

Shiny

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```
library(shiny)
```

```
## Warning: 程序包' shiny '是用R版本4.4.2 来建造的
```

```
#install.packages(' shinydashboard ')
```

Hadley_1

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  selectInput("dataset", label = "Dataset", choices = ls("package:datasets")),  
  verbatimTextOutput("summary"),  
  tableOutput("table")  
)  
  
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  output$summary <- renderPrint({  
    dataset <- get(input$dataset, "package:datasets")  
    summary(dataset)  
  })  
  
  output$table <- renderTable({  
    dataset <- get(input$dataset, "package:datasets")  
    dataset  
  })  
}  
  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

```
##  
## Listening on http://127.0.0.1:5802
```

Dataset

ability.cov

	Length	Class	Mode
cov	36	-none-	numeric
center	6	-none-	numeric
n.obs	1	-none-	numeric

cov.general	cov.picture	cov.blocks	cov.maze	cov.reading	cov.vocab	center
24.64	5.99	33.52	6.02	20.75	29.70	0.00
5.99	6.70	18.14	1.78	4.94	7.20	0.00
33.52	18.14	149.83	19.42	31.43	50.75	0.00
6.02	1.78	19.42	12.71	4.76	9.07	0.00
20.75	4.94	31.43	4.76	52.60	66.76	0.00
29.70	7.20	50.75	9.07	66.76	135.29	0.00

Hadley_2

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  selectInput("dataset", label = "Dataset", choices = ls("package:datasets")),  
  verbatimTextOutput("summary"),  
  tableOutput("table")  
)  
  
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  # Create a reactive expression  
  dataset <- reactive({  
    get(input$dataset, "package:datasets")  
  })  
  
  output$summary <- renderPrint({  
    # Use a reactive expression by calling it like a function  
    summary(dataset())  
  })  
  
  output$table <- renderTable({  
    dataset()  
  })  
}  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

```
##  
## Listening on http://127.0.0.1:8738
```

Dataset

ability.cov

	Length	Class	Mode
cov	36	-none-	numeric
center	6	-none-	numeric
n.obs	1	-none-	numeric

cov.general	cov.picture	cov.blocks	cov.maze	cov.reading	cov.vocab	center
24.64	5.99	33.52	6.02	20.75	29.70	0.00
5.99	6.70	18.14	1.78	4.94	7.20	0.00
33.52	18.14	149.83	19.42	31.43	50.75	0.00
6.02	1.78	19.42	12.71	4.76	9.07	0.00
20.75	4.94	31.43	4.76	52.60	66.76	0.00
29.70	7.20	50.75	9.07	66.76	135.29	0.00

#Hadley_1 demonstrates the basic functionality with duplicated dataset retrieval, #while Hadley_2 showcases the use of reactive programming to optimize the app by eliminating redundancy.

2.3.5

1.Which of and should each of the following render functions be paired with?textOutput()verbatimTextOutput()

A.renderPrint(summary(mtcars))

B.renderText("Good morning!")

C.renderPrint(t.test(1:5, 2:6))

D.renderText(str(lm(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars)))

A: verbatimTextOutput() B: textOutput() C: verbatimTextOutput() D: textOutput()

2.

