

# Package ‘unikn’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Graphical Elements of the University of Konstanz's Corporate Design

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**Description** Define and use graphical elements of corporate design manuals in R. The 'unikn' package provides color functions (by defining dedicated colors and color palettes, and commands for changing, viewing, and using them) and styled text elements (e.g., for marking, underlining, or plotting colored titles). The pre-defined range of colors and text functions is based on the corporate design of the University of Konstanz <<https://www.uni-konstanz.de/>>, but can be adapted and extended for other institutions and purposes.

**Depends** R (>= 3.4.0)

**Imports** utils

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, roxygen2, spelling

**Collate** 'color\_def\_1.R' 'color\_def\_2.R' 'color\_util.R' 'color\_fun.R'  
'plot\_util.R' 'plot\_box.R' 'plot\_box\_calls.R' 'plot\_text.R'  
'plot\_text\_calls.R' 'start\_unikn.R'

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**BugReports** <https://github.com/hneth/unikn/issues>

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---

 Bordeaux

*uni.kn color Bordeaux.*


---

**Description**

Bordeaux provides the preferred color of `pal_bordeaux` (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as `pal_bordeaux[[4]]`.

**Usage**

Bordeaux

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

**Details**

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

**See Also**

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unkn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_bordeaux](#) for the corresponding color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Grau](#), [Karpfenblau](#), [Peach](#), [Petrol](#), [Pinky](#), [Seeblau](#), [Seegrueen](#), [Signal](#)

**Examples**

```
Bordeaux # HEX character "#8E2043" (as value)
all.equal(Bordeaux, pal_bordeaux[[4]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

Grau

*uni.kn color Grau.*

---

**Description**

Grau provides the preferred color of [pal\\_grau](#) (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as [pal\\_grau\[\[3\]\]](#).

**Usage**

Grau

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

**Details**

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

**See Also**

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unkn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_grau](#) for the corresponding color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Bordeaux](#), [Karpfenblau](#), [Peach](#), [Petrol](#), [Pinky](#), [Seeblau](#), [Seegrueen](#), [Signal](#)

**Examples**

```
Grau # HEX character "#9AA0A7" (as value)
all.equal(Grau, pal_grau[[3]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

heading

*Plot a heading (as marked text elements).*

---

**Description**

heading plots 1 or more text strings (provided as a character vector labels) as a heading to an (existing or new) plot and places a colored box behind each label to mark it (i.e., highlighting the heading).

**Usage**

```
heading(labels, x = 0, y = 0.8, y_layout = "flush", col = "black",
        col_bg = "default", cex = 2, font = 2, new_plot = "slide")
```

**Arguments**

labels	A character vector specifying the text labels to be plotted.
x	A numeric vector of x-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: x = 0.
y	A numeric vector of y-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: y = .8.
y_layout	A numeric value or vector for the vertical spacing of labels in labels. 2 special values are "even" (i.e., even distribution of labels across available y-space) and "flush" (i.e., no space between adjacent labels, or y_layout = 0). Default: y_layout = "flush".
col	The color(s) of the text label(s). Default: col_lbl = "black".
col_bg	The color(s) to highlight or fill the rectangle(s) with. Default: col_bg = "default" (to automatically select different shades of <a href="#">pal_seeblau</a> ).
cex	Numeric character expansion factor(s), multiplied by par("cex") to yield the character size(s). Default: cex = 2.

font	The font type(s) to be used. Default: font = 2 (i.e., bold).
new_plot	Boolean: Should a new plot be generated? Set to "blank" or "slide" to create a new plot, and to "none" to add to an existing plot. Default: new_plot = "slide" (i.e., create a new <a href="#">slide</a> ).

### Details

Text formatting parameters (like col, col\_bg, cex, font) are recycled to match length(labels). heading uses the base graphics system graphics::.

### See Also

[slide](#) and [xbox](#) to create simple plots (without text).

### Examples

```
heading(labels = c("This is a headline", "containing two lines."))

# Note the warning:
heading(labels = c("Headlines", "with 3 or more lines",
                  "should not be arranged", "in such a step-wise fashion."))

# Avoiding the warning:
heading(labels = c("Headlines with", "3 or more lines should",
                  "not be arranged", "in a step-wise fashion."))

# Using non-default colors:
heading(labels = c("Ene,", "mene, miste,", "es rappelt", "in der Kiste."),
        cex = 1.6, col = "white", col_bg = usecol(c(Pinky, Seegruen, Bordeaux, Karpfenblau)))

#' @family text functions
```

---

Karpfenblau

*uni.kn color Karpfenblau.*

---

### Description

Karpfenblau provides the preferred color of [pal\\_karpfenblau](#) (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as `pal_karpfenblau[[4]]`.

