Package: gtExtras (via r-universe)

November 18, 2026

Type Package

Title Extending 'gt' for Beautiful HTML Tables

Version 0.6.2

Description Provides additional functions for creating beautiful tables with 'gt'. The functions are generally wrappers around boilerplate or adding opinionated niche capabilities and helpers functions.

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URL https://github.com/jthomasmock/gtExtras, https://jthomasmock.github.io/gtExtras/

BugReports https://github.com/jthomasmock/gtExtras/issues

Depends R (>= 3.6.0), gt (>= 1.0.0)

Imports commonmark, dplyr (>= 1.0.9), fontawesome (>= 0.4.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.4.0), glue (>= 1.6.1), htmltools (>= 0.5.3), paletteer (>= 1.4.0), rlang (>= 1.0.4), scales (>= 1.2.0), knitr (>= 1.35), cli (>= 3.6.0)

Suggests base64enc (>= 0.1-3), bitops (>= 1.0.6), covr, fs (>= 1.5.2), hms, magrittr (>= 1.5), rvest (>= 1.0.3), sass (>= 0.1.1), stringr (>= 1.3.1), svglite (>= 2.1.0), testthat (>= 3.0.0), tibble (>= 3.0.0), tidyr (>= 1.0.0), tidyselect (>= 1.0.0), webshot2 (>= 0.1.0), xml2 (>= 1.3.3), lifecycle (>= 1.0.0)

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/testthat/parallel true

Config/pak/sysreqs cmake make libuv1-dev libxml2-dev libnode-dev

Repository https://ar-puuk.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2026-01-16 16:42:19 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/jthomasmock/gtExtras

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 00150a480096e80e75c6fbc16590b11b59b93bce

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`add_badge_color` *Add badge color*

Description

Add badge color

Usage

```
add_badge_color(add_color, add_label, alpha_lvl)
```

Arguments

`add_color`	A color to add to the badge
`add_label`	The label to add to the badge
`alpha_lvl`	The alpha level

Value

HTML character

add_pcttile_plot *Create a dot plot from 0 to 100*

Description

Create a dot plot from 0 to 100

Usage

```
add_pcttile_plot(data, palette, add_label, width)
```

Arguments

data	The single value that will be used to plot the point.
palette	A length 3 palette, used to highlight high/med/low
add_label	A logical indicating whether to add the label or note. This will only be added if it is the first or last row.
width	A numeric indicating the

Value

gt table

add_point_plot *Create a dot plot from any range - add_point_plot*

Description

Create a dot plot from any range - add_point_plot

Usage

```
add_point_plot(data, palette, add_label, width, vals_range, accuracy)
```

Arguments

data	The single value that will be used to plot the point.
palette	A length 3 palette, used to highlight high/med/low
add_label	A logical indicating whether to add the label or note. This will only be added if it is the first or last row.
width	A numeric indicating the
vals_range	vector of length two indicating range
accuracy	A number to round to. Use (e.g.) `0.01` to show 2 decimal places of precision. If `NULL`, the default, uses a heuristic that should ensure breaks have the minimum number of digits needed to show the difference between adjacent values. Applied to rescaled data.

Value

gt table

`add_text_img` *Add text and an image to the left or right of it*

Description

The `add_text_img` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds some user specified text and an image url to a specific cell. This is a wrapper raw HTML strings and `gt::web_image()`. Intended to be used inside the header of a table via `gt::tab_header()`.

Usage

```
add_text_img(text, url, height = 30, left = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`text`	A text string to be added to the cell.
`url`	*An image URL* `scalar<character>` // **required** A url that resolves to an image file.
`height`	*Height of image* `scalar<numeric|integer>` // *default:* `30` The absolute height of the image in the table cell (in `"px"` units). By default, this is set to `"30px"`.
`left`	A logical TRUE/FALSE indicating if text should be on the left (TRUE) or right (FALSE)

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Function ID

2-5

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

```
library(gt)
title_car <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt::tab_header(
    title = add_text_img(
      "A table about cars made with",
      url = "https://www.r-project.org/logo/Rlogo.png"
    )
  )
```

---

create_sum_table *Create a summary table from a dataframe*

Description

Create a summary table from a dataframe

Usage

```
create_sum_table(df)
```

Arguments

df	a dataframe or tibble

Value

A summary dataframe as a tibble

Examples

```
## Not run:
create_sum_table(iris)
#>   # A tibble: 5 × 7
#>   type    name         value       n_missing  Mean Median     SD
#>   <chr>   <chr>        <list>          <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>
#> 1 numeric Sepal.Length <dbl [150]>         0  5.84   5.8   0.828
#> 2 numeric Sepal.Width  <dbl [150]>         0  3.06   3     0.436
```

```
#> 3 numeric Petal.Length <dbl [150]>         0  3.76   4.35  1.77
#> 4 numeric Petal.Width  <dbl [150]>         0  1.20   1.3   0.762
#> 5 factor  Species      <fct [150]>         0  NA     NA    NA

## End(Not run)
```

`fa_icon_repeat` *Repeat* {fontawesome} *icons and convert to HTML*

Description

The `fa_icon_repeat` function takes an fontawesome icon and repeats it `n` times.

Usage

```
fa_icon_repeat(
  name = "star",
  repeats = 1,
  fill = NULL,
  fill_opacity = NULL,
  stroke = NULL,
  stroke_width = NULL,
  stroke_opacity = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  margin_left = NULL,
  margin_right = NULL,
  position = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  a11y = c("deco", "sem", "none")
)
```

Arguments

`name`	The name of the Font Awesome icon. This could be as a short name (e.g., "npm", "drum", etc.), or, a full name (e.g., "fab fa-npm", "fas fa-drum", etc.). The names should correspond to current Version 5 Font Awesome names. A list of short and full names can be accessed through the fa_metadata() function with fa_metadata()$icon_names and fa_metadata()$icon_names_full. If supplying a Version 4 icon name, it will be internally translated to the Version 5 icon name and a Version 5 icon will be returned. A data frame containing the short names that changed from version 4 (v4_name) to version 5 (v5_name) can be obtained by using fa_metadata()$v4_v5_name_tbl.
`repeats`	An integer indicating the number of repeats for that specific icon/row.

`fill`, `fill_opacity`
: The fill color of the icon can be set with fill. If not provided then the default value of "currentColor" is applied so that the SVG fill matches the color of the parent HTML element's color attribute. The opacity level of the SVG fill can be controlled with a decimal value between 0 and 1.

`stroke`, `stroke_width`, `stroke_opacity`
: The stroke options allow for setting the color, width, and opacity of the SVG outline stroke. By default, the stroke width is very small at "1px" so a size adjustment with "stroke_width" can be useful. The "stroke_opacity" value can be any decimal values between 0 and 1 (bounds included).

`height`, `width`
: The height and width style attributes of the rendered SVG. If nothing is provided for height then a default value of "1em" will be applied. If a width isn't given, then it will be calculated in units of "em" on the basis of the icon's SVG "viewBox" dimensions.

`margin_left`, `margin_right`
: The length value for the margin that's either left or right of the icon. By default, "auto" is used for both properties. If space is needed on either side then a length of "0.2em" is recommended as a starting point.

`position`
: The value for the position style attribute. By default, "relative" is used here.

`title`
: An option for populating the SVG 'title' attribute, which provides on-hover text for the icon. By default, no title text is given to the icon. If `a11y == "semantic"` then title text will be automatically given to the rendered icon, however, providing text here will override that.

`a11y`
: Cases that distinguish the role of the icon and inform which accessibility attributes to be used. Icons can either be "deco" (decorative, the default case) or "sem" (semantic). Using "none" will result in no accessibility features for the icon.

Value

A character string of class HTML, representing repeated SVG logos

Function ID

2-4

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_border()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_multi_rows()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_merge_stack_color()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

`fmt_pad_num` *Format numeric columns to align at decimal point without trailing zeroes*

Description

This function removes repeating trailing zeroes and adds blank white space to align at the decimal point.

Usage

```
fmt_pad_num(gt_object, columns, sep = ".", nsmall = 2, pad0 = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`columns`	The columns to format. Can either be a series of column names provided in `c()`, a vector of column indices, or a helper function focused on selections. The select helper functions are: `starts_with()`, `ends_with()`, `contains()`, `matches()`, `one_of()`, `num_range()`, and `everything()`.
`sep`	A character for the separator, typically `"."` or `","`
`nsmall`	The max number of decimal places to round at/display
`pad0`	A logical, indicating whether to pad the values with trailing zeros.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

2-2

See Also

`pad_fn()`

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_border()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_multi_rows()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_merge_stack_color()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
padded_tab <- data.frame(numbers = c(1.2345, 12.345, 123.45, 1234.5, 12345)) %>%
  gt() %>%
  fmt_pad_num(columns = numbers, nsmall = 4)
```

`fmt_pct_extra` *Convert to percent and show less than 1% as <1% in grey*

Description

Convert to percent and show less than 1% as <1% in grey

Usage

```
fmt_pct_extra(gt_object, columns, ..., scale = 1)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table
`columns`	The columns to affect
`...`	Additional argument passed to `scales::label_percent()`
`scale`	A number to multiply values by, defaults to 1

Value

a gt table

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_border()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_multi_rows()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_merge_stack_color()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
pct_tab <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(.001, .05, .008, .1, .2, .5, .9)) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  fmt_pct_extra(x, scale = 100, accuracy = .1)
```

`fmt_symbol_first` *Aligning first-row text only*

Description

This is an experimental function that allows you to apply a suffix/symbol to only the first row of a table, and maintain the alignment with whitespace in the remaining rows.

Usage

```
fmt_symbol_first(
  gt_object,
  column = NULL,
  symbol = NULL,
  suffix = "",
  decimals = NULL,
  last_row_n = NULL,
  symbol_first = FALSE,
  scale_by = NULL,
  gfont = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`column`	columns to apply color to with tidyeval
`symbol`	The HTML code or raw character string of the symbol being inserted, optionally
`suffix`	a suffix to add, optionally
`decimals`	the number of decimal places to round to
`last_row_n`	Defining the last row to apply this to. The function will attempt to guess the proper length, but you can always hardcode a specific length.
`symbol_first`	TRUE/FALSE - symbol before after suffix.
`scale_by`	A numeric value to multiply the values by. Useful for scaling percentages from 0 to 1 to 0 to 100.
`gfont`	A string passed to `gt::google_font()` - Existing Google Monospaced fonts are available at: fonts.google.com

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

2-1

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

```
library(gt)
fmted_tab <- gtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  dplyr::select(mfr, year, bdy_style, mpg_h, hp) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(mpg_h = rnorm(n = dplyr::n(), mean = 22, sd = 1)) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt::opt_table_lines() %>%
  fmt_symbol_first(column = mfr, symbol = "&#x24;", last_row_n = 6) %>%
  fmt_symbol_first(column = year, suffix = "%") %>%
  fmt_symbol_first(column = mpg_h, symbol = "&#37;", decimals = 1) %>%
  fmt_symbol_first(hp, symbol = "&#176;", suffix = "F", symbol_first = TRUE)
```

---

generate_df *Generate pseudorandom dataframes with specific parameters*

Description

This function is a small utility to create a specific length dataframe with a set number of groups, specific mean/sd per group. Note that the total length of the dataframe will be n * n_grps.