```
#install.packages('shiny')  
library('shiny')
```

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  textOutput("plot_description"),
  plotOutput("plot", height = "300px", width = "700px")
)

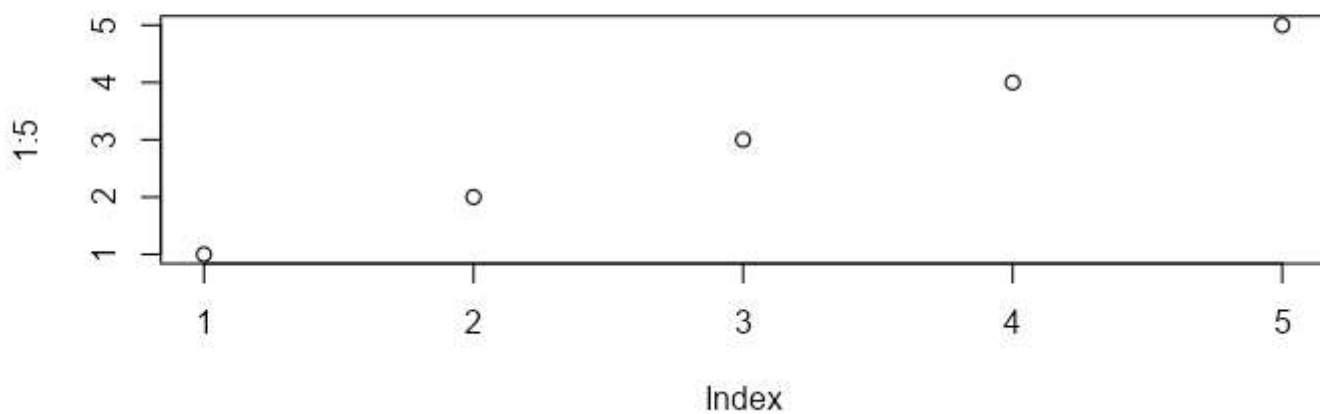
server <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$plot <- renderPlot(
    plot(1:5), res = 96)

  output$plot_description <- renderText({
    "This scatter plot displays five random points, showing values from 1 to 5 along both axes."
  })
}

shinyApp(ui, server)
```

```
##
## Listening on http://127.0.0.1:7103
```

This scatter plot displays five random points, showing values from 1 to 5 along both axes.



3.

```
ui <- fluidPage(
  dataTableOutput("table")
)
```

```
## `shiny::dataTableOutput()` is deprecated as of shiny 1.8.1.
## Please use `DT::DTOutput()` instead.
## Since you have a suitable version of DT (>= v0.32.1), shiny::dataTableOutput() will automatically use DT::DTOutput() under-the-hood.
## If this happens to break your app, set `options(shiny.legacy.datatable = TRUE)` to get the legacy datatable implementation (or `FALSE` to squelch this message).
## See <https://rstudio.github.io/DT/shiny.html> for more information.
```










```
server <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$table <- DT::renderDT(mtcars, options = list(pageLength = 5))
}

shinyApp(ui, server)
```

```
##
## Listening on http://127.0.0.1:4790
```

Show **5**  entries

Search:

	mpg 	cyl 	disp 	hp 	drat 	wt 	qsec 	vs 	am 	ge
Mazda RX4	21	6	160	110	3.9	2.62	16.46	0	1	
Mazda RX4 Wag	21	6	160	110	3.9	2.875	17.02	0	1	
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.32	18.61	1	1	
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.44	17.02	0	0	

Showing 1 to 5 of 32 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Next

3.3.6 1.

```
ui <- fluidPage(
  textInput("name", "What's your name?"),
  textOutput("greeting")
)
```

```

server1 <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$greeting <- renderText({
    paste0("Hello ", input$name)
  })
}
server2 <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$greeting <- renderText({
    paste0("Hello ", input$name)
  })
}
server3 <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$greeting <- renderText({
    paste0("Hello ", input$name)
  })
}
shinyApp(ui, server)

```

```

##
## Listening on http://127.0.0.1:3632

```

What's your name?

2. reactive graph1

```

inputa || V V reactive(c) (c <- inputa + inputb) | V inputdreactive(e)(e <- -c() + inputd) || V V
output$f (renderText(e()))

```

reactive graph2

```

inputx1  ||| V V V reactive(x)(x <- -inputx1 + inputx2 + inputx3)

```

```

inputy1 || V V reactive(y) (y <- inputy1 + inputy2) | V output$z (renderText(x() / y()))

```

```

reactive graph3 inputa inputc ||| V V V V reactive(a) reactive(b) reactive(c) reactive(d) (a <-
inputa * 10)(b <- -a() + inputb) (c <- b() / inputc)(d <- -c()iinputd)