### Usage

```
Karpfenblau
```

### Format

An object of class character of length 1.

**Details**

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

**See Also**

[pal\\_karpfenblau](#) for the corresponding color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Bordeaux](#), [Grau](#), [Peach](#), [Petrol](#), [Pinky](#), [Seeblau](#), [Seegrueen](#), [Signal](#)

**Examples**

```
Karpfenblau # HEX character "#3E5496" (as value)
all.equal(Karpfenblau, pal_karpfenblau[[4]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

 mark

---

*Plot marked (or highlighted) text elements.*


---

**Description**

mark plots 1 or more text strings (provided as a character vector labels) to an (existing or new) plot and places a colored box behind each label to mark it (i.e., highlight or make it stand out from the background).

**Usage**

```
mark(labels, x = 0, y = 0.55, y_layout = "even", col = "black",
      col_bg = Seeblau, cex = 2, font = 2, new_plot = "none")
```

**Arguments**

labels	A character vector specifying the text labels to be plotted.
x	A numeric vector of x-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: x = 0.
y	A numeric vector of y-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: y = .55.
y_layout	A numeric value or vector for the vertical spacing of labels in labels. 2 special values are "even" (i.e., even distribution of labels across available y-space) and "flush" (i.e., no space between adjacent labels, or y_layout = 0). Default: y_layout = "even".
col	The color(s) of the text label(s). Default: col_lbl = "black".
col_bg	The color(s) to highlight or fill the rectangle(s) with. Default: col_bg = Seeblau.

<code>cex</code>	Numeric character expansion factor(s), multiplied by <code>par("cex")</code> to yield the character size(s). Default: <code>cex = 2</code> .
<code>font</code>	The font type(s) to be used. Default: <code>font = 2</code> (i.e., bold).
<code>new_plot</code>	Should a new plot be generated? Set to "blank" or "slide" to create a new plot. Default: <code>new_plot = "none"</code> (i.e., add to an existing plot).

## Details

The positions of the text elements in labels can be specified by providing their coordinates (as `x` and `y` arguments) or by providing an initial position and an `y_layout` (see below).

Text formatting parameters (like `col`, `col_bg`, `cex`, `font`) are recycled to match `length(labels)`.

`mark` uses the base graphics system `graphics::`.

## See Also

[slide](#) and [xbox](#) to create simple plots (without text).

Other text functions: [post](#), [uline](#), [url\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
# Basics:
mark(labels = "This is a test.", new_plot = "blank") # create a new blank plot
mark(labels = "More testing here...", y = .45, col_bg = pal_pinky[[2]]) # add to plot

# Example:
# (a) Mark text on an existing plot:
plot(x = 0, y = 0, type = "n", xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1), xlab = "", ylab = "")
mark(x = 0, y = .8, labels = "Mark (on an existing plot)") # uses existing plot

# (b) Mark text on a new plot:
mark(x = 0, y = .8, labels = "Mark (and create a new plot)",
     new_plot = "slide") # starts a new plot

# (c) More text and decorations:
mark(x = 0, y = c(.60, .50),
     labels = c("Highlighting text is simple", "and effective"),
     cex = 1.5, col_bg = c(pal_seeblau[[2]], pal_seeblau[[1]]))

mark(labels = c("It is also flexible", "but to be handled with care"),
     x = .4, y = .3, y_layout = "flush", cex = 1.2,
     col = c("white", "black"), col_bg = c(pal_seeblau[[5]], "gold"))
```

---

pal_bordeaux	<i>uni.kn bordeaux color palette.</i>
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---

## Description

pal\_bordeaux provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of [Bordeaux](#)).

## Usage

```
pal_bordeaux
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_peach](#) and [pal\\_pinky](#) for alternative redish uni.kn color palettes; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show and use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_bordeaux
dim(pal_bordeaux) # 1 5
pal_bordeaux[4]   # preferred (named) color "bordeaux4"
pal_bordeaux[[4]] # preferred color "bordeaux4" OR "#8E2043"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_bordeaux)
```

---

pal_grau	<i>uni.kn grau color palette.</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

pal\_grau provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of [Grau](#) or grey).

## Usage

```
pal_grau
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_grau
dim(pal_grau) # 1 5
pal_grau[3]   # preferred (named) color "grau3"
pal_grau[[3]] # preferred color "grau3" OR "#9AA0A7"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_grau)
```

---

pal_karpfenblau	<i>uni.kn karpfenblau color palette.</i>
-----------------	------------------------------------------

---

## Description

pal\_karpfenblau provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of [Karpfenblau](#) or blue carp).

