Package 'nflplotR'

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Title NFL Logo Plots in 'ggplot2' and 'gt'

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Description A set of functions to visualize National Football League analysis in 'ggplot2' plots and 'gt' tables.

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BugReports https://github.com/nflverse/nflplotR/issues

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`.nflplotR_clear_cache` *Clear nflplotR Cache*

Description

This function clears the memoised cache of all functions memoised by `nflplotR`.

Usage

```
.nflplotR_clear_cache()
```

Value

Invisibly `NULL`

Examples

```
.nflplotR_clear_cache()
```

element *Theme Elements for Image Grobs*

Description

In conjunction with the ggplot2::theme system, the following `element_` functions enable images in non-data components of the plot, e.g. axis text.

- `element_nfl_logo()`: draws NFL team logos instead of their abbreviations.
- `element_nfl_wordmark()`: draws NFL team wordmarks instead of their abbreviations.
- `element_nfl_headshot()`: draws NFL player headshots instead of their GSIS IDs.
- `ggpath::element_path()`: draws images from valid image URLs instead of the URL.

Usage

```
element_nfl_logo(
  alpha = 1L,
  colour = NA_character_,
  hjust = 0.5,
  vjust = 0.5,
  color = NULL,
  angle = 0,
  size = grid::unit(0.5, "cm")
)

element_nfl_wordmark(
  alpha = 1L,
  colour = NA_character_,
  hjust = 0.5,
  vjust = 0.5,
  color = NULL,
  angle = 0,
  size = grid::unit(0.5, "cm")
)

element_nfl_headshot(
  alpha = 1L,
  colour = NA_character_,
  hjust = 0.5,
  vjust = 0.5,
  color = NULL,
  angle = 0,
  size = grid::unit(0.5, "cm")
)
```

Arguments

alpha	The alpha channel, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1. 1L skips alpha channel modification for more speed.
colour, color	The image will be colorized with this color. Defaults to NA_character_ which means no change of color at all. Use the special character "b/w" to set it to black and white. For more information on valid color names in ggplot2 see https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/articles/ggplot2-specs.html?q=colour#colour-and-fill.
hjust	A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification. If specified, overrides the just setting.
vjust	A numeric vector specifying vertical justification. If specified, overrides the just setting.
angle	The angle of the element as a numerical value between 0° and 360°.
size	The output grob size as a grid::unit. If given a numeric, cm will be applied as unit.

Details

The elements translate NFL team abbreviations or NFL player GSIS IDs into logo images or player headshots, respectively.

Value

An S7 object of class element.

See Also

geom_nfl_logos(), geom_nfl_headshots(), geom_nfl_wordmarks(), and geom_from_path() for more information on valid team abbreviations, player IDs, and other parameters.

The examples on https://nflplotr.nflverse.com/articles/nflplotR.html

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)

team_abbr <- valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
team_abbr <- team_abbr[!team_abbr %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]

df <- data.frame(
  random_value = runif(length(team_abbr), 0, 1),
  teams = team_abbr
)

# use logos for x-axis
ggplot(df, aes(x = teams, y = random_value)) +
  geom_col(aes(color = teams, fill = teams), width = 0.5) +
  scale_color_nfl(type = "secondary") +
```

```
  scale_fill_nfl(alpha = 0.4) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x.bottom = element_nfl_logo())

# use logos for y-axis
ggplot(df, aes(y = teams, x = random_value)) +
  geom_col(aes(color = teams, fill = teams), width = 0.5) +
  scale_color_nfl(type = "secondary") +
  scale_fill_nfl(alpha = 0.4) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.y.left = element_nfl_logo())

################################################################################
# Headshot Examples
################################################################################
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)

# Silence an nflreadr message that is irrelevant here
old <- options(nflreadr.cache_warning = FALSE)

dfh <- data.frame(
  random_value = runif(9, 0, 1),
  player_gsis = c("00-0033873",
                  "00-0026498",
                  "00-0035228",
                  "00-0031237",
                  "00-0036355",
                  "00-0019596",
                  "00-0033077",
                  "00-0012345",
                  "00-0031280")
)

# use headshots for x-axis
ggplot(dfh, aes(x = player_gsis, y = random_value)) +
  geom_col(width = 0.5) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x.bottom = element_nfl_headshot(size = 1))

# use headshots for y-axis
ggplot(dfh, aes(y = player_gsis, x = random_value)) +
  geom_col(width = 0.5) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.y.left = element_nfl_headshot(size = 1))

# Restore old options
options(old)

################################################################################
# Wordmarks and other Images
################################################################################
```

```
library(ggplot2)

dt <- data.table::as.data.table(mtcars)[,
  `:=`(
    team = sample(c("LAC", "BUF", "DAL", "ARI"), nrow(mtcars), TRUE),
    player = sample(
      c("00-0033873", "00-0035228", "00-0036355", "00-0019596"),
      nrow(mtcars),
      TRUE
    )
  )
]

ggplot(dt, aes(x = mpg, y = disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(vars(team)) +
  labs(
    title = tools::toTitleCase("These are random teams and data"),
    subtitle = "I just want to show how the nflplotR theme elements work",
    caption = "https://github.com/nflverse/nflseedR/raw/master/man/figures/caption.png"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title.position = "plot",
    plot.title = element_text(face = "bold"),
    axis.title = element_blank(),
    # make wordmarks of team abbreviations
    strip.text = element_nfl_wordmark(size = 1),
    # load image from url in caption
    plot.caption = element_path(hjust = 1, size = 0.4)
  )
```

`geom_from_path` *ggplot2 Layer for Visualizing Images from URLs or Local Paths*

Description

This geom is used to plot images instead of points in a ggplot. It requires x, y aesthetics as well as a path. It has been outsourced to ggpath and is re-exported in nflplotR for compatibility reasons.

Usage

```
geom_from_path(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	Arguments passed on to `ggpath::geom_from_path`

`mapping` Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes()`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.

`data` The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot()`.
A `data.frame`, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See `fortify()` for which variables will be created.
A `function` will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a `data.frame`, and will be used as the layer data. A `function` can be created from a `formula` (e.g. `~ head(.x, 10)`).