```

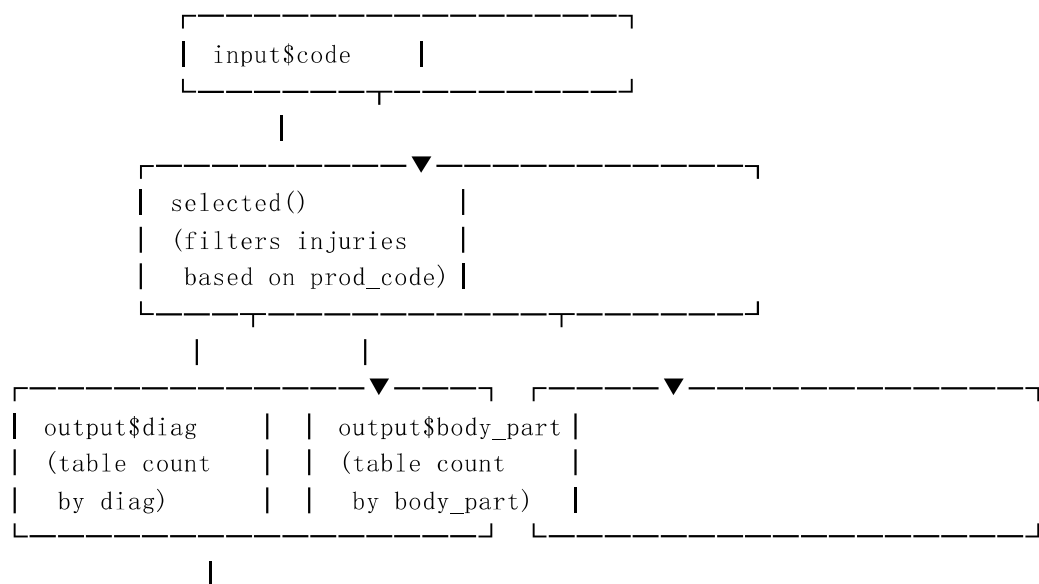
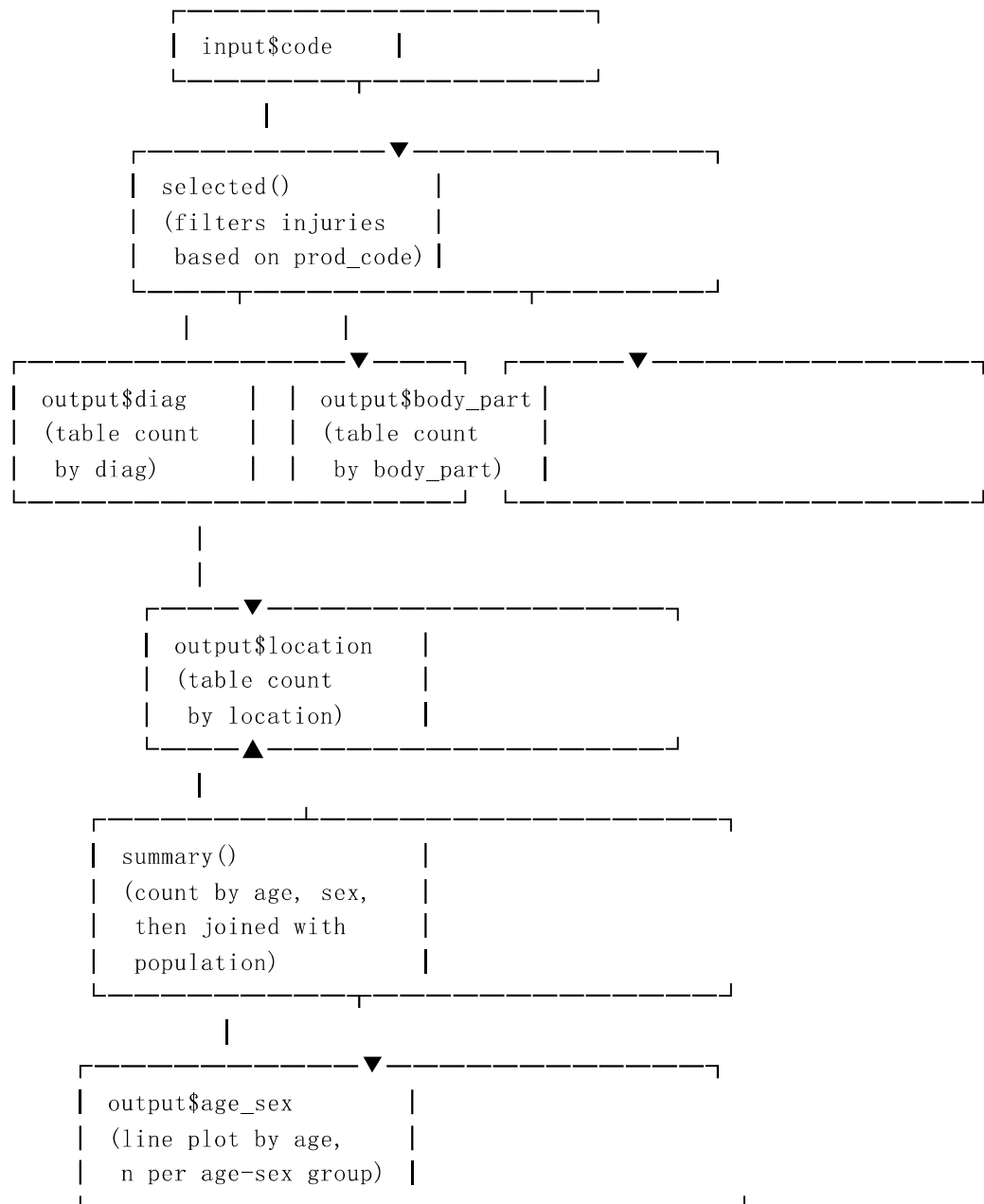
3. This code will fail because of a naming conflict. In R, range is the name of a base R function, so defining a reactive variable called range will lead to unexpected behavior or errors. It's best to rename this reactive expression to avoid overriding the base function.

