

# {pins} + {shiny}

A love story



# What is {pins}?

{pins} is a package that helps you **read**, **write** and **publish** data, models and R objects in local or virtual machines

- It is actively developed & maintained by Rstudio
- Works well in combination with other packages like Shiny or Posit Connect

With {pins} it is easy **to share** the objects across multiple projects, users or even languages.

Think of it as an enhanced “read.csv” and “write.csv”

# What {pins} is not?

{pins} is not a database system, and it shouldn't substitute your data engineering pipeline

Don't use it as a permanent way of storing your files

And, you shouldn't use it for big size objects (higher than 500MB)

It is mostly meant for **sharing** and making your **workflow smoother**

# How does it work?

Just like you'd pin a note to a physical cork board, {pins} lets you pin an object, or a file to a **virtual (or local) board**

First register one of the supported boards with **board\_xxx()**

- Posit Connect (formerly RStudio Connect)
- Amazon S3 / Microsoft 365 / Azure / Google Cloud
- Local Folder (Dropbox) / Temporal Folder

Then you can just read and write

- **pin\_read()**
- **pin\_write()**

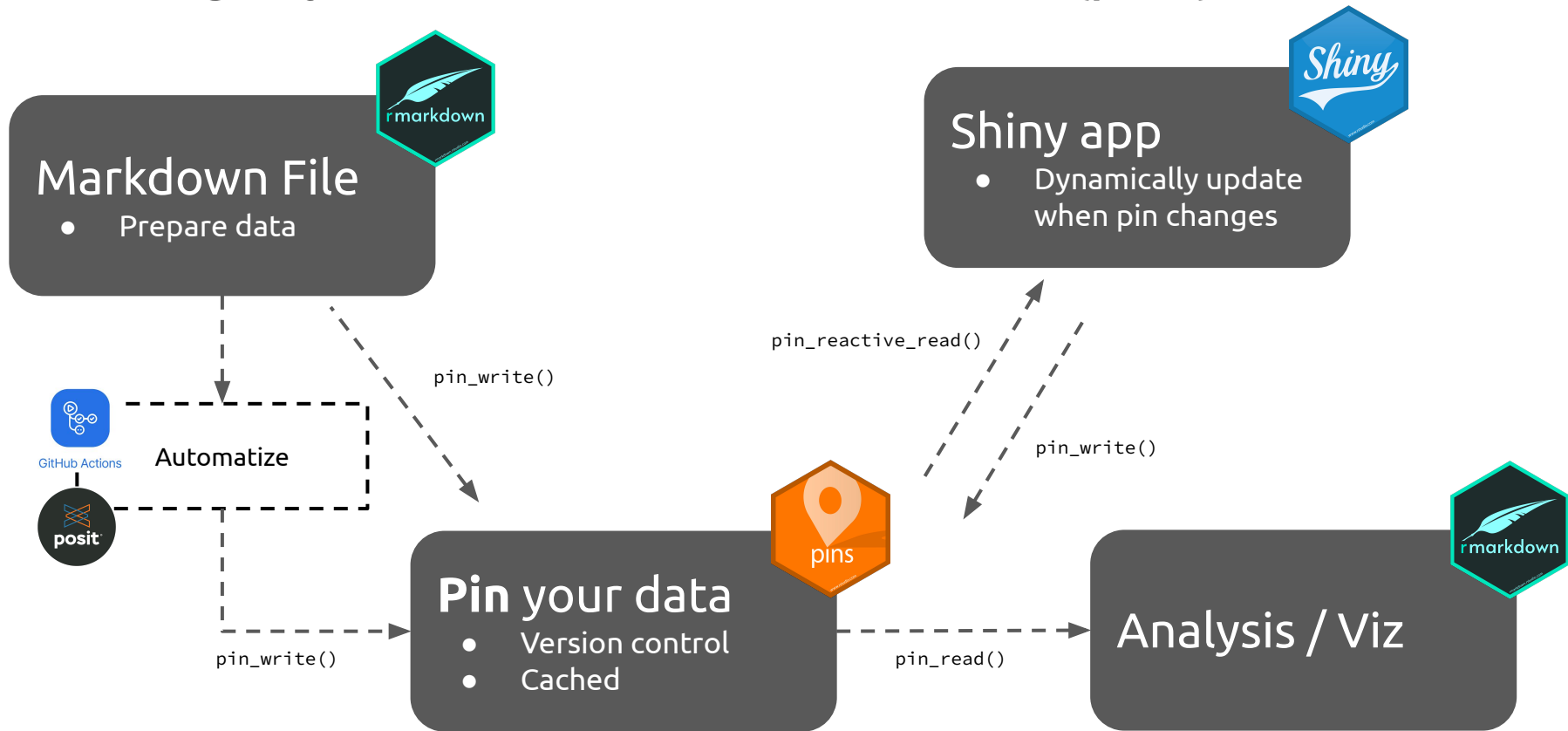
# What are some of the superpowers of {pins}?

