- **type**: A character string representing the type of plot, either a 'pill' or 'square'
- **width**: A numeric indicating the width of the plot in mm, this can help with larger datasets where data points are overlapping.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```r
# library(gt)

set.seed(37)
data_in <- dplyr::tibble(
  grp = rep(c("A", "B", "C"), each = 10),
  wins = sample(c(0,1,.5), size = 30, prob = c(0.45, 0.45, 0.1), replace = TRUE)
)  
dplyr::group_by(grp)  
dplyr::summarize(wins=list(wins), .groups = "drop")

data_in

win_table <- data_in  
  gt()  
  gt_plt_winloss(wins)
```

Function ID

3-1

See Also

Other Plotting: `gt_plt_bar_pct()`, `gt_plt_bar_stack()`, `gt_plt_bar()`, `gt_plt_dist()`, `gt_plt_percentile()`, `gt_plt_point()`, `gt_plt.sparkline()`
gt_theme_538

Apply FiveThirtyEight theme to a gt table

Description

Apply FiveThirtyEight theme to a gt table

Usage

`gt_theme_538(gt_object, ...)`

Arguments

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `...`: Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_538()
```

Figures

Function ID

1-1

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`
gt_theme_dark

Apply dark theme to a gt table

Description

Apply dark theme to a gt table

Usage

gt_theme_dark(gt_object, ...)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
...
Optional additional arguments to gt::table_options()

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Figures

Function ID

1-6

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(),
gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

Examples

library(gt)
dark_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_theme_dark() %>%
tab_header(title = "Dark mode table")
gt_theme_dot_matrix

Apply dot matrix theme to a gt table

Description

Apply dot matrix theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_dot_matrix(gt_object, ..., color = "#b5dbb6")
```

Arguments

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `...`: Additional arguments passed to `gt::tab_options()`
- `color`: A string indicating the color of the row striping, defaults to a light green. Accepts either named colors or hex colors.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_dot_matrix() %>%
  tab_header(title = "Styled like dot matrix printer paper")
```

Figures

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`
gt_theme_espn

Apply ESPN theme to a gt table

Description

Apply ESPN theme to a gt table

Usage

```r
gt_theme_espn(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `...`: Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-2

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```r
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_theme_espn()
```
gt_theme_excel

Apply Excel-style theme to an existing gt table

Description

Apply Excel-style theme to an existing gt table

Usage

```r
gt_theme_excel(gt_object, ..., color = "lightgrey")
```

Arguments

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `...`: Additional arguments passed to `gt::tab_options()`
- `color`: A string indicating the color of the row striping, defaults to a light gray. Accepts either named colors or hex colors.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-7

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```r
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_excel() %>%
  tab_header(title = "Styled like your old pal, Excel")
```
gt_theme_guardian

---

gt_theme_guardian  
*Apply Guardian theme to a gt table*

Description

Apply Guardian theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_guardian(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object`  
  An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `...`  
  Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-4

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```
library(gt)

themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_guardian()
```
gt_theme_nytimes  

Apply NY Times theme to a gt table

Description

Apply NY Times theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_nytimes(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `gt_object`: An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
- `...`: Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-3

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
nyt_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
gt() %>%
gt_theme_nytimes() %>%
tab_header(title = "Table styled like the NY Times")
```
Apply a table theme like PFF

Description

Apply a table theme like PFF

Usage

\texttt{gt\_theme\_pff(gt\_object, \ldots, divider, spanners, rank\_col)}

Arguments

- **gt\_object**: an existing \texttt{gt\_tbl} object
- \ldots: Additional arguments passed to \texttt{gt::tab\_options()}
- **divider**: A column name to add a divider to the left of - accepts tidy-eval column names.
- **spanners**: Character string that indicates the names of specific spanners you have created with \texttt{gt::tab\_spanner()}
- **rank\_col**: A column name to add a grey background to. Accepts tidy-eval column names.

Value

\texttt{gt\_tbl}

Examples

```r
library(gt)
out_df <- tibble::tribble(
  ~rank, ~player, ~jersey, ~team, ~g, ~pass, ~pr\_snaps, ~rsh\_pct, ~prp, ~prsh,
  1L, "Trey Hendrickson", "91", "CIN", 16, 495, 454, 91.7, 10.8, 83.9,
  2L, "T.J. Watt", "90", "PIT", 15, 461, 413, 89.6, 10.7, 90.6,
  3L, "Rashan Gary", "52", "GB", 16, 471, 463, 98.3, 10.4, 88.9,
  4L, "Maxx Crosby", "98", "LV", 17, 599, 597, 99.7, 10, 91.8,
  5L, "Matthew Judon", "09", "NE", 17, 510, 420, 82.4, 9.7, 73.2,
  6L, "Myles Garrett", "95", "CLV", 17, 554, 543, 98, 9.5, 82.7,
  7L, "Shaquil Barrett", "58", "TB", 15, 563, 485, 86.1, 9.3, 81.5,
  8L, "Nick Bosa", "97", "SF", 17, 529, 525, 99.2, 9.2, 89.8,
  9L, "Marcus Davenport", "92", "NO", 11, 302, 297, 98.3, 9.1, 82,
  10L, "Joey Bosa", "97", "LAC", 16, 495, 468, 94.5, 8.9, 90.3,
  11L, "Robert Quinn", "94", "CHI", 16, 445, 402, 90.3, 8.6, 79.7,
  12L, "Randy Gregory", "94", "DAL", 12, 315, 308, 97.8, 8.6, 84.4
)