`stat` The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a `geom_*()` function to construct a layer, the `stat` argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The `stat` argument accepts the following:

- A `Stat` ggproto subclass, for example `StatCount`.
- A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the `stat_` prefix. For example, to use `stat_count()`, give the stat as `"count"`.
- For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation.

`position` A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The `position` argument accepts the following:

- The result of calling a position function, such as `position_jitter()`. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position.
- A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the `position_` prefix. For example, to use `position_jitter()`, give the position as `"jitter"`.
- For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.

`na.rm` If `FALSE`, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If `TRUE`, missing values are silently removed.

`show.legend` logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? `NA`, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. `FALSE` never includes, and `TRUE` always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use `TRUE`. If `NA`, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.

`inherit.aes` If `FALSE`, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `annotation_borders()`.

Details

This function has been outsourced to the ggpath package. See `ggpath::geom_from_path` for details.

Value

A ggplot2 layer (`ggplot2::layer()`) that can be added to a plot created with `ggplot2::ggplot()`.

Aesthetics

`geom_from_path()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics have no default value):

`x` The x-coordinate. Required.

`y` The y-coordinate. Required.

`path` a file path, url, raster object or bitmap array. See `magick::image_read()` for further information. Required.

`alpha = NULL` The alpha channel, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`colour = NULL` The image will be colorized with this colour. Use the special character `"b/w"` to set it to black and white. For more information on valid colour names in ggplot2 see https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/articles/ggplot2-specs.html?q=colour#colour-and-fill

`angle = 0` The angle of the image as a numerical value between 0° and 360°.

`hjust = 0.5` The horizontal adjustment relative to the given x coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`vjust = 0.5` The vertical adjustment relative to the given y coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`width = 1.0` The desired width of the image in `npc` (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is `width = 0.1` (see below examples).

`height = 1.0` The desired height of the image in `npc` (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is `height = 0.1` (see below examples).

Examples

```
# example code


library(ggplot2)
library(nflplotR)

# create x-y-coordinates of a pentagon and add nflverse logo urls
df <- data.frame(
  a = c(sin(2 * pi * (0:4) / 5), 0),
  b = c(cos(2 * pi * (0:4) / 5), 0),
  url = c(
    "https://github.com/nflverse/nflfastR/raw/master/man/figures/logo.png",
    "https://github.com/nflverse/nflseedR/raw/master/man/figures/logo.png",
```

```
    "https://github.com/nflverse/nfl4th/raw/master/man/figures/logo.png",
    "https://github.com/nflverse/nflreadr/raw/main/data-raw/logo.svg",
    "https://github.com/nflverse/nflplotR/raw/main/man/figures/logo.png",
    "https://github.com/nflverse/nflverse/raw/main/man/figures/logo.png"
  )
)

# plot images directly from url
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_from_path(aes(path = url), width = 0.15) +
  coord_cartesian(xlim = c(-2, 2), ylim = c(-1.3, 1.5)) +
  theme_void()

# plot images directly from url and apply transparency
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_from_path(aes(path = url), width = 0.15, alpha = 0.5) +
  coord_cartesian(xlim = c(-2, 2), ylim = c(-1.3, 1.5)) +
  theme_void()

# It is also possible and recommended to use the underlying Geom inside a
# ggplot2 annotation
ggplot() +
  annotate(
    ggpath::GeomFromPath,
    x = 0,
    y = 0,
    path = "https://github.com/nflverse/nflplotR/raw/main/man/figures/logo.png",
    width = 0.4
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

`geom_lines` *ggplot2 Layer for Horizontal and Vertical Reference Lines*

Description

These geoms can be used to draw horizontal or vertical reference lines in a ggplot. They use the data in the aesthetics `x0` and `y0` to compute their `median` or `mean` and draw them as a line.

Usage

```
geom_median_lines(...)

geom_mean_lines(...)
```

Arguments

...	Arguments passed on to ggpath::geom_mean_lines, ggpath::geom_median_lines
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes().
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot(). A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x, 10)).
na.rm	If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use TRUE. If NA, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behavior from the default plot specification.

Details

These functions have been outsourced to the ggpath package. See ggpath::geom_median_lines and ggpath::geom_mean_lines for details.

Value

A ggplot2 layer (ggplot2::layer()) that can be added to a plot created with ggplot2::ggplot().

Aesthetics

geom_median_lines() and geom_mean_lines() understand the following aesthetics (at least one of the x0 or y0 aesthetics is required):

x0 The variable for which to compute the median/mean that is drawn as vertical line.

y0 The variable for which to compute the median/mean that is drawn as horizontal line.

alpha = NA The alpha channel, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1.

color = "red" The color of the drawn lines.

linetype = 2 The linetype of the drawn lines.

linewidth = 0.5 The width of the drawn lines.

See Also

The underlying ggplot2 geoms ggplot2::geom_hline and ggplot2::geom_vline

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# inherit top level aesthetics
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, y0 = mpg, x0 = disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_median_lines() +
  geom_mean_lines(color = "blue") +
  theme_minimal()

# draw horizontal line only
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, y0 = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_median_lines() +
  geom_mean_lines(color = "blue") +
  theme_minimal()

# draw vertical line only
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, x0 = disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_median_lines() +
  geom_mean_lines(color = "blue") +
  theme_minimal()

# choose your own value
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_median_lines(x0 = 400, y0 = 15) +
  geom_mean_lines(x0 = 150, y0 = 30, color = "blue") +
  theme_minimal()
```

---

geom_nfl_headshots *ggplot2 Layer for Visualizing NFL Player Headshots*

Description

This geom is used to plot NFL player headshots instead of points in a ggplot. It requires x, y aesthetics as well as a valid NFL player gsis id.