Usage

```
generate_df(n = 10L, n_grps = 1L, mean = c(10), sd = mean/10, with_seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

n	An integer indicating the number of rows per group, default to 10
n_grps	An integer indicating the number of rows per group, defaults to 1
mean	A number indicating the mean of the randomly generated values, must be a vector of equal length to the n_grps
sd	A number indicating the standard deviation of the randomly generated values, must be a vector of equal length to the n_grps
with_seed	A seed to make the randomization reproducible

Value

a tibble/dataframe

Function ID

2-19

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
generate_df(
  100L,
  n_grps = 5,
  mean = seq(10, 50, length.out = 5)
) %>%
  group_by(grp) %>%
  summarise(
    mean = mean(values), # mean is approx mean
    sd = sd(values), # sd is approx sd
    n = n(), # each grp is of length n
    # showing that the sd default of mean/10 works
    `mean/sd` = round(mean / sd, 1)
  )
```

---

get_row_index *Get underlying row index for gt tables*

Description

Provides underlying row index for grouped or ungrouped gt tables. In some cases the visual representation of specific rows is inconsistent with the "row number" so this function provides the final output index for subsetting or targetting rows.

Usage

```
get_row_index(gt_object)
```

Arguments

gt_object	an existing gt table

Value

a vector of row indices

Examples

Create a helper function:

This helper functions lets us be a bit more efficient when showing the row numbers/colors.

```
library(gt)

row_sty <- function(tab, row){

  OkabeIto <- c("#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442",
                "#0072B2", "#D55E00", "#CC79A7", "#999999")
  tab %>%
    tab_style(
      cell_fill(color = OkabeIto[row]),
      locations = cells_body(rows = row)
    )
}
```

Randomize the data:

We will randomly sample the data to get it in a specific order.

```
set.seed(37)
df <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 2) %>%
  dplyr::ungroup() %>%
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 6) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(row_id = dplyr::row_number(), .before = 1)

#> df
#> A tibble: 6 × 12
#> row_id  mpg   cyl  disp    hp  drat    wt  qsec    vs    am  gear  carb
#> <int>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
#>   1    10.4   8    472    205  2.93  5.25  18.0     0     0     3     4
#>   2    18.1   6    225    105  2.76  3.46  20.2     1     0     3     1
#>   3    21.4   6    258    110  3.08  3.22  19.4     1     0     3     1
#>   4    13.3   8    350    245  3.73  3.84  15.4     0     0     3     4
#>   5    33.9   4     71.1  65   4.22  1.84  19.9     1     1     4     1
#>   6    22.8   4    108    93   3.85  2.32  18.6     1     1     4     1
```

Ungrouped data:

Ungrouped data works just fine, and the row indices are identical between the visual representation and the output.

```
gt(df) %>%
  row_sty(1) %>%
```

```
  row_sty(3) %>%
  row_sty(5)
```

Grouped data:

However, for grouped data, the row indices are representative of the underlying data before grouping, leading to some potential confusion.

```
tab2 <- gt(df, groupname_col = "cyl")

tab2 %>%
  row_sty(1) %>% ## actually row 1
  row_sty(3) %>% ## actually row 5
  row_sty(5)     ## actually row 2
```

The `get_row_index()` function gives ability to create an index of the final output, so you can reference specific rows by number.

```
tab_index <- get_row_index(tab2)

tab2 %>%
  row_sty(4) %>% ## wrong row, actually row 6 visually
  row_sty(tab_index[4]) ## correct row, actually row 4

tab2 %>%
  row_sty(tab_index[1]) %>%
  row_sty(tab_index[3]) %>%
  row_sty(tab_index[5])
```

`gt_add_divider` *Add a dividing border to an existing* `gt` *table.*

Description

The `gt_add_divider` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds borders or dividers to specific columns.

Usage

```
gt_add_divider(
  gt_object,
  columns,
  sides = "right",
  color = "grey",
  style = "solid",
  weight = px(2),
  include_labels = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	Specific columns to apply color to, accepts either tidyeval colum names or columns by position.
sides	The border sides to be modified. Options include "left", "right", "top", and "bottom". For all borders surrounding the selected cells, we can use the ‘"all"‘ option.
color, style, weight	The border color, style, and weight. The color can be defined with a color name or with a hexadecimal color code. The default color value is "#00FFFFFF" (black). The style can be one of either "solid" (the default), "dashed", or "dotted". The weight of the border lines is to be given in pixel values (the px() helper function is useful for this. The default value for weight is "1px".
include_labels	A logical, either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether to also add dividers through the column labels.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
basic_divider <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_add_divider(columns = "cyl", style = "dashed")
```

Figures

Function ID

2-11

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

`gt_alert_icon` *Insert an alert icon to a specific column*

Description

Insert an alert icon to a specific column

Usage

```
gt_alert_icon(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#a962b6", "#f1f1f1", "#378e38"),
  domain = NULL,
  height = "10px",
  direction = 1,
  align = "center",
  v_pad = -5
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`column`	The column wherein the numeric values should be replaced with circular alert icons.
`palette`	The colours or colour function that values will be mapped to. Can be a character vector (eg `c("white", "red")` or hex colors) or a named palette from the `{paletteer}` package in the `package::palette_name` structure.
`domain`	The possible values that can be mapped. This should be a simple numeric range (e.g. `c(0, 100)`)
`height`	A character string indicating the height in pixels, like "10px"
`direction`	The direction of the `paletteer` palette, should be either `-1` for reversed or the default of `1` for the existing direction.
`align`	Character string indicating alignment of the column, defaults to "left"
`v_pad`	A numeric value indicating the vertical padding, defaults to -5 to aid in centering within the vertical space.

Value

a gt table

Examples

```
head(mtcars) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(warn = ifelse(mpg >= 21, 1, 0), .before = mpg) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_alert_icon(warn)
```

---

gt_badge *Add a 'badge' based on values and palette*

Description

Add a 'badge' based on values and palette

Usage

```
gt_badge(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = NULL,
  alpha = 0.2,
  rows = gt::everything()
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object
column	The column to convert to badges, accepts tidyeval
palette	Name of palette as a string. Must be either length of 1 or a vector of valid color names/hex values of equal length to the unique levels of the column (ie if there are 4 names, there need to be 4x colors). Note that if you would like to specify a specific color to match a specific icon, you can also use a named vector like: c("angle-double-up" = "#009E73", "angle-double-down" = "#D55E00","sort" = "#000000")
alpha	A numeric indicating the alpha/transparency. Range from 0 to 1
rows	The rows to apply the badge to, accepts tidyeval. Defaults to all rows.

Value

gt table

Examples

```
library(gt)
head(mtcars) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(cyl = paste(cyl, "Cyl")) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_badge(cyl, palette = c("4 Cyl"="red","6 Cyl"="blue","8 Cyl"="green"))
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_color_box *Add a small color box relative to the cell value.*

Description

Create PFF-style colorboxes in a gt table. Note that rather than using gt::fmt_ functions on this column, you can send numeric formatting arguments via .... All arguments should be named and are passed to scales::label_number().

Usage

```
gt_color_box(
  gt_object,
  columns,
  palette = NULL,
  ...,
  domain = NULL,
  width = 70,
  font_weight = "bold"
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
palette	The colours or colour function that values will be mapped to. Can be a character vector (eg c("white", "red") or hex colors) or a named palette from the {paletteer} package in the package::palette_name structure. Note that 'pff' will fill in a blue -> green -> yellow -> orange -> red palette.
...	Additional arguments passed to scales::label_number(), primarily used to format the numbers inside the color box
domain	The possible values that can be mapped. This should be a simple numeric range (e.g. c(0, 100))
width	The width of the entire coloring area in pixels.
font_weight	A string indicating the font weight, defaults to "bold", change to "normal" for default weight.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```
library(gt)
test_data <- dplyr::tibble(x = letters[1:10],
                    y = seq(100, 10, by = -10),
                    z = seq(10, 100, by = 10))
color_box_tab <- test_data %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_box(columns = y, domain = 0:100, palette = "ggsci::blue_material") %>%
  gt_color_box(columns = z, domain = 0:100,
               palette = c("purple", "lightgrey", "green"))
```

Figures

Function ID

4-3

See Also

Other Colors: `gt_color_rows()`, `gt_hulk_col_numeric()`

`gt_color_rows` *Add scaled colors according to numeric values or categories/factors*

Description

The `gt_color_rows` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and applies pre-existing palettes from the {paletteer} package or custom palettes defined by the user. This function is a custom wrapper around `gt::data_color()`, and uses some of the boilerplate code. Basic use is simpler than `data_color()`.

Usage

