

Package: insperplot (via r-universe)

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Type Package

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Description Extends 'ggplot2' with the visual identity of Insper, a Brazilian non-profit institution for teaching and research. Provides themes, brand color palettes, discrete and continuous scales, and high-level plotting functions.

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<https://github.com/inspercidades/insperplot>

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Contents

format_num_br	2
fossil_fuel	3
insper_area	4
insper_barplot	6
insper_boxplot	8
insper_color_reference	9
insper_density	11
insper_heatmap	12
insper_histogram	14
insper_palette	15
insper_scatterplot	17
insper_timeseries	19
insper_violin	20
macro_series	21
macro_series_long	23
rec_buslines	23
rec_passengers	24
save_insper_plot	25
scale_color_insper_c	26
scale_color_insper_d	27
show_insper_palettes	28
spo_metro	29
theme_insper	30
theme_insper_doc	32
Index	33

format_num_br	<i>Format Brazilian Numbers</i>
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Description

Formats numbers in Brazilian style, with a decimal comma and a period as the thousands separator. Also formats currency and percentages.

Usage

```
format_num_br(x, digits = 0, percent = FALSE, currency = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- x Numeric vector.
- digits Number of decimal places. Default is 0.
- percent Logical. If TRUE, multiplies by 100 and adds a percent sign.
- currency Logical. If TRUE, formats as Brazilian reais (R\$).
- ... Additional arguments passed to `scales::number()`.

Value

Formatted character vector.

See Also

Other utilities: [has_insper_fonts\(\)](#), [save_insper_plot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Basic number formatting
format_num_br(1234.56, digits = 2)

# Currency formatting
format_num_br(1234.56, currency = TRUE, digits = 2)

# Percentage formatting
format_num_br(0.1234, percent = TRUE, digits = 1)
format_num_br(0.1234, percent = TRUE, digits = 2)
```

fossil_fuel	<i>Global Fossil Fuel Consumption</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Primary energy consumption from fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) measured in terawatt-hours (TWh), for the world as a whole, from 1800 to 2023.

Usage

```
fossil_fuel
```

Format

- A data frame with 228 rows and 5 variables:
- entity** Character, name of the country or region (currently "World")
 - code** Character, country/region code (OWID_WRL for World)
 - year** Numeric, year of observation (1800-2023)
 - fuel** Ordered factor with 3 levels: Oil, Gas, Coal. Levels are ordered for logical stacking in plots
 - consumption** Numeric, primary energy consumption in terawatt-hours (TWh)

Details

Global fossil fuel consumption since the Industrial Revolution, split by fuel. The fuel factor is ordered Oil, Gas, Coal, which fixes the stacking order in area charts.

Source

Our World in Data (OWID) <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/global-fossil-fuel-consumption>
License: CC BY 4.0

See Also

[insper_area](#) for creating area plots with this data

insper_area	<i>Insper Area Plot</i>
-------------	-------------------------

Description

Creates area charts of time series with Insper’s visual identity. Supports single, stacked, and overlapping areas.

Usage

```
insper_area(  
  data,  
  x,  
  y,  
  fill = NULL,  
  palette = NULL,  
  stacked = NULL,  
  area_alpha = 0.9,  
  fill_color = get_insper_colors("turquesa_3"),  
  add_line = TRUE,  
  line_color = get_insper_colors("turquesa_2"),  
  line_width = 0.8,  
  line_alpha = 1,  
  zero = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Time variable (numeric, Date, or POSIXct).
y	<data-masked> Value variable.
fill	Fill aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. • A quoted color string, used as a static color (e.g., "#3ACC9F", "grey40"). • A bare discrete column, used for grouping (e.g., category). • A bare continuous column, mapped to a gradient (e.g., intensity). • NULL (default), which uses Insper turquesa.

	The fill color also sets the line color when <code>add_line = TRUE</code> .
<code>palette</code>	Character. Palette for mapped variables. If NULL (default), uses "main".
<code>stacked</code>	Logical or NULL. Whether to stack areas. If NULL (default), stacks only when <code>fill</code> maps a variable. See Details.
<code>area_alpha</code>	Numeric. Area opacity, from 0 to 1. Default is 0.9.
<code>fill_color</code>	Character. Area color, used only when <code>fill</code> is NULL. Default is <code>turquesa_3</code> . Prefer <code>fill = "<color>"</code> , which colors both the area and the line.
<code>add_line</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), draws a line on top of each area.
<code>line_color</code>	Character. Line color, used only when <code>fill</code> is NULL. Default is <code>turquesa_2</code> , a lighter step of the <code>turquesa</code> ramp.
<code>line_width</code>	Numeric. Line width. Default is 0.8.
<code>line_alpha</code>	Numeric. Line opacity, from 0 to 1. Default is 1.
<code>zero</code>	Logical. If TRUE, draws a horizontal line at <code>y = 0</code> . Default is FALSE.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_area()</code> .

Details

Stacking:

Under the default `stacked = NULL`, areas stack when `fill` maps a variable and overlap when `fill` is missing or a static color, where stacking would have no effect anyway. Set `stacked = TRUE` or `stacked = FALSE` to choose directly. Overlapping areas suit comparing group trajectories; stacked areas suit part-to-whole.

Line overlay:

A line is drawn on top of each area by default (`add_line = TRUE`), in the fill color. Set `add_line = FALSE` to drop it, which helps when many groups are stacked.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_inspere](#), [scale_fill_inspere_d](#), [inspere_timeseries](#)

Other plots: [inspere_barplot\(\)](#), [inspere_boxplot\(\)](#), [inspere_density\(\)](#), [inspere_heatmap\(\)](#), [inspere_histogram\(\)](#), [inspere_scatterplot\(\)](#), [inspere_timeseries\(\)](#), [inspere_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Single area: coal consumption since 1900
coal_data <- subset(fossil_fuel, fuel == "Coal" & year >= 1900)
inspere_area(coal_data, x = year, y = consumption)

# Mapping fill to a variable stacks the areas
```

```

recent_data <- subset(fossil_fuel, year >= 1950)
recent_data$fuel <- factor(recent_data$fuel, levels = c("Oil", "Gas", "Coal"))
insper_area(recent_data, x = year, y = consumption, fill = fuel) +
  labs(
    title = "Global Fossil Fuel Consumption",
    subtitle = "Primary energy consumption by fuel type (1950-present)",
    x = "Year",
    y = "Consumption (TWh)",
    fill = "Fuel Type"
  )

# Overlapping areas, to compare trajectories
insper_area(recent_data, x = year, y = consumption,
            fill = fuel, stacked = FALSE) +
  labs(
    title = "Comparing Fuel Consumption Trends",
    subtitle = "Overlapping areas show individual trajectories",
    x = "Year",
    y = "Consumption (TWh)",
    fill = "Fuel Type"
  )