## Usage

```
pal_karpfenblau
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_seeblau](#) for the default seeblau uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show and use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_karpfenblau
dim(pal_karpfenblau) # 1 5
pal_karpfenblau[4]   # preferred (named) color "karpfenblau4"
pal_karpfenblau[[4]] # preferred color "karpfenblau4" OR "#3E5496"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_karpfenblau)
```

---

pal_peach	<i>uni.kn peach color palette.</i>
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---

### Description

pal\_peach provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of Peach).

### Usage

```
pal_peach
```

### Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

### Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_pinky](#) and [pal\\_bordeaux](#) for alternative redish uni.kn color palettes; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
pal_peach
dim(pal_peach) # 1 5
pal_peach[4]   # preferred (named) color "peach4"
pal_peach[[4]] # preferred color "peach4" OR "#FEA090"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_peach)
```

---

pal\_petrol                      *uni.kn petrol color palette.*

---

## Description

pal\_petrol provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of **Petrol** or grue).

## Usage

```
pal_petrol
```

## Format

An object of class data.frame with 1 rows and 5 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details, and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_riddle\\_of\\_induction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_riddle_of_induction) for the portmanteau "grue".

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_seegrue](#) for an alternative green/grue uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegrue](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_petrol
dim(pal_petrol) # 1 5
pal_petrol[4]   # preferred (named) color "petrol4"
pal_petrol[[4]] # preferred color "petrol4" OR "#077187"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_petrol)
```

---

pal_pinky	<i>uni.kn pinky color palette.</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

---

### Description

pal\_pinky provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of Pinky or pink).

### Usage

```
pal_pinky
```

### Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

### Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_peach](#) and [pal\\_bordeaux](#) for alternative redish uni.kn color palettes; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
pal_pinky
dim(pal_pinky) # 1 5
pal_pinky[4]   # preferred (named) color "pinky4"
pal_pinky[[4]] # preferred color "pinky4" OR "#E0607E"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_pinky)
```

---

pal\_seeblau                    *uni.kn seeblau color palette.*

---

## Description

pal\_seeblau provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of [Seeblau](#)).

## Usage

```
pal_seeblau
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_karpfenblau](#) for an alternative blue uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_seeblau
dim(pal_seeblau) # 1 5

# Preferred color:
pal_seeblau[3] # preferred (named) color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_seeblau[[3]] # preferred color value "#59C7EB"

# Access by position:
pal_seeblau[3] # named color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_seeblau[[3]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Access by name:
pal_unikn["seeblau3"] # color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn[["seeblau3"]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_seeblau)
```

---

pal_seegruen	<i>uni.kn seegruen color palette.</i>
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---

## Description

pal\_seegruen provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 5 colors (shades of [Seegruen](#)).

## Usage

```
pal_seegruen
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 5 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_petrol](#) for an alternative green uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_seegruen
dim(pal_seegruen) # 1 5
pal_seegruen[4]   # preferred (named) color "seegruen4"
pal_seegruen[[4]] # preferred color "seegruen4" OR "#0A9086"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_seegruen)
```

---

pal_signal	<i>uni.kn signal (Ampel) color palette.</i>
------------	---------------------------------------------

---

### Description

pal\_signal provides an additional uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 3 colors (Ampel or traffic signal colors).

### Usage

```
pal_signal
```

### Format

An object of class data.frame with 1 rows and 3 columns.

### Details

The colors are arranged as in a traffic light ("Ampel"):

1. top: red or "bad"
2. mid: yellow or "alert"
3. bot: green or "good"

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show and use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
pal_signal
dim(pal_signal) # 1 3
pal_signal[2]   # (named) color "signal2"
pal_signal[[2]] # color "signal2" OR "#EFDC60"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_signal)
```

---

pal_unikn	<i>unikn default color palette (11 colors).</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------------------

---

## Description

pal\_unikn combines the 5 blue colors from color palette [pal\\_seeblau](#) with the 6 non-blue colors of [pal\\_unikn](#) to a palette containing 11 color values.

## Usage

```
pal_unikn
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 11 columns.

## Details

Adding `seeblau5` (i.e., `pal_seeblau[1]`) to the default color palette [pal\\_unikn](#) also puts white at the central (middle) position of a palette with 11 values:

`pal_unikn[[6]]` is white or `"#FFFFFF"`.

This is useful when creating color gradients.

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_seeblau](#) for the uni.kn seeblau color palette; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegrueen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#)

## Examples

```
pal_unikn
dim(pal_unikn)      # 1 11

# Access by position:
pal_unikn[1]        # new color "seeblau5" (as df)
pal_unikn[[1]]     # new color value "#008ECE"

# Access by name:
pal_unikn["seeblau5"] # new color "seeblau5" (as df)
pal_unikn[["seeblau5"]] # new color value "#008ECE"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn)
```