Usage

```
geom_nfl_headshots(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
```

```
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes(). If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot(). A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x, 10)).
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a geom_*() function to construct a layer, the stat argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The stat argument accepts the following: • A Stat ggproto subclass, for example StatCount. • A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the stat_ prefix. For example, to use stat_count(), give the stat as "count". • For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation.
position	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The position argument accepts the following: • The result of calling a position function, such as position_jitter(). This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the position_ prefix. For example, to use position_jitter(), give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
...	Other arguments passed on to ggplot2::layer(). These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value. See the below section "Aesthetics" for a full list of possible arguments.
na.rm	If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To

include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use TRUE. If NA, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.

inherit.aes If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. annotation_borders().

Value

A ggplot2 layer (ggplot2::layer()) that can be added to a plot created with ggplot2::ggplot().

Aesthetics

geom_nfl_headshots() understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics have no default value):

x The x-coordinate. Required.

y The y-coordinate. Required.

player_gsis The players' NFL gsis id. Required.

alpha = NULL The alpha channel, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1.

colour = NULL The image will be colorized with this colour. Use the special character "b/w" to set it to black and white. For more information on valid colour names in ggplot2 see https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/articles/ggplot2-specs.html?q=colour#colour-and-fill

angle = 0 The angle of the image as a numerical value between 0° and 360°.

hjust = 0.5 The horizontal adjustment relative to the given x coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

vjust = 0.5 The vertical adjustment relative to the given y coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

width = 1.0 The desired width of the image in npc (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is width = 0.075 (see below examples).

height = 1.0 The desired height of the image in npc (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is height = 0.1 (see below examples).

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)
# Silence an nflreadr message that is irrelevant here
old <- options(nflreadr.cache_warning = FALSE)

df <- data.frame(
  a = rep(1:3, 3),
  b = sort(rep(1:3, 3), decreasing = TRUE),
  player_gsis = c("00-0033873",
                  "00-0026498",
                  "00-0035228",
```

```
                  "00-0031237",
                  "00-0036355",
                  "00-0019596",
                  "00-0033077",
                  "00-0012345",
                  "00-0031280"),
  player_name = c("P.Mahomes",
                  "M.Stafford",
                  "K.Murray",
                  "T.Bridgewater",
                  "J.Herbert",
                  "T.Brady",
                  "D.Prescott",
                  "Non.Match",
                  "D.Carr")
)

# set a custom fill colour for one player
df$colour <- ifelse(df$a == 2 & df$b == 2, NA, "b/w")

# scatterplot of the headshots
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_headshots(aes(player_gsis = player_gsis), height = 0.2) +
  geom_label(aes(label = player_name), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
  coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0.75, 3.25), ylim = c(0.7, 3.25)) +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha as constant
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_headshots(aes(player_gsis = player_gsis), height = 0.2, alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_label(aes(label = player_name), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
  coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0.75, 3.25), ylim = c(0.7, 3.25)) +
  theme_void()

# apply colour as an aesthetic
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_headshots(aes(player_gsis = player_gsis, colour = colour), height = 0.2) +
  geom_label(aes(label = player_name), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
  coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0.75, 3.25), ylim = c(0.7, 3.25)) +
  scale_colour_identity() +
  theme_void()

# Restore old options
options(old)
```

`geom_nfl_logos` *ggplot2 Layer for Visualizing NFL Team Logos*

Description

This geom is used to plot NFL team and conference logos instead of points in a ggplot. It requires x, y aesthetics as well as a valid NFL team abbreviation. The latter can be checked with `valid_team_names()`.

Usage

```
geom_nfl_logos(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes()`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.
`data`	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot()`. A `data.frame`, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See `fortify()` for which variables will be created. A `function` will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a `data.frame`, and will be used as the layer data. A `function` can be created from a `formula` (e.g. `~ head(.x, 10)`).
`stat`	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a `geom_*()` function to construct a layer, the `stat` argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The `stat` argument accepts the following: • A `Stat` ggproto subclass, for example `StatCount`. • A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the `stat_` prefix. For example, to use `stat_count()`, give the stat as `"count"`. • For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation.
`position`	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The `position` argument accepts the following: • The result of calling a position function, such as `position_jitter()`. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position.

- A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the `position_` prefix. For example, to use `position_jitter()`, give the position as `"jitter"`.
- For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.

`...` Other arguments passed on to `ggplot2::layer()`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value. See the below section "Aesthetics" for a full list of possible arguments.

`na.rm` If `FALSE`, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If `TRUE`, missing values are silently removed.

`show.legend` logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? `NA`, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. `FALSE` never includes, and `TRUE` always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use `TRUE`. If `NA`, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.

`inherit.aes` If `FALSE`, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `annotation_borders()`.

Value

A ggplot2 layer (`ggplot2::layer()`) that can be added to a plot created with `ggplot2::ggplot()`.

Aesthetics

`geom_nfl_logos()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics have no default value):

`x` The x-coordinate. Required.

`y` The y-coordinate. Required.

`team_abbr` The team abbreviation. Should be one of `valid_team_names()`. The function tries to clean team names internally by calling `nflreadr::clean_team_abbrs()`. Note: `"NFL"`, `"AFC"`, `"NFC"` are valid abbreviations! Required.

`alpha = NULL` The alpha channel, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`colour = NULL` The image will be colorized with this colour. Use the special character `"b/w"` to set it to black and white. For more information on valid colour names in ggplot2 see https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/articles/ggplot2-specs.html?q=colour#colour-and-fill

`angle = 0` The angle of the image as a numerical value between 0° and 360°.

`hjust = 0.5` The horizontal adjustment relative to the given x coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`vjust = 0.5` The vertical adjustment relative to the given y coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`width = 1.0` The desired width of the image in `npc` (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is `width = 0.075` (see below examples).

`height = 1.0` The desired height of the image in `npc` (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is `height = 0.1` (see below examples).

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)

team_abbr <- valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
team_abbr <- team_abbr[!team_abbr %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]

df <- data.frame(
  a = rep(1:8, 4),
  b = sort(rep(1:4, 8), decreasing = TRUE),
  teams = team_abbr
)

# keep alpha == 1 for all teams including an "A"
matches <- grepl("A", team_abbr)
df$alpha <- ifelse(matches, 1, 0.2)
# also set a custom fill colour for the non "A" teams
df$colour <- ifelse(matches, NA, "gray")

# scatterplot of all logos
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_logos(aes(team_abbr = teams), width = 0.075) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
  expand_limits(y = c(0.9, 4.1)) +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha via an aesthetic from inside the dataset `df`
# please note that you have to add scale_alpha_identity() to use the alpha
# values in your dataset!
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_logos(aes(team_abbr = teams, alpha = alpha), width = 0.075) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
  expand_limits(y = c(0.9, 4.1)) +
  scale_alpha_identity() +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha and colour via an aesthetic from inside the dataset `df`
# please note that you have to add scale_alpha_identity() as well as
# scale_color_identity() to use the alpha and colour values in your dataset!
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_logos(aes(team_abbr = teams, alpha = alpha, colour = colour), width = 0.075) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
  expand_limits(y = c(0.9, 4.1)) +
  scale_alpha_identity() +
  scale_color_identity() +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha as constant for all logos
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_logos(aes(team_abbr = teams), width = 0.075, alpha = 0.6) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.35, alpha = 0.5) +
```

```
  expand_limits(y = c(0.9, 4.1)) +
  theme_void()

# it's also possible to plot NFL and conference logos
dat <- data.frame(a = c(1.5, 1:2), b = c(1, 0, 0), teams = c("NFL", "AFC", "NFC"))
ggplot(dat, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_logos(aes(team_abbr = teams), width = 0.25) +
  coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0.5,2.5), ylim = c(-0.75, 1.75)) +
  theme_void()
```