```

insper_barplot

Insper Bar Plot

Description

Creates bar plots with Insper's visual identity. Supports grouped, stacked, and filled bars, value labels, and horizontal or vertical orientation.

Usage

```

insper_barplot(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  fill = NULL,
  position = "dodge",
  palette = "main",
  zero = TRUE,
  text = FALSE,
  text_size = 4,
  text_color = "black",
  stack_vjust = 0.5,
  label_formatter = scales::comma,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame.
<code>x</code>	<data-masked> Variable for the x-axis.
<code>y</code>	<data-masked> Variable for the y-axis.
<code>fill</code>	Fill aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. • A bare column name, mapped to fill (e.g., <code>fill = gear</code>). • A quoted color string, used as a static fill (e.g., <code>fill = "blue"</code>). • NULL (default), which uses Insper red. A mapped variable produces grouped, stacked, or filled bars, depending on position.
<code>position</code>	Character. Position adjustment for bars: "dodge" (default), "stack", "fill", or "identity".
<code>palette</code>	Character. Palette for mapped variables. Default is "main".
<code>zero</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), draws a reference line at zero.
<code>text</code>	Logical. If TRUE, adds value labels to the bars. Default is FALSE.
<code>text_size</code>	Numeric. Size of the value labels. Default is 4.
<code>text_color</code>	Character. Color of the value labels. Default is "black". On stacked and filled bars, the default picks white or dark text for each segment based on its fill; any other value is used as is.
<code>stack_vjust</code>	Numeric. Vertical position of labels within stacked and filled segments, from 0 (bottom) to 1 (top). Default is 0.5 (center).
<code>label_formatter</code>	Function used to format value labels. Default is <code>scales::comma()</code> . It must accept an accuracy argument. Filled bars ignore it and always show percentages.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_col()</code> , such as width or alpha.

Details

Orientation follows the variable types. A categorical x with a numeric y gives vertical bars; a numeric x with a categorical y gives horizontal bars. Value labels and the zero line follow the orientation.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [scale_fill_insper_d](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_boxplot\(\)](#), [insper_density\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_histogram\(\)](#), [insper_scatterplot\(\)](#), [insper_timeseries\(\)](#), [insper_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Simple bar plot with default color
insper_barplot(mtcars, x = factor(cyl), y = mpg)

# With text labels showing values
insper_barplot(mtcars, x = factor(cyl), y = mpg, text = TRUE)

# Stacked bars with centered text labels
data <- data.frame(
  category = rep(c("A", "B", "C"), each = 2),
  group = rep(c("X", "Y"), 3),
  value = c(10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35)
)
insper_barplot(data, x = category, y = value, fill = group,
  position = "stack", text = TRUE)

# Filled bars with automatic percentage formatting
insper_barplot(data, x = category, y = value, fill = group,
  position = "fill", text = TRUE)
```

insper_boxplot

Insper Box Plot

Description

Creates box plots with Insper's visual identity, with optional jittered points and notches.

Usage

```
insper_boxplot(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  fill = NULL,
  palette = "main",
  add_jitter = NULL,
  add_notch = FALSE,
  box_alpha = 0.8,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Categorical variable for the x-axis.
y	<data-masked> Numeric variable for the y-axis.

<code>fill</code>	Fill aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. • A bare column name, mapped to fill (e.g., <code>fill = Species</code>). • A quoted color string, used as a static fill (e.g., <code>fill = "lightblue"</code>). • NULL (default), which uses Insper turquesa.
<code>palette</code>	Character. Palette for mapped variables. Default is "main".
<code>add_jitter</code>	Logical or NULL. If TRUE, adds jittered points. If NULL (default), adds them only when every group has fewer than 100 observations.
<code>add_notch</code>	Logical. If TRUE, draws notched boxes. Default is FALSE.
<code>box_alpha</code>	Numeric. Box opacity, from 0 to 1. Default is 0.8.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_boxplot()</code> .

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [scale_fill_insper_d](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_barplot\(\)](#), [insper_density\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_histogram\(\)](#), [insper_scatterplot\(\)](#), [insper_timeseries\(\)](#), [insper_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Simple boxplot with default fill
insper_boxplot(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length)

# Static fill color
insper_boxplot(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = "#F89D49")

# Variable fill mapping
insper_boxplot(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)

# Boxplot without jitter
insper_boxplot(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, add_jitter = FALSE)
```

insper_color_reference

Insper Brand Color Reference Table

Description

A lookup table with one row per official Insper brand color. It covers the primary colors, the six secondary hue families (five steps each), the neutral gray ramp and dark blue used in segment-specific applications, and the four Insper Cidades colors.