```
# Note:
pal_unikn[6] # "white" or "#FFFFFF" as central of 11 colors
```

---

```
pal_unikn_dark      uni.kn dark colors in a color palette.
```

---

### Description

pal\_unikn\_dark provides an additional uni.kn color palette that collects 2 dark colors of 4 color palettes as a data frame containing 8 colors (in 4 pairs).

### Usage

```
pal_unikn_dark
```

### Format

An object of class data.frame with 1 rows and 10 columns.

### Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

[pal\\_unikn\\_light](#) for a lighter uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#) for a pairwise uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
pal_unikn_dark
dim(pal_unikn_dark) # 1 8
pal_unikn_dark[1]   # color "karpfenblau5" by position
pal_unikn_dark[[1]] # color value by position: "#324376"
pal_unikn_dark["karpfenblau5"] # color value by name

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn_dark)
```

---

pal_unikn_light	<i>uni.kn light colors in a color palette.</i>
-----------------	------------------------------------------------

---

## Description

pal\_unikn\_light provides an additional uni.kn color palette that collects 2 light colors of 4 color palettes as a data frame containing 8 colors (in 4 pairs).

## Usage

```
pal_unikn_light
```

## Format

An object of class data.frame with 1 rows and 10 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#) for a darker uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#) for a pairwise uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegruen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_unikn_light
dim(pal_unikn_light) # 1 8

# Access by position:
pal_unikn_light[1] # color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_light[[1]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Access by name:
pal_unikn_light["seeblau3"] # color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_light[["seeblau3"]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn_light)
```

---

pal_unikn_pair	<i>uni.kn pairwise colors in a color palette.</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------------------

---

## Description

pal\_unikn\_pair provides an additional uni.kn color palette that collects 16 paired colors of 8 color palettes as a data frame containing 16 colors (in 8 pairs).

## Usage

```
pal_unikn_pair
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 16 columns.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn\\_light](#) for a lighter uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#) for a darker uni.kn color palette; [pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegrueen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_unikn_pair
dim(pal_unikn_pair) # 1 16
pal_unikn_pair[1] # color "karpfenblau4" by position
pal_unikn_pair[[1]] # color value by position: "#3E5496"
pal_unikn_pair["karpfenblau4"] # color value by name

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn_pair)
```

---

pal_unikn_ppt	<i>uni.kn secondary color palette (ppt version).</i>
---------------	------------------------------------------------------

---

## Description

pal\_unikn\_ppt provides an alternative uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 10 colors.

## Usage

```
pal_unikn_ppt
```

## Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 10 columns.

## Details

This is a secondary (ppt) variant with more muted colors.

See [pal\\_unikn](#) for the primary/default (web/sRGB) scale and <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegrueen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
pal_unikn_ppt
dim(pal_unikn_ppt) # 1 10

# Access by position:
pal_unikn_ppt[2] # 2nd named color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_ppt[[2]] # 2nd color value "#59B6DC"

# Access by name:
pal_unikn_ppt["seeblau3"] # color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_ppt[["seeblau3"]] # color value "#59B6DC"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn_ppt)
```

---

pal_unikn_pref	<i>uni.kn preferred colors in a color palette.</i>
----------------	----------------------------------------------------

---

### Description

pal\_unikn\_pref provides an additional uni.kn color palette that collects the preferred color of each palette as a data frame containing 9 (or 8 + 1) colors.

### Usage

```
pal_unikn_pref
```

### Format

An object of class data.frame with 1 rows and 9 columns.

### Details

Note that the (alert) color [Signal](#) is not a preferred color according to the official color definition.

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegrueen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_web](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
pal_unikn_pref
dim(pal_unikn_pref) # 1 9

# Access by position:
pal_unikn_pref[1] # color Seeblau (as df)
pal_unikn_pref[[1]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Access by name:
pal_unikn_pref["Seeblau"] # color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_pref[["Seeblau"]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn_pref)
```

---

pal_unikn_web	<i>uni.kn default color palette.</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

pal\_unikn\_web provides the default uni.kn color palette as a data frame containing 10 colors.

### Usage

```
pal_unikn_web
```

### Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1 rows and 10 columns.

### Details

This is the primary (web/sRGB) scale.

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#) for an alternative (ppt) version; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other color palettes: [pal\\_bordeaux](#), [pal\\_grau](#), [pal\\_karpfenblau](#), [pal\\_peach](#), [pal\\_petrol](#), [pal\\_pinky](#), [pal\\_seeblau](#), [pal\\_seegrueen](#), [pal\\_signal](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_dark](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_light](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pair](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_ppt](#), [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#), [pal\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
pal_unikn_web
dim(pal_unikn_web) # 1 10

# Access by position:
pal_unikn_web[2]    # 2nd named color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_web[[2]] # 2nd color value "#59C7EB"

# Access by name:
pal_unikn_web["seeblau3"] # color "seeblau3" (as df)
pal_unikn_web[["seeblau3"]] # color value "#59C7EB"

# Plotting palette:
seecol(pal_unikn_web)
```

---

Peach	<i>uni.kn color Peach.</i>
-------	----------------------------

---

### Description

Peach provides the preferred color of `pal_peach` (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as `pal_peach[[4]]`.