```
gt_color_rows(
  gt_object,
  columns,
  palette = "ggsci::red_material",
  direction = 1,
  domain = NULL,
  pal_type = c("discrete", "continuous"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
palette	The colours or colour function that values will be mapped to
direction	Either 1 or -1. If -1 the palette will be reversed.
domain	The possible values that can be mapped. For col_numeric and col_bin, this can be a simple numeric range (e.g. c(0, 100)); col_quantile needs representative numeric data; and col_factor needs categorical data. If NULL, then whenever the resulting colour function is called, the x value will represent the domain. This implies that if the function is invoked multiple times, the encoding between values and colours may not be consistent; if consistency is needed, you must provide a non-NULL domain.
pal_type	A string indicating the palette type (one of c("discrete", "continuous"))
...	Additional arguments passed to scales::col_numeric()

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
# basic use
basic_use <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(mpg:disp)
# change palette to one that paletteer recognizes
change_pal <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(mpg:disp, palette = "ggsci::blue_material")
# change palette to raw values
vector_pal <- mtcars %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(
    mpg:disp, palette = c("white", "green"))
    # could also use palette = c("#ffffff", "##00FF00")

# use discrete instead of continuous palette
discrete_pal <- mtcars %>%
 head(15) %>%
 gt() %>%
 gt_color_rows(
```

```
 cyl, pal_type = "discrete",
 palette = "ggthemes::colorblind", domain = range(mtcars$cyl)
   )
# use discrete and manually define range
range_pal <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::select(gear, mpg:hp) %>%
  head(15) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_color_rows(
  gear, pal_type = "discrete", direction = -1,
  palette = "colorblindr::OkabeIto_black", domain = c(3,4,5))
```

Figures

Function ID

4-2

See Also

Other Colors: `gt_color_box()`, `gt_hulk_col_numeric()`

`gt_double_table` *Take data, a gt-generating function, and create a list of two tables*

Description

The `gt_double_table` function takes some data and a user-supplied function to generate two tables in a list. To convert existing `gt::gt()` code to a function, you can follow the approximate pattern: `gt_fn <- function(x){gt(x) %>% more_gt_code}`

Your function should only have a **single argument**, which is the **data** to be supplied directly into the `gt::gt()` function. This function is intended to be passed directly into `gt_two_column_layout()`, for printing it to the viewer, saving it to a `.png`, or returning the raw HTML.

Usage

```
gt_double_table(data, gt_fn, nrows = NULL, noisy = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data`	A `tibble` or dataframe to be passed into the supplied `gt_fn`
`gt_fn`	A user-defined function that has one argument, this argument should pass data to the `gt::gt()` function, which will be supplied by the `data` argument. It should follow the pattern of `gt_function <- function(x) gt(x) %>% more_gt_code...`.

nrows	The number of rows to split at, defaults to NULL and will attempt to split approximately 50/50 in the left vs right table.
noisy	A logical indicating whether to return the warning about not supplying nrows argument.

Value

a list() of two gt tables

Examples

```
library(gt)
# define your own function
my_gt_function <- function(x) {
  gt(x) %>%
    gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = mpg, domain = range(mtcars$mpg)) %>%
    tab_options(data_row.padding = px(3))
}

two_tables <- gt_double_table(mtcars, my_gt_function, nrows = 16)

# list of two gt_tbl objects
# ready to pass to gtExtras::gt_two_column_layout()
str(two_tables, max.level = 1)

#> List of 2
#> $ :List of 16
#> ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "gt_tbl" "list"
#> $ :List of 16
#> ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "gt_tbl" "list"
```

Function ID

2-13

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

`gt_duplicate_column` *Duplicate an existing column in a gt table*

Description

This function takes an existing gt table and will duplicate a column. You also have the option to specify where the column ends up, and what will be appending to the end of the column name to differentiate it.

Usage

```
gt_duplicate_column(
  gt_object,
  column,
  after = dplyr::last_col(),
  append_text = "_dupe",
  dupe_name = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`column`	The column to be duplicated
`after`	The column to place the duplicate column after
`append_text`	The text to add to the column name to differentiate it from the original column name
`dupe_name`	A full name for the "new" duplicated column, will override `append_text`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Function ID

2-15

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_fa_rating()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_border()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_multi_rows()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_merge_stack_color()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
dupe_table <- head(mtcars) %>%
  dplyr::select(mpg, disp) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_duplicate_column(mpg, after = disp, append_text = "2")
```

`gt_fa_rank_change` *Add rank change indicators to a gt table*

Description

Takes an existing `gt` table and converts a column of integers into various types of up/down arrows. Note that you need to specify a palette of three colors, in the order of up, neutral, down. Defaults to green, grey, purple. There are 6 supported `fa_type`, representing various arrows. Note that you can use `font_color = 'match'` to match the palette across arrows and text. `show_text = FALSE` will remove the text from the column, resulting only in colored arrows.

Usage

```
gt_fa_rank_change(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#1b7837", "lightgrey", "#762a83"),
  fa_type = c("angles", "arrow", "turn", "chevron", "caret"),
  font_color = "black",
  show_text = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing `gt` table object
`column`	The single column that you would like to convert to rank change indicators.
`palette`	A character vector of length 3. Colors can be represented as hex values or named colors. Colors should be in the order of up-arrow, no-change, down-arrow, defaults to green, grey, purple.
`fa_type`	The name of the Fontawesome icon, limited to 5 types of various arrows, one of `c("angles", "arrow", "turn", "chevron", "caret")`
`font_color`	A string, indicating the color of the font, can also be returned as `'match'` to match the font color to the arrow palette.
`show_text`	A logical indicating whether to show/hide the values in the column.

Value

a `gt` table

Examples

```
rank_table <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(1:3, -1, -2, -5, 0)) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_fa_rank_change(x, font_color = "match")
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_fa_rating *Add rating "stars" to a gt column*

Description

Add rating "stars" to a gt column

Usage

```
gt_fa_rating(
  gt_object,
  column,
  max_rating = 5,
  ...,
  color = "orange",
  icon = "star"
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column wherein the numeric values should be replaced with their corresponding {fontawesome} icons.
max_rating	The max number of icons to add, these will be added in grey to indicate "missing"
...	Additional arguments passed to fontawesome::fa()
color	The color of the icon, accepts named colors ("orange") or hex strings.
icon	The icon name, passed to fontawesome::fa()

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```
library(gt)
set.seed(37)
rating_table <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::select(mpg:wt) %>%
  dplyr::slice(1:5) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(rating = sample(1:5, size = 5, TRUE)) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_fa_rating(rating, icon = "r-project")
```

Figures

Function ID

2-16

See Also

Other Utilities: `add_text_img()`, `fa_icon_repeat()`, `fmt_pad_num()`, `fmt_pct_extra()`, `fmt_symbol_first()`, `generate_df()`, `gt_add_divider()`, `gt_badge()`, `gt_double_table()`, `gt_duplicate_column()`, `gt_fa_rank_change()`, `gt_highlight_cols()`, `gt_highlight_rows()`, `gt_img_border()`, `gt_img_circle()`, `gt_img_multi_rows()`, `gt_img_rows()`, `gt_index()`, `gt_merge_stack()`, `gt_merge_stack_color()`, `gt_two_column_layout()`, `gtsave_extra()`, `img_header()`, `pad_fn()`, `tab_style_by_grp()`

---

gt_highlight_cols *Add color highlighting to a specific column(s)*

Description

The `gt_highlight_cols` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds highlighting color to the cell background of a specific column(s).

Usage

```
gt_highlight_cols(
  gt_object,
  columns,
  fill = "#80bcd8",
  alpha = 1,
  font_weight = "normal",
  font_color = "#000000"
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	Specific columns to apply color to, accepts either tidyeval colum names or columns by position.
fill	A character string indicating the fill color. If nothing is provided, then "#80bcd8" (light blue) will be used as a default.
alpha	An optional alpha transparency value for the color as single value in the range of 0 (fully transparent) to 1 (fully opaque). If not provided the fill color will either be fully opaque or use alpha information from the color value if it is supplied in the #RRGGBBAA format.
font_weight	A string or number indicating the weight of the font. Can be a text-based keyword such as "normal", "bold", "lighter", "bolder", or, a numeric value between 1 and 1000, inclusive. Note that only variable fonts may support the numeric mapping of weight.
font_color	A character string indicating the text color. If nothing is provided, then "#000000" (black) will be used as a default.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
basic_col <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_highlight_cols(cyl, fill = "red", alpha = 0.5)
```

Figures

Function ID

2-9

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

gt_highlight_rows *Add color highlighting to a specific row*

Description

The gt_highlight_rows function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds highlighting color to the cell background of a specific row. The function accepts rows only by number (not by logical expression) for now.

