Package ‘simplecolors’

October 27, 2020

Title Access Color Names Using a Standardized Nomenclature
Version 0.1.1
Description A curated set of colors that are called using
a standardized syntax: saturation + hue + lightness. For example,``brightblue4'' and ``mutedred2''. Functions exists to return individual colors
by name or to build palettes across or within hues. Most functions allow you
to visualize the palettes in addition to returning the desired hex codes.
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Table of available colors

Description
This is a list of simplified color names

Usage

color_table

Format
A data frame with 200 observations and 15 variables

H360  hue on a 0-360 scale
L1   lightness on a 0-1 scale
S1   saturation on a 0-1 scale
light the light value used in the package, 0-7
color the base color name (hue), red, cyan, etc.
letter the first letter of the color, for building palettes
sat  the saturation value used in the package, "bright", "muted", "dull", or blank ""
color_sat the color + the saturation, ex: "brightblue", "dullred"
color_name the final unique name: color_sat + lightness, ex: "brightblue2", "mutedorange3"
H1   hue on a 0-1 scale
hex  the hex code of the color
R    the red of the RGB value
G    the green of the RGB value
B    the blue of the RGB value
H255 for convenience as some HLS selection tools use a 0-255 scale
**sc**

*Specify color(s) by name*

---

**Description**

Specify color(s) by name

**Usage**

sc(...)

**Arguments**

... the unique color names used in the package, ex: "brightred5", "grey4", "dullblue2"

**Examples**

sc("violet4", "brightteal3")

---

**sc_across**

*Generates a palette within across hues*

---

**Description**

Generates a palette within across hues

**Usage**

sc_across(palette = "ROYGTBVPgy", light = 3, sat = ",", return = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **palette** the first letter of each hue to include
- **light** the lightness value to hold constant (1:7)
- **sat** the saturation value to hold constant ("bright", "muted", "dull", ",")
- **return** defaults to returning hex codes but can also return a table or plot of the generated palette

**See Also**

Other palettes: sc_within()
sc_within

Examples

sc_across(palette = "BO")
sc_across(palette = "BO", sat = "bright", return = "table")
sc_across(palette = "BO", sat = "bright", return = "plot")
sc_across(palette = "RBTVPGy", light = 4, return = "plot")

sc_within

Generates a palette within 1 hue

Description

Generates a palette within 1 hue

Usage

sc_within(hue, light = c(2:5), sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_red(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_orange(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_yellow(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_green(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_teal(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_blue(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_violet(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_pink(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)
sc_grey(light = 2:5, sat = "", return = NULL)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hue</td>
<td>ex: &quot;red&quot;, &quot;blue&quot;, &quot;violet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>the lightness of the color, ex: 1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sat</td>
<td>the saturation of the color, ex: &quot;bright&quot;, &quot;muted&quot;, &quot;dull&quot; or &quot;&quot; (base)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>defaults to returning hex codes but can also return a table or plot of the generated palette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

Other palettes: sc_across()
show_colors

Examples

```r
sc_within("violet", 1:3)
sc_within("violet", 1:5, "bright", return = "table")
sc_within("violet", 2:4, c("bright", "muted"), return = "plot")
```

Description

Plots the color_table values.

Usage

```r
show_colors(labels = FALSE)
```

Arguments

labels logical TRUE (default) will plot the color with color names, FALSE will plot the colors only

Value

ggplot

Examples

```r
show_colors()
```

simplecolors simplecolors: A package for accessing color names using a standardized nomenclature

Description

The simplecolors package provides two categories of functions: color names and color palettes

Color names

The sc() function is the main way to access color names. Colors can be called by including them as comma separated string values. For example: `sc("brightblue4", "mutedred2")`

Color palettes

There are several functions that are prefixed with "sc_". These generate palettes of colors and can return hex codes (default), a table, or a plot showing the colors selected.
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