### Usage

Peach

### Format

An object of class character of length 1.

### Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

`pal_unikn` for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of `pal_seeblau`; `pal_peach` for the corresponding color palette; `pal_unikn_pref` for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; `seecol` to show and use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Bordeaux](#), [Grau](#), [Karpfenblau](#), [Petrol](#), [Pinky](#), [Seeblau](#), [Seegruen](#), [Signal](#)

### Examples

```
Peach # HEX character "#FEA090" (as value)
all.equal(Peach, pal_peach[[4]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

Petrol	<i>uni.kn color Petrol.</i>
--------	-----------------------------

---

### Description

Petrol provides the preferred color of `pal_petrol` (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as `pal_petrol[[4]]`.

### Usage

Petrol

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

**Details**

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

**See Also**

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_petrol](#) for the corresponding color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Bordeaux](#), [Grau](#), [Karpfenblau](#), [Peach](#), [Pinky](#), [Seeblau](#), [Seegruen](#), [Signal](#)

**Examples**

```
Petrol # HEX character "#077187" (as value)
all.equal(Petrol, pal_petrol[[4]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

Pinky

*uni.kn color Pinky.*

---

**Description**

Pinky provides the preferred color of [pal\\_pinky](#) (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as [pal\\_pinky](#)[[4]].

**Usage**

Pinky

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

**Details**

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

**See Also**

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_pinky](#) for the corresponding color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Bordeaux](#), [Grau](#), [Karpfenblau](#), [Peach](#), [Petrol](#), [Seeblau](#), [Seegruen](#), [Signal](#)

**Examples**

```
Pinky # HEX character "#E0607E" (as value)
all.equal(Pinky, pal_pinky[[4]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

```
post                               Post text (in an xbox).
```

---

**Description**

post plots 1 or more text strings (provided as a character vector labels) to an (existing or new) [xbox](#).

**Usage**

```
post(labels, x = 0.03, y = 0.55, y_layout = "even", col = "white",
      col_bg = Seeblau, cex = 1, font = 1, new_plot = "none")
```

**Arguments**

labels	A character vector specifying the text labels to be plotted.
x	A numeric vector of x-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: x = .03.
y	A numeric vector of y-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: y = .55.
y_layout	A numeric value or vector for the vertical spacing of labels in labels. 2 special values are "even" (i.e., even distribution of labels across available y-space) and "flush" (i.e., no space between adjacent labels, or y_layout = 0). Default: y_layout = "even".
col	The color(s) of the text label(s). Default: col_lbl = "white".
col_bg	The background color(s) of the <a href="#">xbox</a> . Default: col_bg = Seeblau.
cex	Numeric character expansion factor(s), multiplied by par("cex") to yield the character size(s). Default: cex = 1.0.
font	The font type(s) to be used. Default: font = 1 (i.e., plain text).
new_plot	Should a new plot be generated? Set to "xbox" to plot to a basic <a href="#">xbox</a> (with square dimensions, i.e., dim = c(1, 1)). Default: new_plot = "none" (i.e., assumes a pre-existing <a href="#">xbox</a> ).

**Details**

The positions of the text elements in labels can be specified by providing their coordinates (as x and y arguments) or by providing an initial position and an y\_layout (see below).

Text formatting parameters (like col, col\_bg, cex, font) are recycled to match length(labels).

post uses the base graphics system graphics::.

## See Also

[xbox](#) to create a new xbox (without text).

Other text functions: [mark](#), [uline](#), [url\\_unikn](#)

## Examples

```
post(labels = "Post this line with default settings.", new_plot = "xbox")

# Create a new xbox:
post(labels = "This is a test.", new_plot = "xbox",
      cex = 1.2, font = 2, col_bg = pal_seeblau[[5]])

# Add text to an existing xbox:
post(labels = c("More text follows here,",
               "yet another line here,",
               "and even more here."),
      y = .4, y_layout = .04,
      new_plot = "none")
```

---

Seeblau

*uni.kn color Seeblau.*

---

## Description

Seeblau provides the preferred color of [pal\\_seeblau](#) (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as [pal\\_seeblau\[\[3\]\]](#).

## Usage

```
Seeblau
```

## Format

An object of class character of length 1.

## Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

## See Also

[pal\\_unikn](#) for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of [pal\\_seeblau](#); [pal\\_seeblau](#) for the corresponding color palette; [pal\\_unikn\\_pref](#) for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; [seecol](#) to show color palettes; [usecol](#) to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: [Bordeaux](#), [Grau](#), [Karpfenblau](#), [Peach](#), [Petrol](#), [Pinky](#), [Seegrueen](#), [Signal](#)

## Examples

```
Seeblau # HEX character "#59C7EB" (as value)
all.equal(Seeblau, pal_seeblau[[3]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

 seecol

*Plot color palettes (to see their colors).*


---

## Description

seecol provides an interface to plotting (or "seeing") the colors of a palette or comparing multiple color palettes.