Usage

```
gt_highlight_rows(
  gt_object,
  columns = gt::everything(),
  rows = TRUE,
  fill = "#80bcd8",
  alpha = 0.8,
  font_weight = "bold",
  font_color = "#000000",
  bold_target_only = FALSE,
  target_col = c()
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	Specific columns to apply color to, accepts either tidyeval colum names or columns by position.
rows	The rows to apply the highlight to. Can either by a tidyeval compliant statement (like cyl == 4), a number indicating specific row(s) to apply color to or TRUE to indicate all rows.
fill	A character string indicating the fill color. If nothing is provided, then "#80bcd8" (light blue) will be used as a default.
alpha	An optional alpha transparency value for the color as single value in the range of 0 (fully transparent) to 1 (fully opaque). If not provided the fill color will either be fully opaque or use alpha information from the color value if it is supplied in the #RRGGBBAA format.
font_weight	A string or number indicating the weight of the font. Can be a text-based keyword such as "normal", "bold", "lighter", "bolder", or, a numeric value between 1 and 1000, inclusive. Note that only variable fonts may support the numeric mapping of weight.
font_color	A character string indicating the text color. If nothing is provided, then "#000000" (black) will be used as a default.
bold_target_only	A logical of TRUE/FALSE indicating whether to apply bold to only the specific target_col. You must indicate a specific column with target_col.

target_col A specific tidyeval column to apply bold text to, which allows for normal weight text for the remaining highlighted columns.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
basic_use <- head(mtcars[,1:5]) %>%
 tibble::rownames_to_column("car") %>%
   gt() %>%
   gt_highlight_rows(rows = 2, font_weight = "normal")

target_bold_column <- head(mtcars[,1:5]) %>%
   tibble::rownames_to_column("car") %>%
   gt() %>%
   gt_highlight_rows(
     rows = 5,
     fill = "lightgrey",
     bold_target_only = TRUE,
     target_col = car
   )
```

Figures

Function ID

2-10

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_hulk_col_numeric *Apply 'hulk' palette to specific columns in a gt table.*

Description

The hulk name comes from the idea of a diverging purple and green theme that is colorblind safe and visually appealing. It is a useful alternative to the red/green palette where purple typically can indicate low or "bad" value, and green can indicate a high or "good" value.

Usage

```
gt_hulk_col_numeric(
  gt_object,
  columns = NULL,
  domain = NULL,
  ...,
  trim = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
domain	The possible values that can be mapped. For col_numeric and col_bin, this can be a simple numeric range (e.g. c(0, 100)); col_quantile needs representative numeric data; and col_factor needs categorical data. If NULL, then whenever the resulting colour function is called, the x value will represent the domain. This implies that if the function is invoked multiple times, the encoding between values and colours may not be consistent; if consistency is needed, you must provide a non-NULL domain.
...	Additional arguments passed to scales::col_numeric()
trim	trim the palette to give less intense maximal colors

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
# basic use
hulk_basic <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_hulk_col_numeric(mpg)

hulk_trim <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  # trim gives small range of colors
  gt_hulk_col_numeric(mpg:disp, trim = TRUE)

# option to reverse the color palette
hulk_rev <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
```

```
# trim gives small range of colors
gt_hulk_col_numeric(mpg:disp, reverse = TRUE)
```

Figures

Function ID

4-1

See Also

Other Colors: `gt_color_box()`, `gt_color_rows()`

`gt_hyperlink` *Add a basic hyperlink in a gt table*

Description

A lightweight helper to add a hyperlink, can be used throughout a `gt` table.

Usage

```
gt_hyperlink(text, url)
```

Arguments

`text`	The text displayed for the hyperlink
`url`	The url for the hyperlink

Value

HTML text

gt_img_border *Create an identifier line border at the bottom of an image*

Description

Create an identifier line border at the bottom of an image

Usage

```
gt_img_border(
  gt_object,
  column,
  height = 25,
  width = 25,
  border_color = "black",
  border_weight = 2.5
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt object
column	The column to apply the transformation to
height	A number indicating the height of the image in pixels.
width	A number indicating the width of the image in pixels.
border_color	The color of the circular border, can either be a single value ie (white or #FF0000) or a vector where the length of the vector is equal to the number of rows.
border_weight	A number indicating the weight of the border in pixels.

Value

a gt object

Examples

```
library(gt)
gt_img_tab <- dplyr::tibble(
  x = 1:4,
  names = c("Waking Up",  "Wiggling", "Sleep"," Glamour"),
  img = c(
     "https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EiIY-1fXgAEV6CJ?format=jpg&name=360x360",
     "https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EiIY-1fXcAIPdTS?format=jpg&name=360x360",
     "https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EiIY-1mX0AE-YkC?format=jpg&name=360x360",
     "https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EiIY-2cXYAA1VaO?format=jpg&name=360x360"
  )
) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_img_border(img)
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_img_circle *Create circular border around an image*

Description

Create circular border around an image

Usage

```
gt_img_circle(
  gt_object,
  column,
  height = 25,
  border_color = "black",
  border_weight = 1.5
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt object
column	The column to apply the transformation to
height	A number indicating the height of the image in pixels.
border_color	The color of the circular border, can either be a single value ie (white or #FF0000) or a vector where the length of the vector is equal to the number of rows.
border_weight	A number indicating the weight of the border in pixels.

Value

a gt object

Examples

```
library(gt)
gt_img_tab <- dplyr::tibble(
  x = 1:4,
  names = c("Rich Iannone",  "Katie Masiello", "Tom Mock","Hadley Wickham"),
  img = c(
   "https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/961326215792533504/Ih6EsvtF_400x400.jpg",
   "https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/1471188460220260354/rHhoIXkZ_400x400.jpg",
   "https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/1467219661121064965/Lfondr9M_400x400.jpg",
   "https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/905186381995147264/7zKAG5sY_400x400.jpg"
  )
) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_img_circle(img)
```

Figures

Function ID

2-15

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_img_multi_rows *Add multiple local or web images into rows of a* gt *table*

Description

The gt_multi_img_rows function takes an existing gt_tbl object and converts nested cells with filenames or urls to images into inline images. This is a wrapper around gt::text_transform() + gt::web_image()/gt::local_image() with the necessary boilerplate already applied.

Usage

```
gt_img_multi_rows(gt_object, columns, img_source = "web", height = 30)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
img_source	A string, specifying either "local" or "web" as the source of the images.
height	*Height of image* scalar<numeric|integer> // *default:* 30 The absolute height of the image in the table cell (in "px" units). By default, this is set to "30px".

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
teams <- "https://github.com/nflverse/nflfastR-data/raw/master/teams_colors_logos.rds"
team_df <- readRDS(url(teams))

conf_table <- team_df %>%
  dplyr::select(team_conf, team_division, logo = team_logo_espn) %>%
  dplyr::distinct() %>%
  tidyr::nest(data = logo) %>%
  dplyr::rename(team_logos = data) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(team_conf, team_division) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_img_multi_rows(columns = team_logos, height = 25)
```

Figures

Function ID

2-9

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

gt_img_rows *Add local or web images into rows of a* gt *table*

Description

The gt_img_rows function takes an existing gt_tbl object and converts filenames or urls to images into inline images. This is a wrapper around gt::text_transform() + gt::web_image()/gt::local_image() with the necessary boilerplate already applied.

Usage

```
gt_img_rows(gt_object, columns, img_source = "web", height = 30)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
columns	The columns wherein changes to cell data colors should occur.
img_source	A string, specifying either "local" or "web" as the source of the images.
height	*Height of image* scalar<numeric|integer> // *default:* 30 The absolute height of the image in the table cell (in "px" units). By default, this is set to "30px".

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
teams <- "https://github.com/nflverse/nflfastR-data/raw/master/teams_colors_logos.rds"
team_df <- readRDS(url(teams))

 logo_table <- team_df %>%
  dplyr::select(team_wordmark, team_abbr, logo = team_logo_espn, team_name:team_conf) %>%
   head() %>%
   gt() %>%
   gt_img_rows(columns = team_wordmark, height = 25) %>%
   gt_img_rows(columns = logo, img_source = "web", height = 30) %>%
   tab_options(data_row.padding = px(1))
```

Figures

Function ID

2-7

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_index *Return the underlying data, arranged by the internal index*

Description

This is a utility function to extract the underlying data from a gt table. You can use it with a saved gt table, in the pipe (%>%) or even within most other gt functions (eg tab_style()). It defaults to returning the column indicated as a vector, so that you can work with the values. Typically this is used with logical statements to affect one column based on the values in that specified secondary column. Alternatively, you can extract the entire ordered data according to the internal index as a tibble. This allows for even more complex steps based on multiple indices.

Usage

```
gt_index(gt_object, column, as_vector = TRUE)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object
column	The column name that you intend to extract, accepts tidyeval semantics (ie mpg instead of "mpg")
as_vector	A logical indicating whether you'd like just the column indicated as a vector, or the entire dataframe

Value

A vector or a tibble

Figures

Function ID

2-20

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

```
library(gt)

# This is a key step, as gt will create the row groups
# based on first observation of the unique row items
# this sampling will return a row-group order for cyl of 6,4,8

set.seed(1234)
sliced_data <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  dplyr::slice_head(n = 3) %>%
  dplyr::ungroup() %>%
  # randomize the order
  dplyr::slice_sample(n = 9)

# not in "order" yet
sliced_data$cyl

# But unique order of 6,4,8
unique(sliced_data$cyl)

# creating a standalone basic table
test_tab <- sliced_data %>%
  gt(groupname_col = "cyl")

# can style a specific column based on the contents of another column
tab_out_styled <- test_tab %>%
  tab_style(
    locations = cells_body(mpg, rows = gt_index(., am) == 0),
    style = cell_fill("red")
  )

# OR can extract the underlying data in the "correct order"
# according to the internal gt structure, ie arranged by group
# by cylinder, 6,4,8
gt_index(test_tab, mpg, as_vector = FALSE)

# note that the order of the index data is
# not equivalent to the order of the input data
# however all the of the rows still match
sliced_data
```

gt_label_details *Add a simple table with column names and matching labels*

Description

Add a simple table with column names and matching labels

Usage

```
gt_label_details(label, content, names = c("Column", "Description"))
```

Arguments

label	A string representing the label for the details expansion section.
content	A named list or wide data.frame with 2 rows
names	a string indicating the name of the two columns inside the details tag

Value

HTML text

gt_merge_stack *Merge and stack text from two columns in* gt

Description

The gt_merge_stack() function takes an existing gt table and merges column 1 and column 2, stacking column 1's text on top of column 2's. Top text is in all caps with black bold text, while the lower text is smaller and dark grey.