Usage

```
insper_color_reference
```

Format

A data frame with 43 rows and 8 variables:

hierarquia Character, color hierarchy: "Principais" (Vermelho, Branco, Preto), "Secundários" (Turquesa, Verde, Amarelo, Laranja, Rosa, Roxo), "Neutros" (Cinza, Azul), or "Cidades" (the Insper Cidades sub-brand: Folhagem, Solar, Asfalto, Tijolo)

familia Character, hue family (e.g. "Vermelho", "Verde", "Cinza")

nome Character, lowercase identifier for the specific swatch (e.g. "vermelho", "verde 0"..."verde 4"). Matches the `_N` suffix used internally in `data-raw/colors_palettes.R`, where `_0` is the family base and `_1/_2` are tints, `_3/_4` are shades

amostra Character, hex code of the swatch (mirrors hex); in the companion `data-raw/insper_color_reference.xlsx` this column is rendered as a color-filled cell instead

pantone Character, Pantone spot color reference, or "-" when the brand guide does not specify one (Branco, Preto, and all four Cidades colors, since the Cidades manual gives CMYK only)

rgb Character, "R, G, B" digital color values as printed in the brand guide

hex Character, hexadecimal color code, uppercase with leading "#"

acessibilidade Character, which text/logo color the brand guide permits on this background: "branco" (white only), "preto" (black only), or "ambos" (both pass). The guide only rules on the family base colors and neutrals; tints/shades are NA, as are the Cidades colors (that manual has no accessibility page). This column records what a brand guide rules, not what the package computes

Details

Values are transcribed from Insper's 2026 brand guide (`data-raw/refs/insper-guia-de-marca.pdf`) via `data-raw/colors_palettes.R`, the package's authoritative source for brand hex codes. The "Neutros" rows (Cinza ramp and Azul) come from the guide's segment-specific pages (Pós-Graduação, Educação Executiva) rather than its main "2.1 Cores" section.

The "Cidades" rows come from a second document, the Insper Cidades application manual (`data-raw/refs/Manual de Apl.`, June 2026). Those four colors belong to the Centro de Estudos das Cidades / Laboratório Arq.Futuro sub-brand and are close enough to the institutional hues that the two families should not be mixed in one chart. See [insper_palette\(\)](#) for details.

The `acessibilidade` column condenses the guide's accessibility and logo-background pages (white/black text contrast per background). Plot functions that draw labels on colored bars pick the text color from the fill's luminance instead.

This dataset is a reference aid. To use brand colors in plots, call [insper_palette\(\)](#) or the `scale_*_insper_*`() functions.

Source

Insper brand guide (2026) and the Insper Cidades application manual (June 2026), via `data-raw/create_color_reference`.

See Also

[insper_palette](#) for programmatic palette access; [show_insper_palettes](#) to preview palettes

Examples

```
head(insper_color_reference)

# All swatches in the "Verde" family
subset(insper_color_reference, familia == "Verde")
```

insper_density	<i>Insper Density Plot</i>
----------------	----------------------------

Description

Creates density plots with Insper's visual identity. Supports grouped densities, with one color per group.

Usage

```
insper_density(
  data,
  x,
  fill = NULL,
  palette = NULL,
  fill_color = get_insper_colors("turquesa_3"),
  line_color = get_insper_colors("turquesa_2"),
  alpha = 0.6,
  bw = "nrd0",
  adjust = 1,
  kernel = "gaussian",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Numeric variable for the x-axis.
fill	Fill aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. • A quoted color string, used as a static color (e.g., "purple", "#9148B0"). • A bare discrete column or factor expression, used for grouping (e.g., Species or factor(gear)). • NULL (default), which uses Insper turquesa. The fill color also sets the density line color.
palette	Character. Palette for mapped variables. If NULL (default), uses "main".

<code>fill_color</code>	Character. Area color, used only when <code>fill</code> is <code>NULL</code> . Default is <code>turquesa_3</code> . Prefer <code>fill = "<color>"</code> , which colors both the area and the line.
<code>line_color</code>	Character. Line color, used only when <code>fill</code> is <code>NULL</code> . Default is <code>turquesa_2</code> , a lighter step of the <code>turquesa</code> ramp.
<code>alpha</code>	Numeric. Area opacity, from 0 to 1. Default is 0.6.
<code>bw</code>	Numeric or character. Bandwidth, either a number or the name of a bandwidth selector (" <code>nrd0</code> ", " <code>nrd</code> ", " <code>ucv</code> ", " <code>bcv</code> ", " <code>SJ</code> "). Default is " <code>nrd0</code> ".
<code>adjust</code>	Numeric. Multiplier applied to the bandwidth. Default is 1.
<code>kernel</code>	Character. Smoothing kernel. Default is " <code>gaussian</code> ".
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_density()</code> .

Value

A `ggplot` object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [insper_histogram](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_barplot\(\)](#), [insper_boxplot\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_histogram\(\)](#), [insper_scatterplot\(\)](#), [insper_timeseries\(\)](#), [insper_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Simple density plot (default turquesa)
insper_density(macro_series, x = ipca)

# Static color
insper_density(macro_series, x = ipca, fill = "purple")

# Grouped density plot (discrete variable)
insper_density(iris, x = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)
```

insper_heatmap

Insper Heatmap

Description

Creates heatmaps, such as correlation matrices, with Insper's visual identity. Accepts either a matrix or a data frame in long format.