## Usage

```
seecol(pal = "unikn_all", n = "all", alpha = NA, hex = NULL,
       rgb = NULL, col_brd = NULL, grid = TRUE, ...)
```

## Arguments

pal	A color palette (as a vector of colors), a character string recognized as keyword by seecol or multiple palettes specified as list. Default: pal = "unikn_all". Recognized keywords are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"unikn_all": All color palettes defined in unikn</li> <li>"unikn_basic": All basic palettes.</li> <li>"pair_all": All palettes with pairwise colors.</li> <li>"pref_all": All preferred colors and their gradients.</li> <li>"grad_all":</li> </ol> seecol does also recognize reverse keywords (e.g., "all_unikn") or keywords without "unikn" (e.g., "basic").
n	Number of colors to show or use. If n is lower or higher than the length of the current color palette pal, the color palette is reduced or extrapolated (using grDevices::colorRampPalette). Default: n = "all".
alpha	A factor modifying the opacity alpha (as in <a href="#">adjustcolor</a> ); typically in [0,1]. If used, the value is shown in the plot title. Default: NA (i.e., no modification of opacity).
hex	Should HEX color values be shown? Default: hex = NULL (i.e., show HEX color values when there is sufficient space to print them).
rgb	Should RGB color values be shown? Default: rgb = NULL (i.e., show RGB color values when there is sufficient space to print them).
col_brd	Color of box borders (if shown). Default: col_brd = NULL.
grid	Show grid in the color plot? Default: grid = TRUE.
...	Other graphical parameters (passed to plot_col).

## Details

seecol has 2 main modes, based on the contents of its pal argument:

1. if pal = "unikn\_all" (or a list of multiple color palettes):  
Plot visual vectors of all current color palettes for comparing them.
2. if pal is set to a specific color palette (or a vector of multiple colors or color palettes):  
Plot the current color palette and optional details on its colors.

## See Also

[usecol](#) to use a color palette; [pal\\_unikn](#) for the default uni.kn color palette.

Other color functions: [usecol](#)

## Examples

```
# See all color palettes:
seecol() # same as seecol(pal = "all")

# See details of a color palette:
seecol(pal_unikn) # see a specific color palette

# Combining colors or color palettes:
seecol(c(rev(pal_seeblau), pal_seegrueen)) # combine color palettes
seecol(c(rev(pal_seeblau), "white", pal_pinky)) # combine color palettes and color names
seecol(c("black", "firebrick", "gold")) # combine color names

# Using n to reduce or extend color palettes:
seecol(n = 3) # viewing reduced ranges of all palettes
seecol(n = 12) # viewing extended ranges of all palettes

seecol(pal_unikn, n = 5) # reducing/selecting from pal_unikn
seecol(pal_seeblau, n = 10) # extending pal_seeblau

# Combining and extending color palettes:
seecol(c(rev(pal_seeblau), "white", pal_bordeaux), n = 17)

# Defining custom color palettes:
pal_mpg <- c("#007367", "white", "#D0D3D4")
names(pal_mpg) <- c("mpg green", "mpg white", "mpg grey")

# Viewing extended color palette:
seecol(pal_mpg, n = 9)

# Comparing color palettes:
seecol(list(pal_mpg, pal_bordeaux, pal_unikn), n = 5)

## Viewing color palettes from other packages:
# library(RColorBrewer)
# seecol(brewer.pal(name = "RdBu", n = 11)) # viewing "RdBu" palette from RColorBrewer

## Extending color palettes:
```

```
# seecol(brewer.pal(name = "RdBu", n = 11), n = 15) # extending palette to 15 colors
```

---

Seegrueen

*uni.kn color Seegrueen.*

---

### Description

Seegrueen provides the preferred color of `pal_seegrueen` (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as `pal_seegrueen[[4]]`.

### Usage

```
Seegrueen
```

### Format

An object of class character of length 1.