Usage

```
gt_merge_stack(
  gt_object,
  col1,
  col2,
  palette = c("black", "grey"),
  ...,
  small_cap = TRUE,
  font_size = c("14px", "10px"),
  font_weight = c("bold", "bold")
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
col1	The column to stack on top. Will be converted to all caps, with black and bold text.
col2	The column to merge and place below. Will be smaller and dark grey.
palette	The colors for the text, where the first color is the top , ie col1 and the second color is the bottom, ie col2. Defaults to c("black","grey"). For more information on built-in color names, see colors().
...	Arguments passed on to scales::col2hcl h Hue, [0, 360] c Chroma, [0, 100] l Luminance, [0, 100] alpha Alpha, [0, 1].
small_cap	a logical indicating whether to use 'small-cap' on the top line of text
font_size	a string of length 2 indicating the font-size in px of the top and bottom text
font_weight	a string of length 2 indicating the 'font-weight' of the top and bottom text. Must be one of 'bold', 'normal', 'lighter'

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
teams <- "https://github.com/nflverse/nflfastR-data/raw/master/teams_colors_logos.rds"
team_df <- readRDS(url(teams))

stacked_tab <- team_df %>%
 dplyr::select(team_nick, team_abbr, team_conf, team_division, team_wordmark) %>%
 head(8) %>%
 gt(groupname_col = "team_conf") %>%
 gt_merge_stack(col1 = team_nick, col2 = team_division) %>%
 gt_img_rows(team_wordmark)
```

Figures

Function ID

2-6

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_merge_stack_color *Merge and stack text with background coloring from two columns in gt*

Description

The gt_merge_stack_color() function takes an existing gt table and merges column 1 and column 2, stacking column 1's text on top of column 2's. This variant also accepts a palette argument to colorize the background values.

Usage

```
gt_merge_stack_color(
  gt_object,
  top_val,
  color_val,
  palette = c("#512daa", "white", "#2d6a22"),
  domain = NULL,
  small_cap = TRUE,
  font_size = c("14px", "10px"),
  font_weight = c("bold", "bold")
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
top_val	The column to stack on top. Will be converted to all caps, with bold text by default.
color_val	The column to merge and place below, and controls the background color value. Will be smaller by default.
palette	The colours or colour function that values will be mapped to, accepts a string or named palettes from paletteer.
domain	The possible values that can be mapped. This can be a simple numeric range (e.g. c(0, 100)).
small_cap	a logical indicating whether to use 'small-cap' on the top line of text, defaults to TRUE.
font_size	a string of length 2 indicating the font-size in px of the top and bottom text
font_weight	a string of length 2 indicating the 'font-weight' of the top and bottom text. Must be one of 'bold', 'normal', 'lighter'

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
set.seed(12345)
 dplyr::tibble(
   value = sample(state.name, 5),
   color_by = seq.int(10, 98, length.out = 5)
 ) %>%
   gt::gt() %>%
   gt_merge_stack_color(value, color_by)
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gt_plt_bar *Add bar plots into rows of a* gt *table*

Description

The gt_plt_bar function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds horizontal barplots via ggplot2. Note that values are plotted on a shared x-axis, and a vertical black bar is added at x = zero. To add labels to each of the of the bars, set scale_type to either 'percent' or 'number'.

Usage

```
gt_plt_bar(
  gt_object,
  column = NULL,
  color = "purple",
  ...,
  keep_column = FALSE,
  width = 40,
  scale_type = "none",
  text_color = "white"
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	A single column wherein the bar plot should replace existing data.
color	A character representing the color for the bar, defaults to purple. Accepts a named color (eg 'purple') or a hex color.
...	Additional arguments passed to scales::label_number() or scales::label_percent(), depending on what was specified in scale_type
keep_column	TRUE/FALSE logical indicating if you want to keep a copy of the "plotted" column as raw values next to the plot itself..
width	An integer indicating the width of the plot in pixels.
scale_type	A string indicating additional text formatting and the addition of numeric labels to the plotted bars if not 'none'. If 'none', no numbers will be added to the bar, but if "number" or "percent" are used, then the numbers in the plotted column will be added as a bar-label and formatted according to scales::label_percent() or scales::label_number().
text_color	A string indicating the color of text if scale_type is used. Defaults to "white"

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
gt_plt_bar_tab <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_bar(column = mpg, keep_column = TRUE)
```

Function ID

3-4

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

gt_plt_bar_pct *Add HTML-based bar plots into rows of a* gt *table*

Description

The gt_plt_bar_pct function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds horizontal barplots via native HTML. Note that values default to being normalized to the percent of the maximum observed value in the specified column. You can turn this off if the values already represent a percentage value representing 0-100.

Usage

```
gt_plt_bar_pct(
  gt_object,
  column,
  height = 16,
  width = 100,
  fill = "purple",
  background = "#e1e1e1",
  scaled = FALSE,
  labels = FALSE,
  label_cutoff = 0.4,
  decimals = 1,
  font_style = "bold",
  font_size = "10px"
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column wherein the bar plot should replace existing data.
height	A number representing the vertical height of the plot in pixels. Defaults to 16 px.
width	A number representing the horizontal width of the plot in pixels. Defaults to 100 px. Importantly, this interacts with the label_cutoff argument, so if you want to change the cutoff, you may need to adjust the width as well.
fill	A character representing the fill for the bar, defaults to purple. Accepts a named color (eg 'purple') or a hex color.
background	A character representing the background filling out the 100% mark of the bar, defaults to light grey. Accepts a named color (eg 'white') or a hex color.
scaled	TRUE/FALSE logical indicating if the value is already scaled to a percent of max (TRUE) or if it needs to be scaled (FALSE). Defaults to FALSE, meaning the value will be divided by the max value in that column and then multiplied by 100.
labels	TRUE/FALSE logical representing if labels should be plotted. Defaults to FALSE, meaning that no value labels will be plotted.

label_cutoff — A number, 0 to 1, representing where to set the inside/outside label boundary. Defaults to 0.40 (40%) of the column's maximum value. If the value in that row is less than the cutoff, the label will be placed outside the bar, otherwise it will be placed within the bar. This interacts with the overall width of the bar, so if you are not happy with the placement of the labels you may try adjusting the `width` argument as well.

decimals — A number representing how many decimal places to be used in label rounding. Defaults to 1.

font_style — A character representing the font style of the labels. Accepts one of 'bold' (default), 'italic', or 'normal'.

font_size — A character representing the font size of the labels. Defaults to '10px'.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```
library(gt)

base_tab <- dplyr::tibble(x = seq(1, 100, length.out = 6)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    x_unscaled = x,
    x_scaled = x / max(x) * 100
  ) %>%
  gt()

base_tab %>%
  gt_plt_bar_pct(
    column = x_unscaled,
    scaled = TRUE,
    fill = "forestgreen"
  ) %>%
  gt_plt_bar_pct(
    column = x_scaled,
    scaled = FALSE,
    labels = TRUE
  )
```

Figures

Function ID

3-5

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

---

gt_plt_bar_stack *Add a percent stacked barchart in place of existing data.*

Description

The gt_plt_bar_stack function takes an existing gt_tbl object and converts the existing values into a percent stacked barchart. The bar chart will represent either 2 or 3 user-specified values per row, and requires a list column ahead of time. The palette and labels need to be equal length. The values must either add up to 100 ie as percentage points if using position = 'fill', or can be raw values with position = 'stack'. Note that the labels can be controlled via the fmt_fn argument and the scales::label_???() family of function.

Usage

```
gt_plt_bar_stack(
  gt_object,
  column = NULL,
  palette = c("#ff4343", "#bfbfbf", "#0a1c2b"),
  labels = c("Group 1", "Group 2", "Group 3"),
  position = "fill",
  width = 70,
  fmt_fn = scales::label_number(scale_cut = cut_short_scale(), trim = TRUE),
  font = "mono"
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column wherein the percent stacked barchart should replace existing data. Note that the data *must* be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
palette	A color palette of length 2 or 3, represented either by hex colors ("#ff4343") or named colors ("red").
labels	A vector of strings of length 2 or 3, representing the labels for the bar chart, will be colored according to the palette as well.
position	An string indicator passed to ggplot2 indicating if the bar should be a percent of total "fill" or stacked as the raw values "stack".
width	An integer representing the width of the bar chart in pixels.
fmt_fn	A specific function from scales::label_??? family. Defaults to scales::label_number()
font	A string representing the font family of the numbers of the bar labels. Defaults to mono.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Examples

```
library(gt)
library(dplyr)

ex_df <- dplyr::tibble(
  x = c("Example 1","Example 1",
        "Example 1","Example 2","Example 2","Example 2",
        "Example 3","Example 3","Example 3","Example 4","Example 4",
        "Example 4"),
  measure = c("Measure 1","Measure 2",
              "Measure 3","Measure 1","Measure 2","Measure 3",
              "Measure 1","Measure 2","Measure 3","Measure 1","Measure 2",
              "Measure 3"),
  data = c(30, 20, 50, 30, 30, 40, 30, 40, 30, 30, 50, 20)
)


tab_df <- ex_df %>%
  group_by(x) %>%
  summarise(list_data = list(data))

tab_df

ex_tab <- tab_df %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_bar_stack(column = list_data)
```

See Also

Other Plotting: `gt_plt_bar()`, `gt_plt_bar_pct()`, `gt_plt_dist()`, `gt_plt_percentile()`, `gt_plt_point()`, `gt_plt_sparkline()`, `gt_plt_winloss()`

---

gt_plt_bullet *Create an inline 'bullet chart' in a gt table*

Description

Create an inline 'bullet chart' in a gt table

Usage

```
gt_plt_bullet(
  gt_object,
  column = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  width = 65,
  palette = c("grey", "red"),
  palette_col = NULL
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column where a 'bullet chart' will replace the inline values.
target	The column indicating the target values that will be represented by a vertical line
width	Width of the plot in pixels
palette	Color of the bar and target line, defaults to c("grey", "red"), can use named colors or hex colors. Must be of length two, and the first color will always be used as the bar color.
palette_col	An additional column that contains specific colors for the bar colors themselves. Defaults to NULL which skips this argument.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
set.seed(37)
bullet_tab <- tibble::rownames_to_column(mtcars) %>%
 dplyr::select(rowname, cyl:drat, mpg) %>%
 dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
 dplyr::mutate(target_col = mean(mpg)) %>%
 dplyr::slice_sample(n = 3) %>%
 dplyr::ungroup() %>%
 gt::gt() %>%
 gt_plt_bullet(column = mpg, target = target_col, width = 45,
               palette = c("lightblue", "black")) %>%
 gt_theme_538()
```