Usage

```
insper_heatmap(  
  data,  
  show_values = FALSE,  
  value_color = "white",  
  value_size = 3,  
  palette = "vermelho_turquesa",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A matrix (for example, from <code>cor()</code>) or a long data frame with columns <code>Var1</code> , <code>Var2</code> , and <code>value</code> .
<code>show_values</code>	Logical. If TRUE, prints values on the tiles. Default is FALSE.
<code>value_color</code>	Character. Color of the printed values. Default is "white".
<code>value_size</code>	Numeric. Size of the printed values. Default is 3.
<code>palette</code>	Character. Palette for the continuous fill scale. Default is "vermelho_turquesa".
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_tile()</code> .

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

`theme_inspir`, `scale_fill_inspir_c`

Other plots: `insper_area()`, `insper_barplot()`, `insper_boxplot()`, `insper_density()`, `insper_histogram()`, `insper_scatterplot()`, `insper_timeseries()`, `insper_violin()`

Examples

```
# From a correlation matrix  
cor_mat <- cor(mtcars[, 1:4])  
insper_heatmap(cor_mat)  
  
# Print values on the tiles  
insper_heatmap(cor_mat, show_values = TRUE)  
  
# Another diverging palette  
insper_heatmap(cor_mat, palette = "roxo_verde")
```

insper_histogram *Inspere Histogram*

Description

Creates histograms with Inspere's visual identity. The number of bins comes from the Sturges, Freedman-Diaconis, or Scott rule, or from a count you supply.

Usage

```
insper_histogram(
  data,
  x,
  fill = NULL,
  palette = NULL,
  bins = NULL,
  bin_method = c("sturges", "fd", "scott", "manual"),
  border_color = "white",
  zero = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Numeric variable for the x-axis.
fill	Fill aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. • A quoted color string, used as a static fill (e.g., "blue", "#FF0000"). • A bare discrete column or factor expression, used for grouping (e.g., Species or factor(cyl)). • NULL (default), which uses Inspere red.
palette	Character. Palette for mapped variables. If NULL (default), uses "main".
bins	Numeric. Number of bins. Used only when bin_method = "manual".
bin_method	Character. Bin selection method: "sturges" (default), "fd" (Freedman-Diaconis), "scott", or "manual".
border_color	Character. Color of the bar borders. Default is "white".
zero	Logical. If TRUE (default), draws a horizontal line at y = 0.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_histogram()</code> .

Details

The four bin selection methods are described below.

- **Sturges:** $k = \lceil \log_2(n) + 1 \rceil$. Assumes roughly normal data and tends to undersmooth large samples.

- **Freedman-Diaconis:** Derives bin width from the IQR, so outliers move it less than the other two.
- **Scott:** Derives bin width from the standard deviation, assuming roughly normal data.
- **Manual:** Uses the bin count given in bins.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [insper_density](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_barplot\(\)](#), [insper_boxplot\(\)](#), [insper_density\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_scatterplot\(\)](#), [insper_timeseries\(\)](#), [insper_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Simple histogram with Sturges method
insper_histogram(mtcars, x = mpg)

# Using Freedman-Diaconis method
insper_histogram(mtcars, x = mpg, bin_method = "fd")

# Manual bin specification
insper_histogram(mtcars, x = mpg, bin_method = "manual", bins = 15)
```

insper_palette	<i>Get an Insper Color Palette</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Returns a named character vector of hex color codes from an Insper palette. When printed interactively, displays a visual color swatch. The result behaves as a plain character vector and can be used directly anywhere colors are accepted.

Usage

```
insper_palette(palette = "main", n = NULL, reverse = FALSE)
```

Arguments

palette	Character. Palette name. Use show_insper_palettes to see all options.
n	Integer or NULL. Number of colors to return. If NULL (default), returns all colors in the palette. If n exceeds the palette size, colors are interpolated smoothly using colorRampPalette .
reverse	Logical. If TRUE, reverses the color order. Default FALSE.

Details

Available palettes by type:

- **Qualitative:** main, muted, colorblind, cidades
- **Sequential:** vermelho, turquesa, verde, amarelo, laranja, rosa, roxo, cinza, azul, cidades_folhagem, cidades_solar, cidades_asfalto, cidades_tijolo
- **Diverging:** vermelho_turquesa (default for diverging data), roxo_verde, laranja_roxo, rosa_verde, cidades_folhagem_asfalto, cidades_folhagem_tijolo

Value

An object of class `insper_palette` (a named character vector of hex codes). Printing displays a visual swatch. Use `as.character()` to strip the class if needed.

Insper Cidades

Palettes prefixed `cidades` belong to the Insper Cidades sub-brand (Centro de Estudos das Cidades / Laboratório Arq.Futuro) and are built from its own application manual rather than the institutional brand kit. They are opt-in: nothing in the package defaults to them.

Do not mix them with the institutional palettes in one chart. The two families sit close together in CIELAB: `asfalto` is only 6.6 dE from `roxo`, and `solar` 8.8 dE from `laranja`. A chart drawing from both reads as a rendering error rather than a design choice, so pick one family per chart.

The Cidades manual ships no tints or shades, so the four `cidades_*` sequential ramps are derived: seven steps each, with the official color pinned at position 4. For diverging data prefer `cidades_folhagem_asfalto`, which has the widest colorblind separation of any diverging palette in the package; `cidades_folhagem_tijolo` is more symmetric in lightness (so it reads better in grayscale) but pairs green against orange-red, which is hard under red-green color vision deficiency.

All palettes are built from the 2026 Insper brand kit except "colorblind", which is the Okabe-Ito set (<https://jfly.uni-koeln.de/color/>) and contains no Insper tokens. It is bundled as an accessibility fallback for when colorblind readers cannot tell the brand hues in "main" apart. "main" mixes red, green, orange and yellow, a difficult combination under the common forms of color vision deficiency. Use "main" for on-brand work and reach for "colorblind" when distinguishability matters more than brand fidelity.

See Also

[show_inspir_palettes](#), [scale_color_inspir_d](#), [scale_color_inspir_c](#)

Other colors: [show_inspir_palettes\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Get all colors from a palette
insper_palette("main")

# Subset to n colors
insper_palette("vermelho", n = 3)

# Reverse order
```

```

insper_palette("vermelho_turquesa", reverse = TRUE)

# Use directly in a plot
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) +
  geom_point(color = insper_palette("vermelho", n = 1))

# Use in manual scales
ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, color = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_manual(values = insper_palette("main", n = 3))

```

insper_scatterplot *Insper Scatter Plot*

Description

Creates scatter plots with Insper's visual identity, with an optional fitted line. Accepts both color and fill aesthetics, so outlined point shapes can carry two mappings.