### Details

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

`pal_unikn` for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of `pal_seeblau`; `pal_seegrueen` for the corresponding color palette; `pal_unikn_pref` for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; `seecol` to show color palettes; `usecol` to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: `Bordeaux`, `Grau`, `Karpfenblau`, `Peach`, `Petrol`, `Pinky`, `Seeblau`, `Signal`

### Examples

```
Seegrueen # HEX character "#0A9086" (as value)
all.equal(Seegrueen, pal_seegrueen[[4]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

Signal	<i>uni.kn color Signal or alert.</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

Signal provides the alert color of `pal_signal` (as an atomic HEX character value) and is defined as `pal_signal[2]`.

### Usage

Signal

### Format

An object of class character of length 1.

### Details

The official specification of `pal_signal` does not identify a preferred color. We provide Signal as a dedicated color as it is suited for creating color gradients (see `usecol`).

See <https://www.uni-konstanz.de> for details.

### See Also

`pal_unikn` for the unikn default color palette with all 5 colors of `pal_seeblau`; `pal_signal` for the corresponding color palette; `pal_unikn_pref` for a uni.kn color palette with all preferred colors; `seecol` to show color palettes; `usecol` to use color palettes.

Other preferred colors: `Bordeaux`, `Grau`, `Karpfenblau`, `Peach`, `Petrol`, `Pinky`, `Seeblau`, `Seegrueen`

### Examples

```
Signal # HEX character "#EFDC60" (as value)
all.equal(Signal, pal_signal[[2]]) # TRUE (same HEX values)
```

---

slide	<i>Plot a slide (or frame).</i>
-------	---------------------------------

---

### Description

slide plots an empty slide (or frame) as a colored rectangle.

### Usage

```
slide(col = NA, dim = c(4/3, 1), border = grey(0.33, 1), lwd = 1.5)
```

**Arguments**

col	The color to fill the slide with (i.e., its background color). Default: col = NA (i.e., system default for transparency).
dim	The x- and y-dimensions of the slide. Default: dim = c(4/3, 1) (i.e., unit height, 4/3 wider than high).
border	The color of the slide's border. Setting border = NA hides border. Default: border = grey(.33, 1).
lwd	The line width of the slide's border. Setting lwd = 0 or lwd = NA removes border. Default: lwd = 1.5.

**See Also**

[heading](#), [line](#), or [mark](#) to add text to a slide; [xbox](#) to plot a box.

Other plot functions: [xbox](#)

**Examples**

```
slide() # default slide (or frame)
slide(lwd = NA) # borderless slide

# Dimensions:
slide(dim = c(18, 9)) # larger and 2:1 dimensions

# Formatting:
slide(col = pal_seeblau[[1]], border = pal_seeblau[[5]], lwd = 2)
```

---



*Plot underlined text elements.*


---

**Description**

uline plots 1 or more text strings (provided as a character vector labels) to an (existing or new) plot and places a colored line underneath each label (to underline it).

**Usage**

```
uline(labels, x = 0, y = 0.55, y_layout = "even", col = "black",
      col_bg = Seeblau, cex = 1.5, font = 1, new_plot = "none")
```

**Arguments**

labels	A character vector specifying the text labels to be plotted.
x	A numeric vector of x-coordinates at which the text labels in labels should be written. If the lengths of x and y differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: x = 0.

<code>y</code>	A numeric vector of y-coordinates at which the text labels in <code>labels</code> should be written. If the lengths of <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> differ, the shorter one is recycled. Default: <code>y = .55</code> .
<code>y_layout</code>	A numeric value or vector for the vertical spacing of labels in <code>labels</code> . 2 special values are "even" (i.e., even distribution of labels across available y-space) and "flush" (i.e., no space between adjacent labels, or <code>y_layout = 0</code> ). Default: <code>y_layout = "even"</code> .
<code>col</code>	The color(s) of the text label(s). Default: <code>col_lbl = "black"</code> .
<code>col_bg</code>	The color(s) of the line (under the text labels of <code>labels</code> ). Default: <code>col_bg = Seeblau</code> .
<code>cex</code>	Numeric character expansion factor(s), multiplied by <code>par("cex")</code> to yield the character size(s). Default: <code>cex = 1.5</code> .
<code>font</code>	The font type(s) to be used. Default: <code>font = 1</code> (i.e., plain text).
<code>new_plot</code>	Boolean: Should a new plot be generated? Set to "blank" or "slide" to create a new plot. Default: <code>new_plot = "none"</code> (i.e., add to an existing plot).

### Details

The positions of the text elements in `labels` can be specified by providing their coordinates (as `x` and `y` arguments) or by providing an initial position and an `y_layout` (see below).

Text formatting parameters (like `col`, `col_bg`, `cex`, `font`) are recycled to match `length(labels)`.

`uline` uses the base graphics system `graphics::`.

### See Also

[slide](#) and [xbox](#) to create simple plots (without text).

Other text functions: [mark](#), [post](#), [url\\_unikn](#)

### Examples