out_df %>%
  gt() %>%
  tab\_spanner(columns = pass:prsh, label = "snaps") %>%
  tab\_spanner(columns = prp:prsh, label = "grade") %>%
gt_theme_pff(
  spanners = c("snaps", "grade"),
  divider = jersey, rank_col = rank
) %>%
gt_color_box(
  columns = prsh, domain = c(0, 95), width = 50, accuracy = 0.1,
  palette = "pff"
) %>%
cols_label(jersey = "#", g = "#G", rsh_pct = "RSH%") %>%
tab_header(
  title = "Pass Rush Grades",
  subtitle = "Grades and pass rush stats"
) %>%
gt_highlight_cols(columns = prp, fill = "#e4e8ec") %>%
tab_style(
  style = list(
    cell_borders("bottom", "white"),
    cell_fill(color = "#393c40"
  ),
  locations = cells_column_labels(prp)
)

Figures

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(),
gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes()

---

gt_two_column_layout  Create a two-column layout from a list of two gt tables

Description

This function takes a list() of two gt-tables and returns them as a two-column layout. The expectation is that the user either supplies two tables like list(table1, table2), or passes the output of gt_double_table() into this function. The user should indicate whether they want to return the HTML to R's viewer with output = "viewer" to "view" the final output, or to save to disk as a .png via output = "save". Note that this is a relatively complex wrapper around htmltools::div() + webshot2::webshot(). Additional arguments can be passed to webshot2::webshot() if the automatic output is not satisfactory. In most situations, modifying the vwidth argument is sufficient to get the desired output, but all arguments to webshot2::webshot() are available by their original name via the passed ...
gt_two_column_layout

Usage

gt_two_column_layout(
  tables = NULL,
  output = "viewer",
  filename = NULL,
  path = NULL,
  vwidth = 992,
  vheight = 600,
  ..., 
  zoom = 2,
  expand = 5
)

Arguments

tables A list() of two tables, typically supplied by gt_double_table()

output A character string indicating the desired output, either "save" to save it to disk via webshot, "viewer" to return it to the RStudio Viewer, or "html" to return the raw HTML.

filename The filename of the table, must contain .png and only used if output = "save"

path An optional path of where to save the printed .png, used in conjunction with filename.

vwidth Viewport width. This is the width of the browser "window" when passed to webshot2::webshot().

vheight Viewport height. This is the height of the browser "window" when passed to webshot2::webshot().

... Additional arguments passed to webshot2::webshot(), only to be used if output = "save", saving the two-column layout tables to disk as a .png.

zoom Argument to webshot2::webshot(). A number specifying the zoom factor. A zoom factor of 2 will result in twice as many pixels vertically and horizontally. Note that using 2 is not exactly the same as taking a screenshot on a HiDPI (Retina) device: it is like increasing the zoom to 200 doubling the height and width of the browser window. This differs from using a HiDPI device because some web pages load different, higher-resolution images when they know they will be displayed on a HiDPI device (but using zoom will not report that there is a HiDPI device).

expand Argument to webshot2::webshot(). A numeric vector specifying how many pixels to expand the clipping rectangle by. If one number, the rectangle will be expanded by that many pixels on all sides. If four numbers, they specify the top, right, bottom, and left, in that order. When taking screenshots of multiple URLs, this parameter can also be a list with same length as url with each element of the list containing a single number or four numbers to use for the corresponding URL.
Value

Saves a .png to disk if output = "save", returns HTML to the viewer via htmltools::browsable() when output = "viewer", or returns raw HTML if output = "html".

