

# Package ‘teamcolors’

October 14, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** Color Palettes for Pro Sports Teams

**Version** 0.0.4

**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** 7.0.2

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Benjamin S. Baumer [aut, cre],  
Gregory J. Matthews [aut],  
Luke Benz [ctb],  
Arielle Dror [ctb],  
Clara Rosenberg [ctb],  
Paige Patrick [ctb]

**Maintainer** Benjamin S. Baumer <ben.baumer@gmail.com>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2020-01-22 22:10:03 UTC

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league_pal	<i>Color palettes for sports teams</i>
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**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 <a href="#">filter</a>
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 specific 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 pkg") +
    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*


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**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")
```

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teamcolors

*Color palettes for professional sports teams*

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**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 hexadecimal 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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