`geom_nfl_wordmarks` *ggplot2 Layer for Visualizing NFL Team Wordmarks*

Description

This geom is used to plot NFL team wordmarks instead of points in a ggplot. It requires x, y aesthetics as well as a valid NFL team abbreviation. The latter can be checked with `valid_team_names()`.

Usage

```
geom_nfl_wordmarks(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes()`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.
`data`	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot()`. A `data.frame`, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See `fortify()` for which variables will be created. A `function` will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a `data.frame`, and will be used as the layer data. A `function` can be created from a `formula` (e.g. `~ head(.x, 10)`).

`stat` The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a `geom_*()` function to construct a layer, the `stat` argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The `stat` argument accepts the following:

- A `Stat` ggproto subclass, for example `StatCount`.
- A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the `stat_` prefix. For example, to use `stat_count()`, give the stat as `"count"`.
- For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation.

`position` A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The `position` argument accepts the following:

- The result of calling a position function, such as `position_jitter()`. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position.
- A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the `position_` prefix. For example, to use `position_jitter()`, give the position as `"jitter"`.
- For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.

`...` Other arguments passed on to `ggplot2::layer()`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value. See the below section "Aesthetics" for a full list of possible arguments.

`na.rm` If `FALSE`, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If `TRUE`, missing values are silently removed.

`show.legend` logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? `NA`, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. `FALSE` never includes, and `TRUE` always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use `TRUE`. If `NA`, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.

`inherit.aes` If `FALSE`, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `annotation_borders()`.

Value

A ggplot2 layer (`ggplot2::layer()`) that can be added to a plot created with `ggplot2::ggplot()`.

Aesthetics

`geom_nfl_logos()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics have no default value):

`x` The x-coordinate. Required.

`y` The y-coordinate. Required.

`team_abbr` The team abbreviation. Should be one of `valid_team_names()`. The function tries to clean team names internally by calling `nflreadr::clean_team_abbrs()`. Required.

`alpha = NULL` The alpha channel, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`colour = NULL` The image will be colorized with this colour. Use the special character `"b/w"` to set it to black and white. For more information on valid colour names in ggplot2 see https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/articles/ggplot2-specs.html?q=colour#colour-and-fill

`angle = 0` The angle of the image as a numerical value between 0° and 360°.

`hjust = 0.5` The horizontal adjustment relative to the given x coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`vjust = 0.5` The vertical adjustment relative to the given y coordinate. Must be a numerical value between 0 and 1.

`width = 1.0` The desired width of the image in npc (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is `width = 0.1` (see below examples).

`height = 1.0` The desired height of the image in npc (Normalised Parent Coordinates). The default value is set to 1.0 which is *big* but it is necessary because all used values are computed relative to the default. A typical size is `height = 0.1` (see below examples).

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)

team_abbr <- valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
team_abbr <- team_abbr[!team_abbr %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]

df <- data.frame(
  a = rep(1:8, 4),
  b = sort(rep(1:4, 8), decreasing = TRUE),
  teams = team_abbr
)

# keep alpha == 1 for all teams including an "A"
matches <- grepl("A", team_abbr)
df$alpha <- ifelse(matches, 1, 0.2)
# also set a custom fill colour for the non "A" teams
df$colour <- ifelse(matches, NA, "gray")

# scatterplot of all wordmarks
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_wordmarks(aes(team_abbr = teams), width = 0.12) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.20, alpha = 0.5) +
  scale_x_continuous(expand = expansion(add = 0.5)) +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha via an aesthetic from inside the dataset `df`
# please note that you have to add scale_alpha_identity() to use the alpha
# values in your dataset!
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_wordmarks(aes(team_abbr = teams, alpha = alpha), width = 0.12) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.20, alpha = 0.5) +
```

```
  scale_x_continuous(expand = expansion(add = 0.5)) +
  scale_alpha_identity() +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha and colour via an aesthetic from inside the dataset `df`
# please note that you have to add scale_alpha_identity() as well as
# scale_color_identity() to use the alpha and colour values in your dataset!
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
 geom_nfl_wordmarks(aes(team_abbr = teams, alpha = alpha, colour = colour), width = 0.12) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.20, alpha = 0.5) +
  scale_x_continuous(expand = expansion(add = 0.5)) +
  scale_alpha_identity() +
  scale_color_identity() +
  theme_void()

# apply alpha as constant for all logos
ggplot(df, aes(x = a, y = b)) +
  geom_nfl_wordmarks(aes(team_abbr = teams), width = 0.12, alpha = 0.6) +
  geom_label(aes(label = teams), nudge_y = -0.20, alpha = 0.5) +
  scale_x_continuous(expand = expansion(add = 0.5)) +
  theme_void()
```

---

ggpreview *Preview ggplot in Specified Dimensions*

Description

This function previews a ggplot in its actual dimensions in order to see how it will look when saved. It is also significantly faster than the default preview in RStudio for ggplots created using nflplotR.