Usage

```

insper_scatterplot(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  color = NULL,
  fill = NULL,
  palette = "main",
  add_smooth = FALSE,
  smooth_method = "lm",
  point_size = 2,
  point_alpha = 1,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Variable for the x-axis.
y	<data-masked> Variable for the y-axis.
color	Color aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. - A bare column name, mapped to color (e.g., color = Species). - A quoted color string, used as a static color (e.g., color = "blue"). - NULL (default), which uses Insper turquesa. A mapped variable gets a discrete or continuous Insper scale to match its type.

<code>fill</code>	Fill aesthetic, for outlined shapes 21 to 25. Accepts one of the options below. • A bare column name, mapped to fill (e.g., <code>fill = Species</code>). • A quoted color string, used as a static fill (e.g., <code>fill = "lightblue"</code>). • NULL (default), for no fill.
<code>palette</code>	Character. Palette for mapped variables. Default is "main".
<code>add_smooth</code>	Logical. If TRUE, adds a fitted line with a confidence band. Default is FALSE.
<code>smooth_method</code>	Character. Smoothing method: "lm" (default), "loess", "gam", or "glm".
<code>point_size</code>	Numeric. Point size. Default is 2.
<code>point_alpha</code>	Numeric. Point opacity, from 0 to 1. Default is 1.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_point()</code> , such as <code>shape</code> or <code>stroke</code> .

Details

Solid shapes (16 to 20) use only color. Outlined shapes (21 to 25) use color for the outline and fill for the interior, so you can map a different variable, or a static color, to each.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [scale_color_insper_d](#), [scale_fill_insper_d](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_barplot\(\)](#), [insper_boxplot\(\)](#), [insper_density\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_histogram\(\)](#), [insper_timeseries\(\)](#), [insper_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Simple scatter plot with default color
insper_scatterplot(mtcars, x = wt, y = mpg)

# Discrete variable mapping
insper_scatterplot(mtcars, x = wt, y = mpg, color = factor(cyl))

# With smooth line
insper_scatterplot(mtcars, x = wt, y = mpg, add_smooth = TRUE)

# Extra arguments go to geom_point()
insper_scatterplot(mtcars, x = wt, y = mpg, size = 3, alpha = 0.5)

# Shape 21 with static color and mapped fill
insper_scatterplot(mtcars, x = wt, y = mpg,
  color = "white",
  fill = factor(cyl),
  shape = 21)
```

insper_timeseries *Insper Time Series Plot*

Description

Creates line plots of time series with Insper's visual identity. Handles Date and POSIXct x-axes and both discrete and continuous color mappings.

Usage

```
insper_timeseries(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  color = NULL,
  palette = "main",
  line_width = 0.8,
  add_points = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Time variable (numeric, Date, or POSIXct).
y	<data-masked> Value variable.
color	Color aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below. • A bare column name, mapped to color, one line per group (e.g., color = category). • A quoted color string, used as a static color (e.g., color = "blue"). • NULL (default), which uses Insper turquesa.
palette	A mapped variable gets a discrete or continuous Insper scale to match its type.
line_width	Character. Palette for mapped variables. Default is "main".
add_points	Numeric. Line width. Default is 0.8.
...	Logical. If TRUE, adds points on the lines. Default is FALSE.
	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_line()</code> , such as linetype or alpha.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [scale_color_insper_d](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_barplot\(\)](#), [insper_boxplot\(\)](#), [insper_density\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_histogram\(\)](#), [insper_scatterplot\(\)](#), [insper_violin\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Plot inflation over time
insper_timeseries(macro_series, x = date, y = ipca)

# A quoted color string sets a static line color
insper_timeseries(macro_series, x = date, y = ipca, color = "#3ACC9F")

# Grouped time series (discrete variable)
recent_data <- subset(fossil_fuel, year >= 1920)
insper_timeseries(recent_data, x = year, y = consumption, color = fuel)
```

insper_violin

Insper Violin Plot

Description

Creates violin plots with Insper's visual identity, with optional boxplot and jittered-point overlays.

Usage

```
insper_violin(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  fill = NULL,
  palette = "main",
  show_boxplot = FALSE,
  show_points = FALSE,
  violin_alpha = 0.7,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
x	<data-masked> Categorical variable for the x-axis.
y	<data-masked> Numeric variable for the y-axis.
fill	Fill aesthetic. Accepts one of the options below.

	• A bare column name, mapped to fill (e.g., <code>fill = Species</code>). • A quoted color string, used as a static fill (e.g., <code>fill = "purple"</code>). • NULL (default), which uses <code>Insper turquesa</code>.
<code>palette</code>	Character. Palette for mapped variables. Default is <code>"main"</code> .
<code>show_boxplot</code>	Logical. If TRUE, overlays a boxplot. Default is FALSE.
<code>show_points</code>	Logical. If TRUE, adds jittered points. Default is FALSE.
<code>violin_alpha</code>	Numeric. Violin opacity, from 0 to 1. Default is 0.7.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_violin()</code> .

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[theme_insper](#), [scale_fill_insper_d](#), [insper_boxplot](#)

Other plots: [insper_area\(\)](#), [insper_barplot\(\)](#), [insper_boxplot\(\)](#), [insper_density\(\)](#), [insper_heatmap\(\)](#), [insper_histogram\(\)](#), [insper_scatterplot\(\)](#), [insper_timeseries\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Simple violin plot with default fill
insper_violin(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length)

# Static fill color
insper_violin(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = "#E50505")

# Variable fill mapping
insper_violin(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)

# Another palette
insper_violin(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species, palette = "muted")

# With boxplot overlay and points
insper_violin(iris, x = Species, y = Sepal.Length,
              show_boxplot = TRUE, show_points = TRUE)
```

macro_series

Brazilian Macroeconomic Time Series

Description

Monthly macroeconomic indicators from the Brazilian Central Bank (Banco Central do Brasil), covering economic activity, inflation, industrial production, and oil production from January 2003 onward.