- Boards and pins can have **version control on / off**
  - By default you always access the latest one, but you can access specific versions
- Pins have **metadata**
  - Basic things like title, description, or others
- Online pins are **cached**
  - It is only reloaded / downloaded if it has changed
- Pins can be **shared between R and Python**

# What are some of the superpowers of {pins}?

- Pins can be reactively read inside a **shiny app** in a really smooth and convenient way

# How might your workflow look like with {pins}?



# Why do you need this step?

- For normal analysis → It is good practice!
  - Easier to reproduce
  - Easier to share
  - Reusable
- For Shiny Apps → Avoid having to initialize the app every time your data changes
  - Lighter app
  - Continuously running

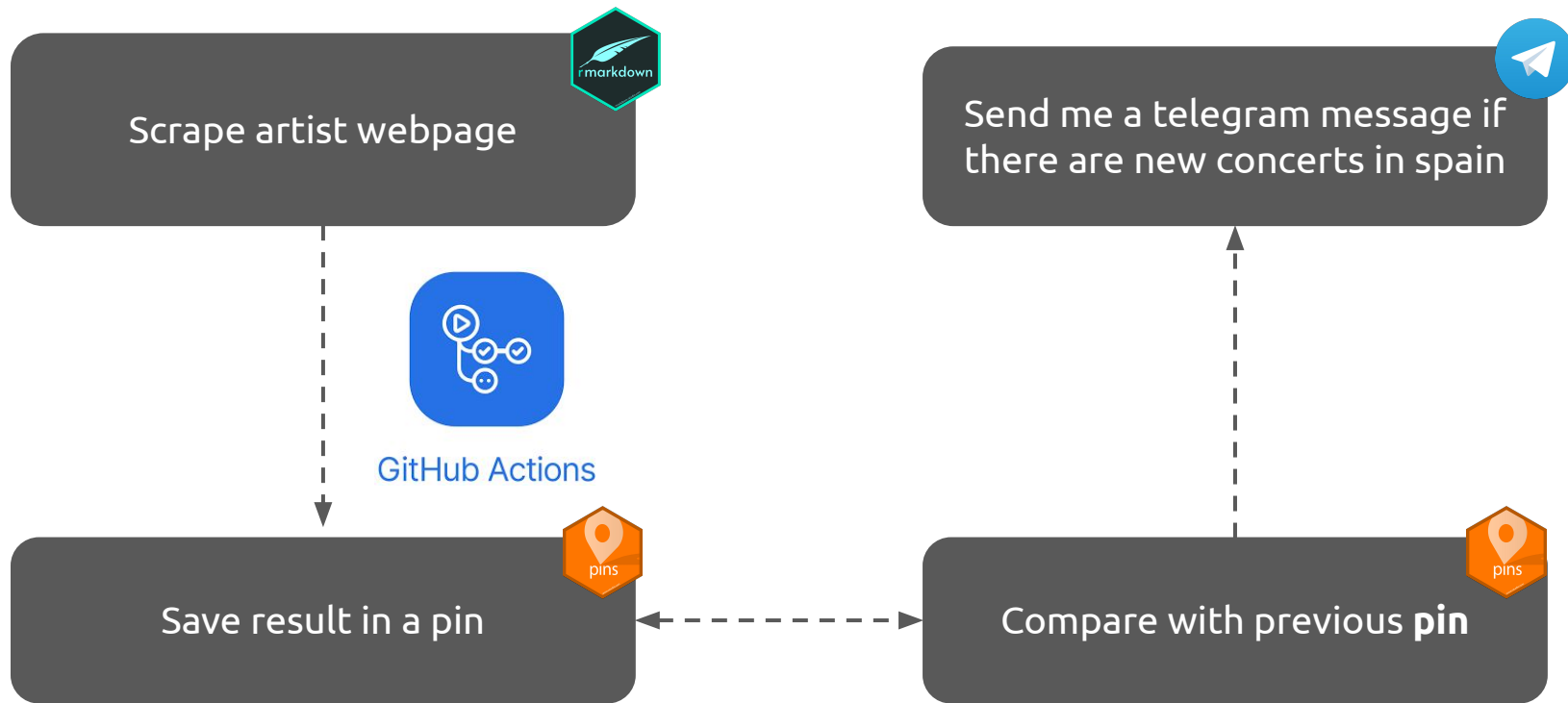




# Let's see some examples



# Checking for new concerts



# Dynamically update a plot in shiny