Function ID

3-7

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

`gt_plt_conf_int` *Plot a confidence interval around a point*

Description

Plot a confidence interval around a point

Usage

```
gt_plt_conf_int(
  gt_object,
  column,
  ci_columns,
  ci = 0.9,
  ref_line = NULL,
  palette = c("black", "grey", "white", "black"),
  width = 45,
  text_args = list(accuracy = 1),
  text_size = 1.5
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table
column	The column that contains the mean of the sample. This can either be a single number per row, if you have calculated the values ahead of time, or a list of values if you want to calculate the confidence intervals.
ci_columns	Optional columns representing the left/right confidence intervals of your sample.
ci	The confidence interval, representing the percentage, ie `0.9` which represents `10-90` for the two tails.
ref_line	A number indicating where to place reference line on x-axis.
palette	A vector of color strings of exactly length 4. The colors represent the central point, the color of the range, the color of the stroke around the central point, and the color of the text, in that specific order.
width	A number indicating the width of the plot in `"mm"`, defaults to `45`.
text_args	A list of named arguments. Optional text arguments passed as a list to `scales::label_number`.
text_size	A number indicating the size of the text indicators in the plot. Defaults to 1.5. Can also be set to `0` to "remove" the text itself.

Value

a gt table

Examples

```
# gtExtras can calculate basic conf int
# using confint() function

ci_table <- generate_df(
  n = 50, n_grps = 3,
  mean = c(10, 15, 20), sd = c(10, 10, 10),
  with_seed = 37
) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(grp) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(
    n = dplyr::n(),
    avg = mean(values),
    sd = sd(values),
    list_data = list(values)
  ) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_plt_conf_int(list_data, ci = 0.9)

# You can also provide your own values
# based on your own algorithm/calculations
pre_calc_ci_tab <- dplyr::tibble(
  mean = c(12, 10), ci1 = c(8, 5), ci2 = c(16, 15),
  ci_plot = c(12, 10)
) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_plt_conf_int(
    ci_plot, c(ci1, ci2),
    palette = c("red", "lightgrey", "black", "red")
    )
```

Figures

Function ID

3-10

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

`gt_plt_dist` *Add distribution plots into rows of a* `gt` *table*

Description

The `gt_plt_dist` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds summary distribution sparklines via `ggplot2`. Note that these sparklines are limited to density, histogram, boxplot or rug/strip charts. If you're wanting to plot more traditional spark**lines**, you can use `gtExtras::gt_plt_sparkline()`.

Usage

```
gt_plt_dist(
  gt_object,
  column,
  type = "density",
  fig_dim = c(5, 30),
  line_color = "black",
  fill_color = "grey",
  bw = NULL,
  trim = FALSE,
  same_limit = TRUE,
  type_col = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`column`	The column wherein the sparkline plot should replace existing data. Note that the data *must* be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
`type`	A string indicating the type of plot to generate, accepts `"boxplot"`, `"histogram"`, `"rug_strip"` or `"density"`.
`fig_dim`	A vector of two numbers indicating the height/width of the plot in mm at a DPI of 25.4, defaults to `c(5,30)`
`line_color`	Color for the line, defaults to `"black"`. Accepts a named color (eg 'blue') or a hex color.
`fill_color`	Color for the fill of histograms/density plots, defaults to `"grey"`. Accepts a named color (eg `'blue'`) or a hex color.
`bw`	The bandwidth or binwidth, passed to `density()` or `ggplot2::geom_histogram()`. If `type = "density"`, then `bw` is passed to the `bw` argument, if `type = "histogram"`, then `bw` is passed to the `binwidth` argument.
`trim`	A logical indicating whether to trim the values in `type = "density"` to a slight expansion beyond the observable range. Can help with long tails in `density` plots.
`same_limit`	A logical indicating that the plots will use the same axis range (`TRUE`) or have individual axis ranges (`FALSE`).

type_col A tidyselect column indicating a vector of which type of plot to make by row. Must be equal to the total number of rows and limited to "boxplot", "histogram", "rug_strip" or "density".

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
gt_sparkline_tab <- mtcars %>%
   dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
   # must end up with list of data for each row in the input dataframe
   dplyr::summarize(mpg_data = list(mpg), .groups = "drop") %>%
   gt() %>%
   gt_plt_dist(mpg_data)
```

Figures

Function ID

1-4

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

---

gt_plt_dot *Add a color dot and thin bar chart to a table*

Description

This function takes a data column and a categorical column and adds a colored dot and a colored dot to the categorical column. You can supply a specific palette or a palette from the {paletteer} package.

Usage

```
gt_plt_dot(
  gt_object,
  column,
  category_column,
  palette = NULL,
  max_value = NULL
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column which supplies values to create the inline bar plot
category_column	The category column, where a colored dot and bar will be added
palette	The colors or color function that values will be mapped to. Can be a character vector (eg c("white", "red") or hex colors) or a named palette from the {paletteer} package.
max_value	A single numeric value indicating the max value, if left as NULL then the range of the column values will be used

Value

a gt_tbl

Examples

```
library(gt)
dot_bar_tab <- mtcars %>%
  head() %>%
  dplyr::mutate(cars = sapply(strsplit(rownames(.)," "), `[`, 1)) %>%
  dplyr::select(cars, mpg, disp) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_dot(disp, cars, palette = "ggthemes::fivethirtyeight") %>%
  cols_width(cars ~ px(125))
```

Figures

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

---

gt_plt_dumbbell *Add a dumbbell plot in place of two columns*

Description

Add a dumbbell plot in place of two columns

Usage

```
gt_plt_dumbbell(
  gt_object,
  col1 = NULL,
  col2 = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  palette = c("#378E38", "#A926B6", "#D3D3D3"),
  width = 70,
  text_args = list(accuracy = 1),
  text_size = 2.5
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	an existing gt_tbl or pipeline
col1	column 1, plot will replace this column
col2	column 2, will be hidden
label	an optional new label for the transformed column
palette	must be 3 colors in order of col1, col2, bar color
width	width in mm, defaults to 70
text_args	A list of named arguments. Optional text arguments passed as a list to `scales::label_number`.
text_size	A number indicating the size of the text indicators in the plot. Defaults to 1.5. Can also be set to `0` to "remove" the text itself.

Value

a gt_object table

Examples

```
head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_dumbbell(disp, mpg)
```

Figures

`gt_plt_percentile` *Create a dot plot for percentiles*

Description

Creates a percentile dot plot in each row. Can be used as an alternative for a 0 to 100% bar plot. Allows for scaling values as well and accepts a vector of colors for the range of values.

Usage

```
gt_plt_percentile(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e"),
  width = 25,
  scale = 1
)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table
`column`	The column to transform to the percentile dot plot. Accepts `tidyeval`. All values must be end up being between 0 and 100.
`palette`	A vector of strings of length 3. Defaults to `c('blue', 'lightgrey', 'red')` as hex so `c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e")`
`width`	A numeric, indicating the width of the plot in `mm`, defaults to 25
`scale`	A number to multiply/scale the values in the column by. Defaults to 1, but can also be 100 if you have decimals.

Value

a gt table

Examples

```
library(gt)
dot_plt <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(seq(10, 90, length.out = 5))) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_duplicate_column(x,dupe_name = "dot_plot") %>%
  gt_plt_percentile(dot_plot)
```

Figures

Function ID

3-8

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

---

gt_plt_point *Create a point plot in place of each value.*

Description

Creates a dot/point plot in each row. Can be used as an alternative for a bar plot. Accepts any range of values, as opposed to gt_plt_percentile which is intended to be used for values between 0 and 100.

Usage

```
gt_plt_point(
  gt_object,
  column,
  palette = c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e"),
  width = 25,
  scale = 1,
  accuracy = 1
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table
column	The column to transform to the percentile dot plot. Accepts tidyeval. All values must be end up being between 0 and 100.
palette	A vector of strings of length 3. Defaults to c('blue', 'lightgrey', 'red') as hex so c("#007ad6", "#f0f0f0", "#f72e2e")
width	A numeric, indicating the width of the plot in mm, defaults to 25
scale	A number to multiply/scale the values in the column by. Defaults to 1, but can also be 100 if you have decimals.
accuracy	Accuracy of the number labels in the plot, passed to scales::label_number()

Value

a gt table

Examples

```
point_tab <- dplyr::tibble(x = c(seq(1.2e6, 2e6, length.out = 5))) %>%
  gt::gt() %>%
  gt_duplicate_column(x,dupe_name = "point_plot") %>%
  gt_plt_point(point_plot, accuracy = .1, width = 25) %>%
  gt::fmt_number(x, suffixing = TRUE, decimals = 1)
```

Figures

Function ID

3-9

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_sparkline(), gt_plt_winloss()

---

gt_plt_sparkline *Add sparklines into rows of a* gt *table*

Description

The gt_plt_sparkline function takes an existing gt_tbl object and adds sparklines via the ggplot2. Note that if you'd rather plot summary distributions (ie density/histograms) you can instead use: gtExtras::gt_plt_dist()

Usage

```
gt_plt_sparkline(
  gt_object,
  column,
  type = "default",
  fig_dim = c(5, 30),
  palette = c("black", "black", "purple", "green", "lightgrey"),
  same_limit = TRUE,
  label = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column wherein the sparkline plot should replace existing data. Note that the data *must* be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.