Usage

macro_series

Format

A data frame with 279 rows and 5 variables:

date Date, first day of the month (YYYY-MM-DD)

ibcbr_dessaz IBC-Br dessazonalizado (Seasonally adjusted Central Bank Economic Activity Index). Monthly economic activity indicator that serves as a proxy for GDP, base 2002 = 100

ipca IPCA - Índice de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo (Broad Consumer Price Index). Monthly inflation rate in percent, official inflation measure used for monetary policy targeting

ipi IPI - Índice de Produção Industrial (Industrial Production Index). Measures monthly industrial production, base 2012 = 100

oil Produção de petróleo bruto (Crude oil production). Monthly crude oil production in thousands of barrels per day

Details

The Brazilian Central Bank publishes these indicators through its Time Series Management System (SGS), under the codes below.

- IPCA: 433
- IPI: 21859
- Oil production: 1389
- IBC-Br (seasonally adjusted): 24364

Source

Brazilian Central Bank (Banco Central do Brasil) <https://www3.bcb.gov.br/sgspub/>

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Plot inflation over time using insper_timeseries
recent_data <- subset(macro_series, date >= as.Date("2020-01-01"))
insper_timeseries(recent_data, x = date, y = ipca) +
  labs(
    title = "Brazilian Inflation (IPCA)",
    subtitle = "Monthly rate in percent (2020-present)",
    y = "IPCA (%)"
  )
```

macro_series_long	<i>Brazilian Macroeconomic Time Series (Long Format)</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Long-format version of the [macro_series](#) dataset, with one row per indicator per date. Faceted and grouped plots take this shape directly.

Usage

```
macro_series_long
```

Format

A data frame with 1,116 rows and 3 variables:

date Date, first day of the month (YYYY-MM-DD)

name_series Character, name of the macroeconomic indicator. Values: "ibcbr_dessaz", "ipca", "ipi", "oil"

value Numeric, value of the indicator on that date

Details

Pivoting [macro_series](#) from wide to long produces this table. The values are the same. See [macro_series](#) for what each indicator measures and where it comes from.

Source

Brazilian Central Bank (Banco Central do Brasil) <https://www3.bcb.gov.br/sgspub/>

See Also

[macro_series](#) for the wide-format version

rec_buslines	<i>Recife Bus Lines Data</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Data on bus lines in the Greater Recife metropolitan region from Insper's Observatório Nacional de Mobilidade Sustentável (National Observatory of Sustainable Mobility).

Usage

```
rec_buslines
```

Format

A data frame with 694 rows and 4 variables:

- abbrev_company** Character, abbreviated name of the bus company (e.g., "BOA" for Borborema Imperial Transportes)
- code_line** Character, unique code identifier for the bus line
- name_company** Character, full name of the bus company operating the line
- name_line** Character, name and route description of the bus line, typically showing origin and destination points

Details

Reference table of bus lines and their operating companies. It shares the code_line column with [rec_passengers](#). Note that code_line repeats across rows here, since a line can appear under more than one company.

Source

Inspier - Observatório Nacional de Mobilidade Sustentável <https://dataverse.datascience.inspир.edu.br> DOI: 10.60873/FK2/TLFP8L

See Also

[rec_passengers](#) for related passenger transport data

rec_passengers	<i>Recife Bus Passengers Data</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Daily passenger count data for buses in the Greater Recife metropolitan region from Inspier’s Observatório Nacional de Mobilidade Sustentável (National Observatory of Sustainable Mobility).

Usage

rec_passengers

Format

A data frame with 237,852 rows and 6 variables:

- abbrev_company** Character, abbreviated name of the bus company
- name_company** Character, full name of the bus company
- code_line** Character, unique code identifier for the bus line
- name_line** Character, name and route description of the bus line
- date** Date, daily observation date (YYYY-MM-DD), from January 2024 to March 2025
- passengers** Numeric, total number of passengers transported on that date for the specific line

Details

One row per bus line per day, running from January 2024 to March 2025. The company and route columns repeat the values in [rec_buslines](#), which shares the code_line column.

Source

Inspers - Observatório Nacional de Mobilidade Sustentável <https://dataverse.datascience.insper.edu.br> DOI: 10.60873/FK2/JEYM0J

See Also

[rec_buslines](#) for bus line reference data

save_inspers_plot	Save Inspers Plot
-------------------	-------------------

Description

Wraps `ggplot2::ggsave()` with defaults for Inspers-branded output: dimensions in centimeters, a golden-ratio aspect, and the ragg device for PNG files.

Usage

```
save_inspers_plot(  
  plot,  
  filename,  
  asp_ratio = 1.618,  
  width = height * asp_ratio,  
  height = 8,  
  dpi = 300,  
  device = NULL,  
  unit = "cm",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

plot	A ggplot object.
filename	File name.
asp_ratio	Aspect ratio (width / height). Default is the golden ratio (1.618). Used only when width is not supplied.
width	Plot width, in unit. Derived from height and asp_ratio when not supplied.
height	Plot height, in unit. Default is 8.
dpi	Resolution in dots per inch. Default is 300.

device	Graphics device. If NULL (default), uses <code>ragg::agg_png()</code> for PNG files when <code>ragg</code> is installed, and the <code>ggplot2</code> default otherwise. Pass a device function to override.
unit	Units for width and height, passed to <code>ggplot2::ggsave()</code> . Default is "cm".
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::ggsave()</code> .

Value

The file path of the saved plot (invisibly), as returned by `ggplot2::ggsave()`.