Usage

```
ggpreview(
  plot = ggplot2::last_plot(),
  width = NA,
  height = NA,
  asp = NULL,
  dpi = 300,
  device = "png",
  units = c("in", "cm", "mm", "px"),
  scale = 1,
  limitsize = TRUE,
  bg = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

plot	Plot to save, defaults to last plot displayed.
width, height	Plot size in units expressed by the units argument. If not supplied, uses the size of the current graphics device.
asp	The aspect ratio of the plot calculated as width / height. If this is a numeric value (and not NULL) the height of the plot will be recalculated to height = width / asp.
dpi	Plot resolution. Also accepts a string input: "retina" (320), "print" (300), or "screen" (72). Only applies when converting pixel units, as is typical for raster output types.
device	Device to use. Can either be a device function (e.g. png), or one of "eps", "ps", "tex" (pictex), "pdf", "jpeg", "tiff", "png", "bmp", "svg" or "wmf" (windows only). If NULL (default), the device is guessed based on the filename extension.
units	One of the following units in which the width and height arguments are expressed: "in", "cm", "mm" or "px".
scale	Multiplicative scaling factor.
limitsize	When TRUE (the default), ggsave() will not save images larger than 50x50 inches, to prevent the common error of specifying dimensions in pixels.
bg	Background colour. If NULL, uses the plot.background fill value from the plot theme.
...	Other arguments passed on to the graphics device function, as specified by device.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)

team_abbr <- valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
team_abbr <- team_abbr[!team_abbr %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]

df <- data.frame(
  random_value = runif(length(team_abbr), 0, 1),
  teams = team_abbr
)

# use logos for x-axis
# note that the plot is assigned to the object "p"
p <- ggplot(df, aes(x = teams, y = random_value)) +
  geom_col(aes(color = teams, fill = teams), width = 0.5) +
  scale_color_nfl(type = "secondary") +
  scale_fill_nfl(alpha = 0.4) +
```

```
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_nfl_logo())

# preview p with defined width and aspect ratio (only available in RStudio)
if (rstudioapi::isAvailable()){
  ggpreview(p, width = 5, asp = 16/9)
}
```

`gt_nfl_cols_label` *Render Logos, Wordmarks, and Headshots in 'gt' Table Column Labels*

Description

Translate NFL team abbreviations into logos and wordmarks or NFL player gsis IDs to player headshots and render these images in column labels of 'gt' tables.

Usage

```
gt_nfl_cols_label(
  gt_object,
  columns = gt::everything(),
  ...,
  height = 30,
  type = c("logo", "wordmark", "headshot")
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	A table object that is created using the `gt::gt()` function.
`columns`	The columns for which the image translation should be applied. Argument has no effect if `locations` is not `NULL`.
`...`	Currently not in use
`height`	The absolute height (px) of the image in the table cell.
`type`	One of `"logo"`, `"wordmark"`, or `"headshot"` selecting whether to render a team's logo or wordmark image, or a player's headshot.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Output of below example

See Also

The article that describes how nflplotR works with the 'gt' package https://nflplotr.nflverse.com/articles/gt.html

The logo and wordmark rendering functions gt_nfl_logos() and gt_nfl_wordmarks().

The player headshot rendering function gt_nfl_headshots().

Examples

```
library(gt)
label_df <- data.frame(
  "00-0036355" = 1,
  "00-0033873" = 2,
  "LAC" = 11,
  "KC" = 12,
  check.names = FALSE
)

# create gt table and translate player IDs and team abbreviations
# into headshots, logos, and wordmarks
table <- gt::gt(label_df) |>
  nflplotR::gt_nfl_cols_label(
    columns = gt::starts_with("00"),
    type = "headshot"
  ) |>
  nflplotR::gt_nfl_cols_label("LAC", type = "wordmark") |>
  nflplotR::gt_nfl_cols_label("KC", type = "logo")
```

---

gt_nfl_headshots *Render Player Headshots in 'gt' Tables*

Description

Translate NFL player gsis IDs to player headshots and render these images in html tables with the 'gt' package.

Usage

```
gt_nfl_headshots(gt_object, columns, height = 30, locations = NULL)
```

Arguments

gt_object	A table object that is created using the gt::gt() function.
columns	The columns for which the image translation should be applied. Argument has no effect if locations is not NULL.
height	The absolute height (px) of the image in the table cell.

`locations` If `NULL` (the default), the function will render logos/wordmarks in argument `columns`. Otherwise, the cell or set of cells to be associated with the team name transformation. Only the `gt::cells_body()`, `gt::cells_stub()`, `gt::cells_column_labels()`, and `gt::cells_row_groups()` helper functions can be used here. We can enclose several of these calls within a `list()` if we wish to make the transformation happen at different locations.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Output of below example

See Also

The logo and wordmark rendering functions `gt_nfl_logos()` and `gt_nfl_wordmarks()`.

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(gt)
# Silence an nflreadr message that is irrelevant here
old <- options(nflreadr.cache_warning = FALSE)
df <- data.frame(
  player_gsis = c("00-0033873",
                  "00-0026498",
                  "00-0035228",
                  "00-0031237",
                  "00-0036355",
                  "00-0019596",
                  "00-0033077",
                  "00-0012345",
                  "00-0031280"),
  player_name = c("P.Mahomes",
                  "M.Stafford",
                  "K.Murray",
                  "T.Bridgewater",
                  "J.Herbert",
                  "T.Brady",
                  "D.Prescott",
                  "Non.Match",
                  "D.Carr")
)

# Replace player IDs with headshot images
table <- gt(df) |>
  gt_nfl_headshots("player_gsis")

# Restore old options
options(old)
```

`gt_nfl_logos` *Render Logos and Wordmarks in 'gt' Tables*

Description

Translate NFL team abbreviations into logos and wordmarks and render these images in html tables with the 'gt' package.