type	A string indicating the type of plot to generate, accepts "default", "points", "shaded", "ref_median", 'ref_mean', "ref_iqr", "ref_last". "points" will add points to every observation instead of just the high/low and final. "shaded" will add shading below the sparkline. The "ref_" options add a thin reference line based off the summary statistic chosen
fig_dim	A vector of two numbers indicating the height/width of the plot in mm at a DPI of 25.4, defaults to c(5,30)
palette	A character string with 5 elements indicating the colors of various components. Order matters, and palette = sparkline color, final value color, range color low, range color high, and 'type' color (eg shading or reference lines). To show a plot with no points (only the line itself), use: palette = c("black", rep("transparent", 4)).
same_limit	A logical indicating that the plots will use the same axis range (TRUE) or have individual axis ranges (FALSE).
label	A logical indicating whether the sparkline will have a numeric label for the last value in the vector, placed at the end of the plot.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
gt_sparkline_tab <- mtcars %>%
   dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
   # must end up with list of data for each row in the input dataframe
   dplyr::summarize(mpg_data = list(mpg), .groups = "drop") %>%
   gt() %>%
   gt_plt_sparkline(mpg_data)
```

Figures

Function ID

1-4

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_winloss()

gt_plt_summary *Create a summary table from a dataframe*

Description

Create a summary table from a dataframe with inline histograms or area bar charts. Inspired by the Observable team and the observablehq/SummaryTable function: https://observablehq.com/d/d8d2929832202050

Usage

```
gt_plt_summary(df, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

df	a dataframe or tibble
title	a character string to be used in the table title

Value

a gt table

Examples

Create a summary table from a `data.frame` or `tibble`.

```
gt_plt_summary(datasets::ChickWeight)
```

gt_plt_winloss *Add win loss point plot into rows of a* gt *table*

Description

The `gt_plt_winloss` function takes an existing `gt_tbl` object and adds squares of a specific color and vertical position based on wins/losses. It is a wrapper around `gt::text_transform()`. The column chosen **must** be a list-column as seen in the example code. The column should also only contain values of 0 (loss), 0.5 (tie), and 1 (win).

Usage

```
gt_plt_winloss(
  gt_object,
  column,
  max_wins = 17,
  palette = c("#013369", "#D50A0A", "gray"),
  type = "pill",
  width = max_wins/0.83
)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column wherein the winloss plot should replace existing data. Note that the data *must* be represented as a list of numeric values ahead of time.
max_wins	An integer indicating the max possible wins, this will be used to add padding if the total wins/losses observed is less than the max. This is useful for mid-season reporting. Defaults to a red, blue, grey palette.
palette	A character vector of length 3, specifying the colors for win, loss, tie in that exact order.
type	A character string representing the type of plot, either a 'pill' or 'square'
width	A numeric indicating the width of the plot in mm, this can help with larger datasets where data points are overlapping.

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
#' library(gt)

set.seed(37)
data_in <- dplyr::tibble(
  grp = rep(c("A", "B", "C"), each = 10),
  wins = sample(c(0,1,.5), size = 30, prob = c(0.45, 0.45, 0.1), replace = TRUE)
) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(grp) %>%
  dplyr::summarize(wins=list(wins), .groups = "drop")

data_in

win_table <- data_in %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_plt_winloss(wins)
```

Function ID

3-1

See Also

Other Plotting: gt_plt_bar(), gt_plt_bar_pct(), gt_plt_bar_stack(), gt_plt_dist(), gt_plt_percentile(), gt_plt_point(), gt_plt_sparkline()

gt_reprex_image *Render 'gt' Table to Temporary png File*

Description

Take a gt pipeline or object and print it as an image within a reprex

Usage

```
gt_reprex_image(gt_object)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An object of class gt_tbl usually created by gt::gt()

Details

Saves a gt table to a temporary png image file and uses knitr::include_graphics() to render tables in reproducible examples like reprex::reprex() where the HTML is not transferrable to GitHub.

Value

a png image

gt_theme_538 *Apply FiveThirtyEight theme to a gt table*

Description

Apply FiveThirtyEight theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_538(gt_object, ..., quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
...	Optional additional arguments to gt::table_options()
quiet	A logical to silence the warning about missing ID

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_538()
```

Figures

Function ID

1-1

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

---

gt_theme_dark *Apply dark theme to a* gt *table*

Description

Apply dark theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_dark(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
...	Optional additional arguments to gt::table_options()

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Figures

Function ID

1-6

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

Examples

```
library(gt)
dark_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_dark() %>%
  tab_header(title = "Dark mode table")
```

---

gt_theme_dot_matrix *Apply dot matrix theme to a gt table*

Description

Apply dot matrix theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_dot_matrix(gt_object, ..., color = "#b5dbb6", quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
...	Additional arguments passed to gt::tab_options()
color	A string indicating the color of the row striping, defaults to a light green. Accepts either named colors or hex colors.
quiet	A logical to silence the warning about missing ID

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_dot_matrix() %>%
  tab_header(title = "Styled like dot matrix printer paper")
```

Figures

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

`gt_theme_espn` *Apply ESPN theme to a gt table*

Description

Apply ESPN theme to a gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_espn(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`...`	Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-2

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes(), gt_theme_pff()

Examples

```
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_espn()
```

`gt_theme_excel` *Apply Excel-style theme to an existing gt table*

Description

Apply Excel-style theme to an existing gt table

Usage

```
gt_theme_excel(gt_object, ..., color = "lightgrey")
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`...`	Additional arguments passed to `gt::tab_options()`
`color`	A string indicating the color of the row striping, defaults to a light gray Accepts either named colors or hex colors.

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-7

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_excel() %>%
  tab_header(title = "Styled like your old pal, Excel")
```

`gt_theme_guardian` *Apply Guardian theme to a* `gt` *table*

Description

Apply Guardian theme to a `gt` table

Usage

```
gt_theme_guardian(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`...`	Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-4

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_nytimes()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
themed_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_guardian()
```

`gt_theme_nytimes` *Apply NY Times theme to a* `gt` *table*

Description

Apply NY Times theme to a `gt` table

Usage

```
gt_theme_nytimes(gt_object, ...)
```

Arguments

`gt_object`	An existing gt table object of class `gt_tbl`
`...`	Optional additional arguments to `gt::table_options()`

Value

An object of class `gt_tbl`.

Figures

Function ID

1-3

See Also

Other Themes: `gt_plt_bullet()`, `gt_plt_conf_int()`, `gt_plt_dot()`, `gt_theme_538()`, `gt_theme_dark()`, `gt_theme_dot_matrix()`, `gt_theme_espn()`, `gt_theme_excel()`, `gt_theme_guardian()`, `gt_theme_pff()`

Examples

```
library(gt)
nyt_tab <- head(mtcars) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gt_theme_nytimes() %>%
  tab_header(title = "Table styled like the NY Times")
```

gt_theme_pff *Apply a table theme like PFF*

Description

Apply a table theme like PFF

Usage

```
gt_theme_pff(gt_object, ..., divider, spanners, rank_col)
```

Arguments

gt_object	an existing gt_tbl object
...	Additional arguments passed to gt::tab_options()
divider	A column name to add a divider to the left of - accepts tidy-eval column names.
spanners	Character string that indicates the names of specific spanners you have created with gt::tab_spanner().
rank_col	A column name to add a grey background to. Accepts tidy-eval column names.

Value

gt_tbl

Examples

```
library(gt)
 out_df <- tibble::tribble(
  ~rank,        ~player, ~jersey, ~team,  ~g, ~pass, ~pr_snaps, ~rsh_pct, ~prp, ~prsh,
   1L, "Trey Hendrickson",    "91", "CIN", 16,  495,     454,    91.7, 10.8,  83.9,
   2L,       "T.J. Watt",    "90", "PIT", 15,  461,     413,    89.6, 10.7,  90.6,
   3L,     "Rashan Gary",    "52",  "GB", 16,  471,     463,    98.3, 10.4,  88.9,
   4L,     "Maxx Crosby",    "98",  "LV", 17,  599,     597,    99.7,   10,  91.8,
   5L,   "Matthew Judon",    "09",  "NE", 17,  510,     420,    82.4,  9.7,  73.2,
   6L,   "Myles Garrett",    "95", "CLV", 17,  554,     543,      98,  9.5,  92.7,
   7L,  "Shaquil Barrett",    "58",  "TB", 15,  563,     485,    86.1,  9.3,  81.5,
   8L,       "Nick Bosa",    "97",  "SF", 17,  529,     525,    99.2,  9.2,  89.8,
   9L, "Marcus Davenport",    "92",  "NO", 11,  302,     297,    98.3,  9.1,   82,
   10L,      "Joey Bosa",    "97", "LAC", 16,  495,     468,    94.5,  8.9,  90.3,
   11L,   "Robert Quinn",    "94", "CHI", 16,  445,     402,    90.3,  8.6,  79.7,
   12L,  "Randy Gregory",    "94", "DAL", 12,  315,     308,    97.8,  8.6,  84.4
 )
 out_df %>%
   gt() %>%
     tab_spanner(columns = pass:rsh_pct, label = "snaps") %>%
     tab_spanner(columns = prp:prsh, label = "grade") %>%
```