```
uline(labels = "This is a test.", new_plot = "blank") # create a new blank plot
uline(labels = "More testing here...", y = .33, col_bg = pal_pinky[[2]]) # add to plot

# 2 basic cases:
# (a) Underline text on an existing plot:
plot(x = 0, y = 0, type = "n", xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1), xlab = "", ylab = "")
uline(x = 0, y = .8, labels = "Underline text (on an existing plot)") # add to plot

# (b) Underline text on a new plot:
uline(x = .02, y = .80, labels = "Underline text (on a new plot)",
      new_plot = "slide") # create a new plot

# Example:
lbl_line <- c("This is neat, true, and terribly important.")
uline(labels = lbl_line, new_plot = "blank") # create a new plot
uline(labels = "(which is why we underline it).", y = .40, cex = 1.2) # add to plot
```

---

unikn.guide	<i>Opens the unikn package guides</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

---

### Description

Opens the unikn package guides

### Usage

```
unikn.guide()
```

---

url_unikn	<i>url_unikn formats an URL the uni.kn way.</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------------------

---

### Description

url\_unikn removes various patterns (e.g., "http", "https", "://", "www.") from the front of a given URL and returns the remaining character string with a figure dash prefix.

### Usage

```
url_unikn(url = "https://www.uni-konstanz.de/")
```

### Arguments

url	The url to be written (as copied from a web browser).
-----	-------------------------------------------------------

### See Also

[xbox](#) to create a new xbox (without text).

Other text functions: [mark](#), [post](#), [uline](#)

### Examples

```
url_unikn("https://www.uni-konstanz.de/")
```

---

usecol	<i>Use a color palette.</i>
--------	-----------------------------

---

### Description

usecol allows using a color palette `pal` (e.g., for plotting).

### Usage

```
usecol(pal = pal_unikn, n = "all", alpha = NA, use_names = FALSE,  
       use_col_ramp = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<code>pal</code>	A color palette (as a vector of colors or color palettes). Default: <code>pal = pal_unikn</code> .
<code>n</code>	An integer value specifying the desired number of colors from the palette. For all palettes defined within <code>unikn</code> by default it uses a pre-defined selection of colors if the desired number of colors is smaller than the available number. For all other palettes and <code>n</code> larger than <code>length(pal)</code> it extends the palette using <code>colorRampPalette</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	A factor modifying the opacity <code>alpha</code> (as in <code>adjustcolor</code> ); typically in <code>[0,1]</code> . Default: <code>NA</code> (i.e., no modification of opacity).
<code>use_names</code>	A logical value indicating whether colors should be returned as a named vector. (Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> for compatibility with <code>ggplot</code> ).
<code>use_col_ramp</code>	A logical value specifying whether the default of using pre-selected colors should be overridden and <code>colorRampPalette</code> should be used to process <code>n</code> .

### See Also

[seecol](#) to plot color palettes; [pal\\_unikn](#) for the default `uni.kn` color palette.

Other color functions: [seecol](#)

### Examples

```
usecol(pal = pal_unikn, n = "all") # default color palette  
usecol(pal = pal_unikn, n = 4)    # selecting n dedicated colors  
usecol(pal = pal_unikn, n = 20)  # extending color palette  
  
# Mixing a new color palette:  
pal_1 <- usecol(pal = c(rev(pal_seeblau), "white", pal_pinky))  
seecol(pal_1)  
  
# Mixing and extending a color palette:  
pal_2 <- usecol(pal = c(rev(pal_seegrue), "white", pal_bordeaux), n = 20)  
seecol(pal_2)  
  
# Defining and using a custom color palette:
```

```
pal_princeton_1 <- c("#E77500", "white", "black")
names(pal_princeton_1) <- c("orange_w", "white", "black")

pal_3 <- usecol(pal_princeton_1, n = 7)
seecol(pal_3)
```

---

xbox	<i>Plot a box (with x).</i>
------	-----------------------------

---

### Description

xbox plots a box with a cross (x) in its top-right corner.

### Usage

```
xbox(col = Seeblau, dim = c(1, 1))
```

### Arguments

col	The color to fill the box with (i.e., its background color). Default: col = unlist(seeblau).
dim	The x- and y-dimensions of the box. Default: dim = c(1, 1) (i.e., a unit square).

### Details

The cross (x) appears rectangular when viewing the plot at the correct aspect ratio (as defined by dim).

### See Also

[post](#) to add text to an xbox; [slide](#) to plot a new slide (or frame).

Other plot functions: [slide](#)

### Examples

```
xbox() # default box

# Options:
xbox(col = Bordeaux)
xbox(dim = c(2, 1)) # 2:1 dimension (wider than high)
```

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