Usage

```
gt_nfl_logos(gt_object, columns, height = 30, locations = NULL)

gt_nfl_wordmarks(gt_object, columns, height = 30, locations = NULL)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	A table object that is created using the `gt::gt()` function.
`columns`	The columns for which the image translation should be applied. Argument has no effect if `locations` is not `NULL`.
`height`	The absolute height (px) of the image in the table cell.
`locations`	If `NULL` (the default), the function will render logos/wordmarks in argument `columns`. Otherwise, the cell or set of cells to be associated with the team name transformation. Only the `gt::cells_body()`, `gt::cells_stub()`, `gt::cells_column_labels()`, and `gt::cells_row_groups()` helper functions can be used here. We can enclose several of these calls within a `list()` if we wish to make the transformation happen at different locations.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Output of below example

See Also

The player headshot rendering function `gt_nfl_headshots()`.

The article that describes how nflplotR works with the 'gt' package https://nflplotr.nflverse.com/articles/gt.html

Examples

```
library(gt)
library(nflplotR)
teams <- valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
teams <- teams[!teams %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]
# create dataframe with all 32 team names
df <- data.frame(
  team_a = head(teams, 16),
  logo_a = head(teams, 16),
  wordmark_a = head(teams, 16),
  team_b = tail(teams, 16),
  logo_b = tail(teams, 16),
  wordmark_b = tail(teams, 16)
)
# create gt table and translate team names to logo/wordmark images
table <- df |>
  gt() |>
  gt_nfl_logos(columns = gt::starts_with("logo")) |>
  gt_nfl_wordmarks(columns = gt::starts_with("wordmark"))
```

---

gt_pct_bar *Format Columns of 'gt' Tables as Percentage Bars*

Description

Add context to your data by adding a percentile bar to the actual values. The percentile bar is colored with a color scale based on a user supplied color palette and the relative width of the bars will be rendered as tooltip.

Usage

```
gt_pct_bar(
  gt_tbl,
  col_value,
  col_pct,
  ...,
  rows = gt::everything(),
  hide_col_pct = FALSE,
  value_position = c("inline", "above"),
  value_scale = 1L,
  value_padding_left = "0px",
  value_padding_right = "0px",
  value_colors = c("black", "white"),
  value_style.props = list(),
  fill_palette = "hulk",
  fill_palette.reverse = FALSE,
```

```
  fill_na.color = "#808080",
  fill_pct.domain = 0:100,
  fill_border.color = "transparent",
  fill_border.radius = "10px",
  fill_height = "100%",
  fill_style.props = list(),
  background_border.color = "thin solid black",
  background_border.radius = "12px",
  background_fill.color = "#b1b1b1",
  background_fill.width = "100%",
  background_fill.height = "100%",
  background_style.props = list()
)
```

Arguments

gt_tbl	A table object that is created using the gt::gt() function.
col_value	Column name of the value to be printed.
col_pct	Column name of percentage values controlling the fill width. If this is not in a 0 - 100 range, use value_scale to scale it up.
...	These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.
rows	*Rows to target* <row-targeting expression> // *default:* everything() In conjunction with columns, we can specify which of their rows should form a constraint for extraction. The default everything() results in all rows in columns being formatted. Alternatively, we can supply a vector of row IDs within c(), a vector of row indices, or a select helper function (e.g. starts_with(), ends_with(), contains(), matches(), num_range(), and everything()). We can also use expressions to filter down to the rows we need (e.g., [colname_1] > 100 & [colname_2]
hide_col_pct	If TRUE, the column in col_pct will be hidden in the resulting table.
value_position	One of the following: • "inline" : prints the value inside of the bars • "above" : prints the value above the bars
value_scale	A scaling factor: values from column col_pct will be multiplied by value_scale before proceeding. This is useful if the underlying data is in a 0 - 1 range, instead of the required 0 - 100 range.
value_padding_left	Left padding of the printed text.
value_padding_right	Right padding of the printed text.
value_colors	One or more colors of the printed text. If this is a vector of colors and value_position = "inline", the function will calculate color contrast ratios with colorspace::contrast_ratio and, based on this, decide which of the colors to chose to maximize readability. You can overwrite the resulting colos with value_style.props. NOTE: this uses colors from fill_palette for contrast ratio calculations and not from

background_fill.color because it is not trivial to figure out the actual background of the text (it could overlap with both).

value_style.props
: A named list of the form list(property = value) for enhanced control of the html style property. This can overwrite the default properties set with the above value_ arguments.

fill_palette
: The colors that values will be mapped to. This can also be one of "hulk", "hulk_teal", or "blue_orange" which will trigger internal color palettes. Argument passed on to scales::col_numeric.

fill_palette.reverse
: Whether the vector of colors in fill_palette should be reversed. Argument passed on to scales::col_numeric.

fill_na.color
: Fill color in case of NA values. Argument passed on to scales::col_numeric.

fill_pct.domain
: The possible values that colors in fill_palette can be mapped to.

fill_border.color
: Border color of color filled area.

fill_border.radius
: Border radius of color filled area.

fill_height
: The height of the colored fill bar. Should correspond with background_fill.height. This defaults to 100% which will make sure the bar height matches text size of the printed value (when value_position = "inline"). Please note that value_position = "inline" requires an absolute value of fill_height, (e.g. 5px), otherwise it will render as line.

fill_style.props
: A named list of the form list(property = value) for enhanced control of the html style property. This can overwrite the default properties set with the above fill_ arguments.

background_border.color
: Border color of background.

background_border.radius
: Border radius of background.

background_fill.color
: Fill color of background.

background_fill.width
: Width of background.

background_fill.height
: The height of the colored background bar. Should correspond with fill_height. This defaults to 100% which will make sure the bar height matches text size of the printed value (when value_position = "inline"). Please note that value_position = "inline" requires an absolute value of background_fill.height, (e.g. 5px), otherwise it will render as line.

background_style.props
: A named list of the form list(property = value) for enhanced control of the html style property. This can overwrite the default properties set with the above background_ arguments.

Details

The function allows extensive styling of the bars and text, either by using some of the default arguments or, if you want full control, by using the `*_style.props` lists which give you full control over all style properties. All styling parameters are interpreted as style properties of a html span tag. For more information on CSS properties, see https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/index.php.

Some notes about styling:

Since this is meant to be an extension of an already existing 'gt' table, you'll have to do some styling outside of this function, esp. the horizontal alignment and direction will be controlled by `gt::cols_align` (see example).

Make sure to play around with `fill_border.radius` and `background_border.radius`. Results will depend on final column width and percentiles. Very short percentile bars, i.e. small values in `col_pct`, might result in bars crossing the border when combined with a big border radius.

Text alignment depending on the colored bar isn't as easy as one might think. Try percent values in `value_padding_left` or `value_padding_right` to avoid overlapping of text values and the outline of the colored bars.

For more information and examples, see the article that describes how nflplotR works with the 'gt' package https://nflplotr.nflverse.com/articles/gt.html.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Output of below example

See Also

The article that describes how nflplotR works with the 'gt' package https://nflplotr.nflverse.com/articles/gt.html

Examples