```
gt_theme_pff(
  spanners = c("snaps", "grade"),
  divider = jersey, rank_col = rank
) %>%
gt_color_box(
  columns = prsh, domain = c(0, 95), width = 50, accuracy = 0.1,
  palette = "pff"
) %>%
cols_label(jersey = "#", g = "#G", rsh_pct = "RSH%") %>%
tab_header(
  title = "Pass Rush Grades",
  subtitle = "Grades and pass rush stats"
) %>%
gt_highlight_cols(columns = prp, fill = "#e4e8ec") %>%
tab_style(
  style = list(
    cell_borders("bottom", "white"),
    cell_fill(color = "#393c40")
  ),
  locations = cells_column_labels(prp)
```

Figures

See Also

Other Themes: gt_plt_bullet(), gt_plt_conf_int(), gt_plt_dot(), gt_theme_538(), gt_theme_dark(), gt_theme_dot_matrix(), gt_theme_espn(), gt_theme_excel(), gt_theme_guardian(), gt_theme_nytimes()

---

gt_two_column_layout *Create a two-column layout from a list of two gt tables*

Description

This function takes a `list()` of two gt-tables and returns them as a two-column layout. The expectation is that the user either supplies two tables like `list(table1, table2)`, or passes the output of `gt_double_table()` into this function. The user should indicate whether they want to return the HTML to R's viewer with `output = "viewer"` to "view" the final output, or to save to disk as a `.png` via `output = "save"`. Note that this is a relatively complex wrapper around `htmltools::div()` + `webshot2::webshot()`. Additional arguments can be passed to `webshot2::webshot()` if the automatic output is not satisfactory. In most situations, modifying the `vwidth` argument is sufficient to get the desired output, but all arguments to `webshot2::webshot()` are available by their original name via the passed `...`.

Usage

```
gt_two_column_layout(
  tables = NULL,
  output = "viewer",
  filename = NULL,
  path = NULL,
  vwidth = 992,
  vheight = 600,
  ...,
  zoom = 2,
  expand = 5,
  tab_header_from = NULL
)
```

Arguments

tables	A list() of two tables, typically supplied by gt_double_table()
output	A character string indicating the desired output, either "save" to save it to disk via webshot, "viewer" to return it to the RStudio Viewer, or "html" to return the raw HTML.
filename	The filename of the table, must contain .png and only used if output = "save"
path	An optional path of where to save the printed .png, used in conjunction with filename.
vwidth	Viewport width. This is the width of the browser "window" when passed to webshot2::webshot().
vheight	Viewport height This is the height of the browser "window" when passed to webshot2::webshot().
...	Additional arguments passed to webshot2::webshot(), only to be used if output = "save", saving the two-column layout tables to disk as a .png.
zoom	Argument to webshot2::webshot(). A number specifying the zoom factor. A zoom factor of 2 will result in twice as many pixels vertically and horizontally. Note that using 2 is not exactly the same as taking a screenshot on a HiDPI (Retina) device: it is like increasing the zoom to 200 doubling the height and width of the browser window. This differs from using a HiDPI device because some web pages load different, higher-resolution images when they know they will be displayed on a HiDPI device (but using zoom will not report that there is a HiDPI device).
expand	Argument to webshot2::webshot(). A numeric vector specifying how many pixels to expand the clipping rectangle by. If one number, the rectangle will be expanded by that many pixels on all sides. If four numbers, they specify the top, right, bottom, and left, in that order. When taking screenshots of multiple URLs, this parameter can also be a list with same length as url with each element of the list containing a single number or four numbers to use for the corresponding URL.

tab_header_from
: If NULL (the default) renders tab headers of each table individually. If one of "table1" or "table2", the function extracts tab header information (including styling) from table 1 or table 2 respectively and renders it as high level header for the combined view (individual headers will be removed).

Value

Saves a .png to disk if output = "save", returns HTML to the viewer via htmltools::browsable() when output = "viewer", or returns raw HTML if output = "html".

Examples

Add row numbers and drop some columns

```
library(gt)
my_cars <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::mutate(row_n = dplyr::row_number(), .before = mpg) %>%
  dplyr::select(row_n, mpg:drat)
```

Create two tables, just split half/half

```
tab1 <- my_cars %>%
  dplyr::slice(1:16) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = row_n, domain = 1:32)

tab2 <- my_cars %>%
  dplyr::slice(17:32) %>%
  gt() %>%
  gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = row_n, domain = 1:32)
```

Put the tables in a list and then pass list to the gt_two_column_layout function.

```
listed_tables <- list(tab1, tab2)

gt_two_column_layout(listed_tables)
```

A better option - write a small function, use gt_double_table() to generate the tables and then pass it to gt_double_table()

```
my_gt_fn <- function(x) {
  gt(x) %>%
    gtExtras::gt_color_rows(columns = row_n, domain = 1:32)
}

my_tables <- gt_double_table(my_cars, my_gt_fn, nrows = nrow(my_cars) / 2)
```

This will return it to the viewer

```
gt_two_column_layout(my_tables)
```

If you wanted to save it out instead, could use the code below

```
gt_two_column_layout(my_tables, output = "save",
                     filename = "basic-two-col.png",
                      vwidth = 550, vheight = 620)
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

gtsave_extra *Use webshot2 to save a gt table as a PNG*

Description

Takes existing HTML content, typically additional HTML including a gt table as a PNG via the {webshot2} package.

Usage

```
gtsave_extra(data, filename, path = NULL, ..., zoom = 2, expand = 5)
```

Arguments

data	HTML content to be saved temporarily to disk
filename	The name of the file, should end in .png
path	An optional path
...	Additional arguments to webshot2::webshot()
zoom	A number specifying the zoom factor. A zoom factor of 2 will result in twice as many pixels vertically and horizontally. Note that using 2 is not exactly the same as taking a screenshot on a HiDPI (Retina) device: it is like increasing the zoom to 200 doubling the height and width of the browser window.
expand	A numeric vector specifying how many pixels to expand the clipping rectangle by. If one number, the rectangle will be expanded by that many pixels on all sides. If four numbers, they specify the top, right, bottom, and left, in that order.

Value

Prints the HTML content to the RStudio viewer and saves a .png file to disk

Function ID

2-14

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), img_header(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

img_header *Add images as the column label for a table*

Description

Add images as the column label for a table

Usage

```
img_header(
  label,
  img_url,
  height = 60,
  font_size = 12,
  palette = c("black", "black")
)
```

Arguments

label	A string indicating the label of the column.
img_url	A string for the image url.
height	A number indicating the height of the image in pixels.
font_size	The font size of the label in pixels.
palette	A vector of two colors, indictating the bottom border color and the text color.

Value

HTML string

Examples

```
library(gt)
dplyr::tibble(
  x = 1:5, y = 6:10
) %>%
  gt() %>%
  cols_label(
    x = img_header(
      "Luka Doncic",
    "https://secure.espn.com/combiner/i?img=/i/headshots/nba/players/full/3945274.png",
      height = 60,
      font_size = 14
    )
  )
```

Figures

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), pad_fn(), tab_style_by_grp()

---

last_row_id *Get last row id/index even by group*

Description

Get last row id/index even by group

Usage

```
last_row_id(gt_object)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl

n_decimals *Count number of decimals*

Description

Count number of decimals

Usage

```
n_decimals(x)
```

Arguments

x	A value to count decimals from

Value

an integer

pad_fn *Pad a vector of numbers to align on the decimal point.*

Description

This helper function adds whitespace to numeric values so that they can be aligned on the decimal without requiring additional trailing zeroes. This function is intended to use within the `gt::fmt()` function.

Usage

```
pad_fn(x, nsmall = 2, pad0)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of numbers to pad/align at the decimal point
nsmall	The max number of decimal places to round at/display
pad0	A logical, indicating whether to pad the values with trailing zeros.

Value

Returns a vector of equal length to the input vector

Figures

Function ID

2-3

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), tab_style_by_grp()

Examples

```
library(gt)
padded_tab <- data.frame(x = c(1.2345, 12.345, 123.45, 1234.5, 12345)) %>%
  gt() %>%
  fmt(fns = function(x) {
    pad_fn(x, nsmall = 4)
  }) %>%
  tab_style(
    # MUST USE A MONO-SPACED FONT
    # https://fonts.google.com/?category=Monospace
    style = cell_text(font = google_font("Fira Mono")),
    locations = cells_body(columns = x)
  )
```

---

plot_data *Create inline plots for a summary table*

Description

Create inline plots for a summary table

Usage

```
plot_data(col, col_name, n_missing, ...)
```

Arguments

col	The column of data to be used for plotting
col_name	the name of the column - use for reporting warnings
n_missing	Number of missing - used if all missing
...	additional arguments passed to scales::label_number()

Value

svg text encoded as HTML

tab_style_by_grp *Add table styling to specific rows by group*

Description

The tab_style_by_grp function takes an existing gt_tbl object and styling according to each group. Currently it support styling the max()/min() for each group.

Usage

```
tab_style_by_grp(gt_object, column, fn, ...)
```

Arguments

gt_object	An existing gt table object of class gt_tbl
column	The column using tidy variable name or a number indicating which column should have the styling affect it.
fn	The name of a summarizing function (ie max(), min())
...	Arguments passed to tab_style(style = ...)

Value

An object of class gt_tbl.

Examples

```
library(gt)
df_in <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::select(cyl:hp, mpg) %>%
  tibble::rownames_to_column() %>%
  dplyr::group_by(cyl) %>%
  dplyr::slice(1:4) %>%
  dplyr::ungroup()

test_tab <- df_in %>%
  gt(groupname_col = "cyl") %>%
  tab_style_by_grp(mpg, fn = max,
                   cell_fill(color = "red", alpha = 0.5))
```

Figures

Function ID

2-12

See Also

Other Utilities: add_text_img(), fa_icon_repeat(), fmt_pad_num(), fmt_pct_extra(), fmt_symbol_first(), generate_df(), gt_add_divider(), gt_badge(), gt_double_table(), gt_duplicate_column(), gt_fa_rank_change(), gt_fa_rating(), gt_highlight_cols(), gt_highlight_rows(), gt_img_border(), gt_img_circle(), gt_img_multi_rows(), gt_img_rows(), gt_index(), gt_merge_stack(), gt_merge_stack_color(), gt_two_column_layout(), gtsave_extra(), img_header(), pad_fn()

---

with_tooltip *A helper to add basic tooltip inside a gt table*

Description

This is a lightweight helper to add tooltip, typically to be used within `gt::cols_label()`.

Usage

```
with_tooltip(label, tooltip)
```

Arguments

label	The label for the item with a tooltip
tooltip	The text based tooltip for the item

Value

HTML text

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