Examples

Add row numbers and drop some columns

```r
library(gt)
my_cars <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::mutate(row_n = dplyr::row_number(), .before = mpg) %>%
  dplyr::select(row_n, mpg:drat)
```

Create two tables, just split half/half

```r
tab1 <- my_cars %>%
  dplyr::slice(1:16) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = row_n, domain = 1:32)
```

```r
tab2 <- my_cars %>%
  dplyr::slice(17:32) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = row_n, domain = 1:32)
```

Put the tables in a list and then pass list to the `gt_two_column_layout` function.

```r
listed_tables <- list(tab1, tab2)
```

```r
gt_two_column_layout(listed_tables)
```

A better option - write a small function, use `gt_double_table()` to generate the tables and then pass it to `gt_double_table()`

```r
my_gt_fn <- function(x) {
  gt(x) %>%
  gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = row_n, domain = 1:32)
}
```

```r
my_tables <- gt_double_table(my_cars, my_gt_fn, nrows = nrow(my_cars) / 2)
```

This will return it to the viewer

```r
gt_two_column_layout(my_tables)
```

If you wanted to save it out instead, could use the code below

```r
gt_two_column_layout(my_tables, output = "save",
  filename = "basic-two-col.png",
  vwidth = 550, vheight = 620)
```
** Figures 

** See Also 

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

** img_circle  

Create a circular border around a 

** Description 

Create a circular border around a 

** Usage 

img_circle(value, height, border_color, border_weight)

** Arguments 

value  The source image  
height  The height in pixels of the circle  
border_color  A string indicating the color of the border  
border_weight  The weight of the border in pixels  

** Value 

HTML

---

** img_header  

Add images as the column label for a table

** Description 

Add images as the column label for a table
Usage

```
img_header(
  label,
  img_url,
  height = 60,
  font_size = 12,
  palette = c("black", "black")
)
```

Arguments

- `label`: A string indicating the label of the column.
- `img_url`: A string for the image url.
- `height`: A number indicating the height of the image in pixels.
- `font_size`: The font size of the label in pixels.
- `palette`: A vector of two colors, indicating the bottom border color and the text color.

Value

HTML string

Examples

```
library(gt)
dplyr::tibble(
  x = 1:5, y = 6:10
) %>%
  gt() %>%
  cols_label(
    x = img_header(
      "Luka Doncic",
      height = 60,
      font_size = 14
    )
  )
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`
last_row_id  Get last row id/index even by group

Description
Get last row id/index even by group

Usage
last_row_id(gt_object)

Arguments
- gt_object  An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl

n_decimals  Count number of decimals

Description
Count number of decimals

Usage
n_decimals(x)

Arguments
- x  A value to count decimals from

Value
an integer
pad_fn

Pad a vector of numbers to align on the decimal point.

Description
This helper function adds whitespace to numeric values so that they can be aligned on the decimal without requiring additional trailing zeroes. This function is intended to use within the gt::fmt() function.

Usage
pad_fn(x, nsmall = 2)

Arguments
- x: A vector of numbers to pad/align at the decimal point
- nsmall: The max number of decimal places to round at/display

Value
Returns a vector of equal length to the input vector

Figures

Function ID
2-3

See Also
Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_fa_repeats(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples
library(gt)
padded_tab <- data.frame(x = c(1.2345, 12.345, 123.45, 1234.5, 12345)) %>%
gt() %>%
fmt(fns = function(x)pad_fn(x, nsmall = 4)) %>%
tab_style(
  # MUST USE A MONO-SPACED FONT
  # https://fonts.google.com/?category=Monospace
plot_data

Create inline plots for a summary table

Description
Create inline plots for a summary table

Usage

plot_data(col, col_name, ...)

Arguments

col The column of data to be used for plotting
col_name the name of the column - use for reporting warnings
... additional arguments passed to scales::label_number()

Value

svg text encoded as HTML

tab_style_by_grp

Add table styling to specific rows by group

Description

The tab_style_by_grp function takes an existing gt_tbl object and styling according to each group. Currently it support styling the max()/min() for each group.

Usage

.tab_style_by_grp(gt_object, column, fn, ...)

Arguments

gt_object An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column The column using tidy variable name or a number indicating which column should have the styling affect it.
fn The name of a summarizing function (ie max(), min())
... Arguments passed to tab_style(style = ...)

...
Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```r
library(gt)
df_in <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::select(cyl:hp, mpg) %>%
  tibble::rownames_to_column() %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  dplyr::slice(1:4) %>%
  dplyr::ungroup()

test_tab <- df_in %>%
  gt(groupname_col = "cyl") %>%
  tab_style_by_grp(mpg, fn = max,
                  cell_fill(color = "red", alpha = 0.5))
```

Figures

Function ID

2-12

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_fa_repeats()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`

---

**with_tooltip**

*A helper to add basic tooltip inside a gt table*

Description

This is a lightweight helper to add tooltip, typically to be used within `gt::cols_label()`.

Usage

```r
with_tooltip(label, tooltip)
```
with_tooltip

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>label</th>
<th>The label for the item with a tooltip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tooltip</td>
<td>The text based tooltip for the item</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

| HTML text |
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