```
library(data.table)

# Make a data.table of mtcars and select only disp and hp
data <- data.table::as.data.table(mtcars)[, list(disp, hp)]

# Add the percentile of hp in the distribution of hp values
data[, pct := round(stats::ecdf(hp)(hp) * 100, 1)]

# set seed to keep it reproducible
set.seed(20)

# take random sample (to avoid a big table) and add the percent bars for hp
# using the percentiles in the pct variable
table <- data[sample(.N, 10)] |>
  gt::gt() |>
  nflplotR::gt_pct_bar(
```

```
  "hp", "pct",
  hide_col_pct = FALSE,
  value_padding_left = "10px",
) |>
gt::cols_align("left", hp) |>
gt::cols_width(hp ~ gt::px(250))
```

`gt_render_image` *Render 'gt' Table to Temporary png File*

Description

Saves a gt table to a temporary png image file and uses magick to render tables in reproducible examples like `reprex::reprex()` or in package function examples (see details for further information).

Usage

```
gt_render_image(gt_tbl, ...)
```

Arguments

`gt_tbl`	An object of class `gt_tbl` usually created by `gt::gt()`
`...`	Arguments passed on to `webshot2::webshot()` and `par()`.

Details

Rendering gt tables in function examples is not trivial because of the behavior of an underlying dependency: chromote. It keeps a process running even if the chromote session is closed. Unfortunately, this causes R CMD Check errors related to open connections after example runs. The only way to avoid this is setting the environment variable `_R_CHECK_CONNECTIONS_LEFT_OPEN_` to `"false"`. How to do that depends on where and how developers check their package. A good way to prevent an example from being executed because the environment variable was not set to `"false"` can be taken from the source code of this function.

Value

Returns `NULL` invisibly.

Examples

```
tbl <- gt::gt_preview(mtcars)
gt_render_image(tbl)
```

nflverse_sitrep *Get a Situation Report on System, nflverse Package Versions and Dependencies*

Description

See `nflreadr::nflverse_sitrep` for details.

Value

Situation report of R and package/dependencies.

nfl_team_factor *Create Ordered NFL Team Name Factor*

Description

Create Ordered NFL Team Name Factor

Usage

```
nfl_team_factor(teams, ...)
```

Arguments

`teams`	A vector of NFL team abbreviations that should be included in `valid_team_names()`. The function tries to clean team names internally by calling `nflreadr::clean_team_abbrs()`.
`...`	One or more unquoted column names of `nflreadr::load_teams()` to sort by. If empty, the function will sort by division and nick name in ascending order. This is intended to be used for faceted plots where team wordmarks are used in strip texts, i.e. `element_nfl_wordmark()`. See examples for more details.

Value

Object of class `"factor"`

Examples

```
# unsorted vector including NFL team abbreviations
teams <- c("LAC", "LV", "CLE", "BAL", "DEN", "PIT", "CIN", "KC")

# defaults to sort by division and nick name in ascending order
nfl_team_factor(teams)

# can sort by every column in nflreadr::load_teams()
nfl_team_factor(teams, team_abbr)
```

```
# descending order by using base::rev()
nfl_team_factor(teams, rev(team_abbr))

######### HOW TO USE IN PRACTICE #########

library(ggplot2)
# load some sample data from the ggplot2 package
plot_data <- mpg
# add a new column by randomly sampling the above defined teams vector
plot_data$team <- sample(teams, nrow(mpg), replace = TRUE)

# Now we plot the data and facet by team abbreviation. ggplot automatically
# converts the team names to a factor and sorts it alphabetically
ggplot(plot_data, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~team, ncol = 4) +
  theme_minimal()

# We'll change the order of facets by making another team name column and
# converting it to an ordered factor. Again, this defaults to sort by division
# and nick name in ascending order.
plot_data$ordered_team <- nfl_team_factor(sample(teams, nrow(mpg), replace = TRUE))

# Let's check how the facets are ordered now.
ggplot(plot_data, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~ordered_team, ncol = 4) +
  theme_minimal()

# The facet order looks weird because the defaults is meant to be used with
# NFL team wordmarks. So let's use the actual wordmarks and look at the result.
ggplot(plot_data, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~ordered_team, ncol = 4) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(strip.text = element_nfl_wordmark())
```

`nfl_team_tiers` *Create NFL Team Tiers*

Description

This function sets up a ggplot to visualize NFL team tiers.

Usage