See Also

`ggplot2::ggsave()`

Other utilities: `format_num_br()`, `has_inspers_fonts()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(mtcars, ggplot2::aes(wt, mpg)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point() +
  theme_inspers()
save_inspers_plot(p, tempfile(fileext = ".png"))

## End(Not run)
```

scale_color_inspers_c *Inspers Continuous Color and Fill Scales*

Description

Continuous `ggplot2` scales that map numeric values to a gradient built from an *Inspers* palette. Use them for numeric variables; for categorical variables, see `scale_color_inspers_d()`.

Usage

```
scale_color_inspers_c(palette = "turquesa", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

```
scale_colour_inspers_c(palette = "turquesa", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

```
scale_fill_inspers_c(palette = "turquesa", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character. Palette name. Default is "turquesa". Sequential palettes suit ordered magnitudes, and diverging palettes (such as "vermelho_turquesa") suit data with a meaningful midpoint. See show_inspers_palettes() for all options.
reverse	Logical. If TRUE, reverses the gradient. Default is FALSE.
...	Additional arguments passed to ggplot2::scale_color_gradientn() or ggplot2::scale_fill_gradientn() such as name, limits, or labels.

Value

A ggplot2 scale object.

See Also

[inspers_palette\(\)](#), [theme_inspers\(\)](#), [scale_color_inspers_d\(\)](#)

Other scales: [scale_color_inspers_c\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, color = hp)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_inspers_c(palette = "turquesa")

# Diverging palette for values around a midpoint
ggplot(faithfuld, aes(waiting, eruptions, fill = density)) +
  geom_raster() +
  scale_fill_inspers_c(palette = "vermelho_turquesa")
```

scale_color_inspers_d *Inspers Discrete Color and Fill Scales*

Description

Discrete ggplot2 scales that map categories to colors from an Inspers palette. Levels take colors in palette order, so the brand colors appear exactly as defined. Use them for categorical variables; for numeric variables, see [scale_color_inspers_c\(\)](#).

Usage

```
scale_color_inspers_d(palette = "main", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

```
scale_colour_inspers_d(palette = "main", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

```
scale_fill_inspers_d(palette = "main", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character. Palette name. Default is "main". Qualitative palettes ("main", "muted", "colorblind", "ciudades") suit most categorical data. See show_inspers_palettes() for all options.
reverse	Logical. If TRUE, reverses the palette order. Default is FALSE.
...	Additional arguments passed to ggplot2::discrete_scale() , such as name or labels.

Value

A ggplot2 scale object.

See Also

[insper_palette\(\)](#), [theme_inspers\(\)](#), [scale_color_inspers_c\(\)](#)

Other scales: [scale_color_inspers_c\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, color = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_inspers_d()

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl), fill = factor(gear))) +
  geom_bar() +
  scale_fill_inspers_d(palette = "muted", name = "Gears")
```

show_inspers_palettes *Show All Inspers Color Palettes*

Description

Displays all Inspers palettes as a stacked swatch grid, optionally filtered by type. Invisibly returns a data frame of palette metadata.

Usage

```
show_inspers_palettes(type = c("all", "sequential", "diverging", "qualitative"))
```

Arguments

type	Character. Filter by palette type. One of "all", "sequential", "diverging", or "qualitative". Default "all".
------	--

Value

Invisibly returns a data frame with columns name, type, n_colors, and recommended_use.

See Also

[insper_palette](#), [scale_color_inspired](#)
Other colors: [insper_palette\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Show all palettes
show_inspired_palettes()

# Show only sequential palettes
show_inspired_palettes("sequential")

# Capture metadata
meta <- show_inspired_palettes()
```

spo_metro	<i>São Paulo Metro Line 4 Station Data</i>
-----------	--

Description

Monthly passenger entry data for stations on Line 4 (Yellow Line) of the São Paulo Metro system.

Usage

```
spo_metro
```

Format

A data frame with 817 rows and 4 variables:

- date** Date, monthly observations (YYYY-MM-DD)
- year** Year as numeric
- name_station** Character, name of the metro station. Covers the eleven stations on Line 4, from São Paulo - Morumbi to Luz
- value** Numeric, number of passenger entries at the station on that date

Details

Line 4 (Yellow Line) runs from the western neighborhoods of São Paulo to the city center, passing Paulista Avenue. Monthly entries run from January 2018 to July 2024, a window that covers the pandemic drop and the recovery after it.

Source

São Paulo Metro Company (Companhia do Metropolitano de São Paulo)

theme_inspers

*Inspers Custom ggplot2 Theme***Description**

A ggplot2 theme built on Inspers's brand colors and typography, with arguments for grid lines, borders, and title alignment.

Usage

```
theme_inspers(
  base_size = 12,
  font_title = "Georgia",
  font_text = "Inter",
  grid = TRUE,
  border = "none",
  align = "panel",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

base_size	Numeric. Base font size in points. Default is 12. All other text sizes are relative to this value.
font_title	Character. Font family for the plot title. Default is "Georgia", the substitute for Inspers's proprietary GT Ultra. Falls back to the system "serif" family if Georgia is unavailable.
font_text	Character. Font family for all other text (subtitle, axis labels, legend, caption). Default is "Inter", which ships with the package. Falls back to "Arial", then to the system "sans" family.
grid	Logical. If TRUE (default), draws light gray major grid lines. If FALSE, removes all grid lines. Minor grid lines are always removed.
border	Character. Plot border style, one of the options below. • "none" (default): no border or axis lines. • "half": axis lines with ticks, but no full border. • "closed": a full rectangle around the panel.
align	Character. Alignment of the title, subtitle, and caption, one of the options below. • "panel" (default): align to the plot panel. • "plot": align to the whole plot, including margins.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme_minimal()</code> .

Details

The theme sets a white plot background, places a horizontal legend at the top with a bold title, removes minor grid lines, and draws remaining elements in Insper brand grays.

Fonts:

Titles use Georgia and all other text uses Inter. Inter is bundled with the package and registered automatically on load. Georgia is a system font that stands in for Insper's proprietary GT Ultra. If Georgia is missing, titles fall back to the system "serif" family; if Inter is missing, text falls back to Arial and then to the system "sans" family.

Value

A ggplot2 theme object, added to a plot with `+`.

See Also

`ggplot2::theme_minimal()`, `ggplot2::theme()`

Other themes: `theme_insper_doc()`

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Default
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_insper()

# No grid lines
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_insper(grid = FALSE)

# Larger text for slides
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_insper(base_size = 16, grid = FALSE)

# Closed border and smaller text for print
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_insper(base_size = 11, border = "closed")
```

