

# Package ‘cns’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Color Naming System

**Version** 0.1.0

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**Description** The Color Naming System was an early grammar of color that is more user friendly than `RGB`, by Berk, Brownstone and Kaufman (1982) <doi:10.1109/MCG.1982.1674223>.

**Encoding** UTF-8

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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cns	<i>A Color Naming System</i>
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### Description

Convert color names to RGB hex codes.

### Usage

```
cns(descriptions, ...)
```

**Arguments**

descriptions, ...  
                                   color names.

**Details**

Color names may be provided with the following format:

"<Lightness> <Saturation> <Hue> <Hue2>"

where words are separated by spaces, dashes, or underscores.

<Lightness> may take the values:

white, very light, light, medium, dark, very dark, black

<Saturation> may take the following values:

gray, grayish, moderate, strong, vivid.

<Hue> may take the values:

red, orange, brown, yellow, green, blue, purple

If two hues are specified, they are blended 1:1, unless the 'ish' form is used, which specifies a 3:1 blend.

If the hue is not built-in, the hue of the corresponding system color is used.

**Value**

A character vector of RGB hex codes.

**Note for SAS users**

This is parameterized using the 1986 paper, which probably has different values than the SAS 9 implementation. While the color names should be compatible, the shades may be slightly different, particularly for browns.

**References**

Berk, T., Brownston, L., & Kaufman, A. (1982). A New Color-Naming System for Graphics Languages. IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, 2(03), 37-44.

Kaufman, A. (1986). Computer artist's color naming system. The Visual Computer, 2(4), 255-260.

**Examples**

```
barplot(1:3, col=cns('light red', 'red', 'dark purplish red'))

# Unmatched hues are looked up in the system colors but can still be modified
barplot(1:3, col=cns(
  'dark dodgerblue',
  'medium royalblue4',
  'grayish green midnightblue')
)
```

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