```
nfl_team_tiers(
```

```
  data,
  title = "NFL Team Tiers, 2021 as of Week 4",
  subtitle = "created with the #nflplotR Tiermaker",
  caption = NULL,
 tier_desc = c(`1` = "Super Bowl", `2` = "Very Good", `3` = "Medium", `4` = "Bad", `5` =
    "What are they doing?", `6` = "", `7` = ""),
  presort = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.8,
  width = 0.075,
  no_line_below_tier = NULL,
  devel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame that has to include the variables tier_no (the number of the tier starting from the top tier no. 1) and team_abbr (the team abbreviation). team_abbr should be one of valid_team_names() and the function tries to clean team names internally by calling nflreadr::clean_team_abbrs(). If data includes the variable tier_rank, these ranks will be used within each tier. Otherwise, if presort = FALSE, the function will assume that data is already sorted and if presort = TRUE, teams will be sorted alphabetically within tiers.
title	The title of the plot. If NULL, it will be omitted.
subtitle	The subtitle of the plot. If NULL, it will be omitted.
caption	The caption of the plot. If NULL, it will be omitted.
tier_desc	A named vector consisting of the tier descriptions. The names must equal the tier numbers from tier_no
presort	If FALSE (the default) the function assumes that the teams are already sorted within the tiers. Will otherwise sort alphabetically.
alpha	The alpha channel of the logos, i.e. transparency level, as a numerical value between 0 and 1.
width	The desired width of the logo in npc (Normalised Parent Coordinates).
no_line_below_tier	Vector of tier numbers. The function won't draw tier separation lines below these tiers. This is intended to be used for tiers that shall be combined (see examples).
devel	Determines if logos shall be rendered. If FALSE (the default), logos will be rendered on each run. If TRUE the team abbreviations will be plotted instead of the logos. This is much faster and helps with the plot development.

Value

A plot object created with ggplot2::ggplot().

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(data.table)
teams <- nflplotR::valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
teams <- teams[!teams %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]
teams <- sample(teams)

# Build the team tiers data
# This is completely random!
dt <- data.table::data.table(
  tier_no = sample(1:5, length(teams), replace = TRUE),
  team_abbr = teams
)[,tier_rank := sample(1:.N, .N), by = "tier_no"]

# Plot team tiers
nfl_team_tiers(dt)

# Create a combined tier which is useful for tiers with lots of teams that
# should be split up in two or more rows. This is done by setting an empty
# string for the tier 5 description and removing the tier separation line
# below tier number 4.
# This example also shows how to turn off the subtitle and add a caption
nfl_team_tiers(dt,
               subtitle = NULL,
               caption = "This is the caption",
               tier_desc = c("1" = "Super Bowl",
                             "2" = "Very Good",
                             "3" = "Medium",
                             "4" = "A Combined Tier",
                             "5" = ""),
               no_line_below_tier = 4)

# For the development of the tiers, it can be useful to turn off logo image
# rendering as this can take quite a long time. By setting `devel = TRUE`, the
# logo images are replaced by team abbreviations which is much faster
nfl_team_tiers(dt,
               tier_desc = c("1" = "Super Bowl",
                             "2" = "Very Good",
                             "3" = "",
                             "4" = "A Combined Tier",
                             "5" = ""),
               no_line_below_tier = c(2, 4),
               devel = TRUE)
```

`scale_nfl` *Scales for NFL Team Colors*

Description

These functions map NFL team names to their team colors in color and fill aesthetics

Usage

```
scale_color_nfl(
  type = c("primary", "secondary"),
  values = NULL,
  ...,
  aesthetics = "colour",
  breaks = ggplot2::waiver(),
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = NULL,
  alpha = NA
)

scale_colour_nfl(
  type = c("primary", "secondary"),
  values = NULL,
  ...,
  aesthetics = "colour",
  breaks = ggplot2::waiver(),
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = NULL,
  alpha = NA
)

scale_fill_nfl(
  type = c("primary", "secondary"),
  values = NULL,
  ...,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  breaks = ggplot2::waiver(),
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = NULL,
  alpha = NA
)
```

Arguments

type	One of "primary" or "secondary" to decide which colortype to use.
values	If NULL (the default) use the internal team color vectors. Otherwise a set of aesthetic values to map data values to. The values will be matched in order (usually alphabetical) with the limits of the scale, or with breaks if provided. If this is a named vector, then the values will be matched based on the names instead. Data values that don't match will be given na.value.
...	Arguments passed on to discrete_scale
	limits One of:

- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE includes the levels in the factor. Please note that to display every level in a legend, the layer should use show.legend = TRUE.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

minor_breaks One of:

- NULL for no minor breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (none for discrete, one minor break between each major break for continuous)
- A numeric vector of positions
- A function that given the limits returns a vector of minor breaks. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation. When the function has two arguments, it will be given the limits and major break positions.

labels One of the options below. Please note that when labels is a vector, it is highly recommended to also set the breaks argument as a vector to protect against unintended mismatches.

- NULL for no labels
- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See guides() for more information.

call The call used to construct the scale for reporting messages.

super The super class to use for the constructed scale

aesthetics Character string or vector of character strings listing the name(s) of the aesthetic(s) that this scale works with. This can be useful, for example, to apply colour settings to the colour and fill aesthetics at the same time, via aesthetics = c("colour", "fill").

breaks One of:

- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)

- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output

`na.value` The aesthetic value to use for missing (`NA`) values

`guide` A function used to create a guide or its name. If `NULL` (the default) no guide will be plotted for this scale. See `ggplot2::guides` for more information.

`alpha` Factor to modify color transparency via a call to `scales::alpha`. If `NA` (the default) no transparency will be applied. Can also be a vector of alphas. All alpha levels must be in range `[0,1]`.

Examples

```
library(nflplotR)
library(ggplot2)

team_abbr <- valid_team_names()
# remove conference logos from this example
team_abbr <- team_abbr[!team_abbr %in% c("AFC", "NFC", "NFL")]

df <- data.frame(
  random_value = runif(length(team_abbr), 0, 1),
  teams = team_abbr
)
ggplot(df, aes(x = teams, y = random_value)) +
  geom_col(aes(color = teams, fill = teams), width = 0.5) +
  scale_color_nfl(type = "secondary") +
  scale_fill_nfl(alpha = 0.4) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

`valid_team_names` *Output Valid NFL Team Abbreviations*

Description

Output Valid NFL Team Abbreviations

Usage

```
valid_team_names(exclude_duplicates = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`exclude_duplicates`
If `TRUE` (the default) the list of valid team abbreviations will exclude duplicates related to franchises that have been moved

Value

A vector of type "character".

Examples

```
# List valid team abbreviations excluding duplicates
valid_team_names()

# List valid team abbreviations excluding duplicates
valid_team_names(exclude_duplicates = FALSE)
```

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