 theme_inspers_doc

Inspers Theme for Word and Print Documents

Description

A variant of `theme_inspers()` with smaller text, sized for figures inserted into Word documents and other print reports. A typical document figure is about 15 cm (6 in) wide. At that size, the default 12 pt base of `theme_inspers()` renders larger than the surrounding body text, so this variant lowers the base to 10 pt.

Usage

```
theme_inspers_doc(base_size = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>base_size</code>	Numeric. Base font size in points. Default is 10. All other text sizes are relative to this value.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>theme_inspers()</code> , such as <code>grid</code> , <code>border</code> , or <code>align</code> .

Value

A ggplot2 theme object, added to a plot with `+`.

See Also

`theme_inspers()`

Other themes: `theme_inspers()`

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "Fuel efficiency", x = "Weight (1000 lbs)", y = "MPG")

# Smaller text for a figure destined for a Word document
p + theme_inspers_doc()

## Not run:
# Save at document width and insert into Word without rescaling
save_inspers_plot(p + theme_inspers_doc(), "figure.png", width = 15)

## End(Not run)
```

Index

- * **colors**
 - insper_palette, [15](#)
 - show_inspere_palettes, [28](#)
- * **datasets**
 - fossil_fuel, [3](#)
 - insper_color_reference, [9](#)
 - macro_series, [21](#)
 - macro_series_long, [23](#)
 - rec_buslines, [23](#)
 - rec_passengers, [24](#)
 - spo_metro, [29](#)
- * **plots**
 - insper_area, [4](#)
 - insper_barplot, [6](#)
 - insper_boxplot, [8](#)
 - insper_density, [11](#)
 - insper_heatmap, [12](#)
 - insper_histogram, [14](#)
 - insper_scatterplot, [17](#)
 - insper_timeseries, [19](#)
 - insper_violin, [20](#)
- * **scales**
 - scale_color_inspere_c, [26](#)
 - scale_color_inspere_d, [27](#)
- * **themes**
 - theme_inspere, [30](#)
 - theme_inspere_doc, [32](#)
- * **utilities**
 - format_num_br, [2](#)
 - save_inspere_plot, [25](#)

colorRampPalette, [15](#)

cor(), [13](#)

format_num_br, [2](#), [26](#)

fossil_fuel, [3](#)

ggplot2::discrete_scale(), [28](#)

ggplot2::geom_area(), [5](#)

ggplot2::geom_boxplot(), [9](#)

ggplot2::geom_col(), [7](#)

ggplot2::geom_density(), [12](#)

ggplot2::geom_histogram(), [14](#)

ggplot2::geom_line(), [19](#)

ggplot2::geom_point(), [18](#)

ggplot2::geom_tile(), [13](#)

ggplot2::geom_violin(), [21](#)

ggplot2::ggsave(), [25](#), [26](#)

ggplot2::scale_color_gradientn(), [27](#)

ggplot2::scale_fill_gradientn(), [27](#)

ggplot2::theme(), [31](#)

ggplot2::theme_minimal(), [30](#), [31](#)

has_inspere_fonts, [3](#), [26](#)

insper_area, [4](#), [4](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_barplot, [5](#), [6](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_boxplot, [5](#), [7](#), [8](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_color_reference, [9](#)

insper_density, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [11](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_heatmap, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [12](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_histogram, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [14](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_palette, [11](#), [15](#), [29](#)

insper_palette(), [10](#), [27](#), [28](#)

insper_scatterplot, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [17](#), [20](#), [21](#)

insper_timeseries, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [19](#), [21](#)

insper_violin, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [20](#)

macro_series, [21](#), [23](#)

macro_series_long, [23](#)

rec_buslines, [23](#), [25](#)

rec_passengers, [24](#), [24](#)

save_inspere_plot, [3](#), [25](#)

scale_color_inspere_c, [16](#), [26](#), [28](#)

scale_color_inspere_c(), [27](#), [28](#)

scale_color_inspere_d, [16](#), [18](#), [20](#), [27](#), [27](#), [29](#)

`scale_color_inspers_d()`, [26](#), [27](#)
`scale_colour_inspers_c`
 (`scale_color_inspers_c`), [26](#)
`scale_colour_inspers_d`
 (`scale_color_inspers_d`), [27](#)
`scale_fill_inspers_c`, [13](#)
`scale_fill_inspers_c`
 (`scale_color_inspers_c`), [26](#)
`scale_fill_inspers_d`, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [18](#), [21](#)
`scale_fill_inspers_d`
 (`scale_color_inspers_d`), [27](#)
`scales::comma()`, [7](#)
`scales::number()`, [2](#)
`show_inspers_palettes`, [11](#), [15](#), [16](#), [28](#)
`show_inspers_palettes()`, [27](#), [28](#)
`spo_metro`, [29](#)

`theme_inspers`, [5](#), [7](#), [9](#), [12](#), [13](#), [15](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#),
 [30](#), [32](#)
`theme_inspers()`, [27](#), [28](#), [32](#)
`theme_inspers_doc`, [31](#), [32](#)