Package: teamcolors (via r-universe)

June 16, 2024

Type Package

Title Color Palettes for Pro Sports Teams

Version 0.0.4.9002

Description Provides color palettes corresponding to professional and amateur, sports teams. These can be useful in creating data graphics that are themed for particular teams.

Depends R (>= 3.5)

Imports dplyr, ggplot2, tibble, tidyr

Suggests Lahman, testthat (>= 2.1.0)

License GPL

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

URL http://github.com/beanumber/teamcolors

BugReports https://github.com/beanumber/teamcolors/issues

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

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

RemoteUrl https://github.com/beanumber/teamcolors

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 340ebc8534b8f2fdb60685e89744c5727db5093e

Contents

league_pal *Color palettes for sports teams*

Description

Color palettes for sports teams

Usage

```
league_pal(lg, which = 1)

team_filter(pattern = ".")

team_vec(pattern = ".", which = 1)

team_pal(pattern, colors = c(1, 2))

scale_color_teams(which = 1, ...)

scale_fill_teams(which = 1, ...)

show_team_col(...)

show_ncaa_col(...)
```

Arguments

lg	character vector for the league identifier
which	Which set of colors do you want? Default is 1 for "primary"
pattern	regular expression matching team names passed to filter
colors	A numeric vector of colors to return. Possible values are 1:4
...	arguments passed to other functions

Details

Use league_pal to return a vector of colors for a spcefic league.

Use team_pal to return a palette (named vector) of multiple colors for a specific team.

Value

For *_pal() functions, a named character vector of colors

For scale_*_teams() functions, a wrapper to scale_color_manual or scale_fill_manual

See Also

teamcolors

show_col

Examples

```
league_pal("mlb", 2)
team_filter("New York")
team_vec("New York")
team_pal("Celtics")
team_pal("Lakers", 1:4)
team_pal("New York", 1:4)
if (require(Lahman) && require(dplyr) && require(ggplot2)) {
  pythag <- Teams %>%
    filter(yearID == 2016) %>%
    select(name, teamID, yearID, W, L, R, RA) %>%
    mutate(wpct = W / (W + L), exp_wpct = 1 / (1 + (RA/R)^2)) %>%
    left_join(teamcolors, by = "name")

  p <- ggplot(pythag, aes(x = wpct, y = exp_wpct, color = name, fill = name)) +
    geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, linetype = 3) +
    geom_point(shape = 21, size = 3) +
    scale_x_continuous("Winning Percentage", limits = c(0.3, 0.7)) +
    scale_y_continuous("Expected Winning Percentage", limits = c(0.3, 0.7)) +
    labs(title = "Real and Pythagorean winning % by team",
    subtitle = paste(pythag$yearID[1], "MLB Season", sep = " "),
    caption = "Source: the Lahman baseball database. Using teamcolors R pckg") +
    coord_equal()

  p +
    scale_fill_teams(name = "Team") +
    scale_color_teams(name = "Team")
}
## Not run:
show_team_col()

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
show_ncaa_col()

## End(Not run)
```

`show_sport_col` *Displays palettes for all teams for a specified sport*

Description

Displays palettes for all teams for a specified sport

Usage

```
show_sport_col(sport, ...)
```

Arguments

`sport`	character vector (basketball, soccer, football, hockey)
`...`	arguments passed to other functions

See Also

`show_col`

Examples

```
show_sport_col(sport = "soccer")
```

`teamcolors` *Color palettes for professional sports teams*

Description

Color palettes for professional sports teams

Usage

```
teamcolors
```

Format

A data frame with one row for each professional team and five variables:

name the name of the team as they are presented in the teamcolors dataset

league the league in which the team plays

primary the team's primary color

secondary the team's secondary color

tertiary the team's tertiary color

quaternary the team's quaternary color

division the team's division

location the team's location, not standardized

mascot the team's mascot

sportslogos_name the name of the team as they are presented on the sportslogos website

logo URL to the team's logo, hosted by `http://www.sportslogos.net`

Details

The colors given are HTML hexidecimal values. See `colors` for more information.

Source

http://jim-nielsen.com/teamcolors/, http://www.sportslogos.net, https://teamcolorcodes.com/

Examples

```
data(teamcolors)

if (require(Lahman) & require(dplyr)) {
  pythag <- Teams %>%
    filter(yearID == 2014) %>%
    select(name, W, L, R, RA) %>%
    mutate(wpct = W / (W+L), exp_wpct = 1 / (1 + (RA/R)^2)) %>%
    # St. Louis Cardinals do not match
    left_join(teamcolors, by = "name")
  with(pythag, plot(exp_wpct, wpct, bg = primary, col = secondary, pch = 21, cex = 3))


# Using ggplot2
if (require(ggplot2)) {
  ggplot(pythag, aes(x = wpct, y = exp_wpct, color = name, fill = name)) +
    geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, linetype = 3) +
    geom_point(shape = 21, size = 3) +
    scale_fill_manual(values = pythag$primary, guide = FALSE) +
    scale_color_manual(values = pythag$secondary, guide = FALSE) +
    geom_text(aes(label = substr(name, 1, 3))) +
    scale_x_continuous("Winning Percentage", limits = c(0.3, 0.7)) +
    scale_y_continuous("Expected Winning Percentage", limits = c(0.3, 0.7)) +
    coord_equal()
  }
}
```

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