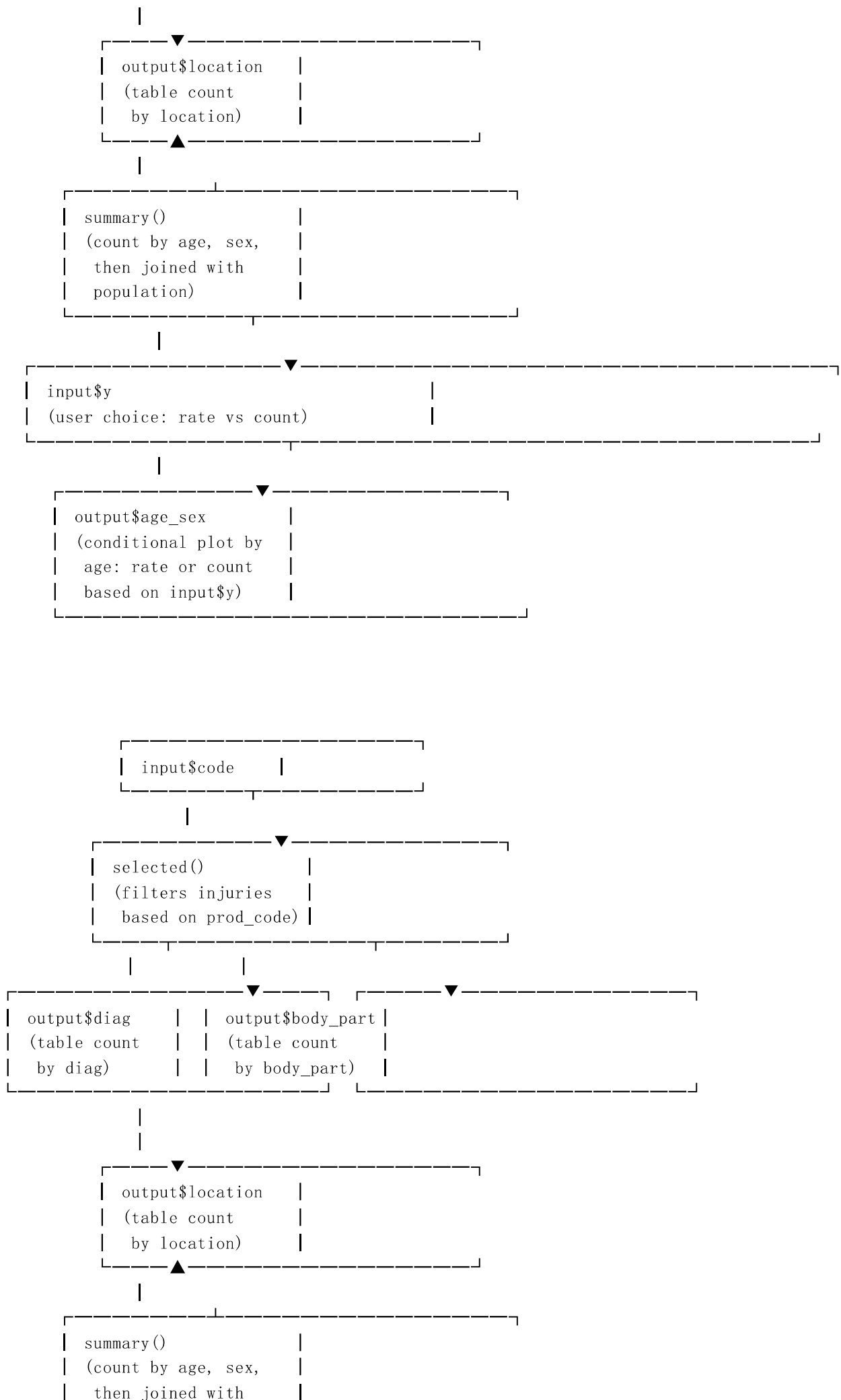
```

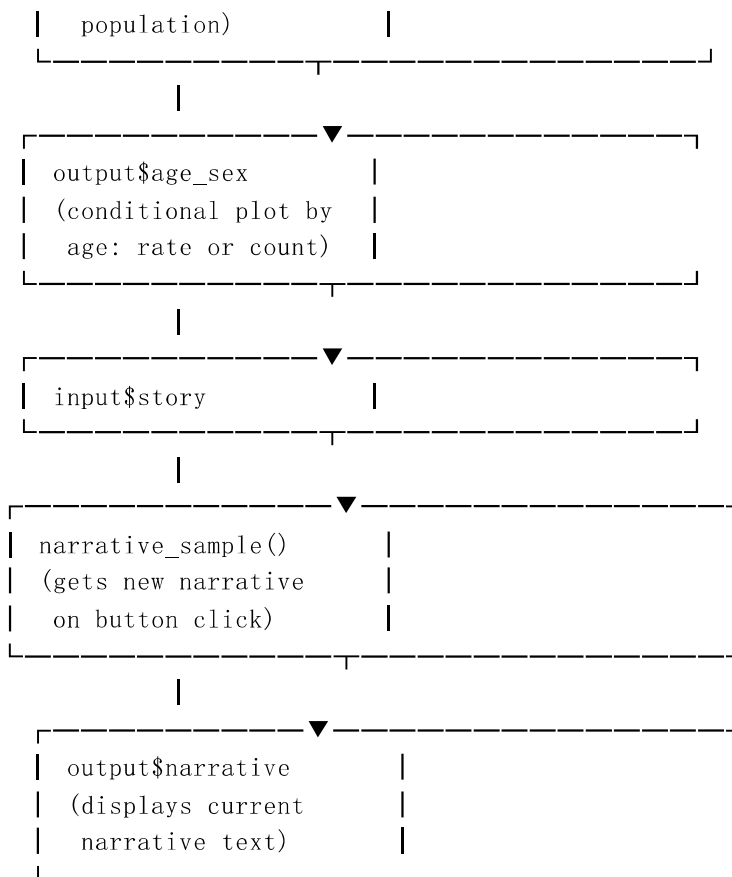
var <- reactive(df[[input$var]])
var_range <- reactive(range(var(), na.rm = TRUE))

```

4.8 1.







2. If you flip `fct_infreq()` and `fct_lump()`, the code will lump all values first, then order by frequency. This would lead to a less accurate table where less common factors may end up lumped with more common ones, affecting the interpretability and accuracy of the summarized table.

3.

```
#column(4, sliderInput("num_rows", "Number of rows:", min = 1, max = 10, value = 5))
```

```
#outputdiag <- renderTable(count_top(selected()), diag, n = inputnum_rows), width = "100%")
```

```
#outputbody_part <- renderTable(count_top(selected()), body_part, n = inputnum_rows), width =
```

```
"100%") #outputlocation <- renderTable(count_top(selected()), location, n = inputnum_rows), width = "100%")
```

4.

```
fluidRow(
  column(1, actionButton("prev_story", "Previous")),
  column(1, actionButton("next_story", "Next")),
  column(10, textOutput("narrative"))
)
```

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

```
#narrative_index <- reactiveVal(1)
```

```
#observeEvent(input$next_story, { # current <- narrative_index() # narrative_index(min(current + 1,
nrow(selected())))) #})
```

```
#observeEvent(input$prev_story, { # current <- narrative_index() # narrative_index(max(current - 1, 1)) #})
```

```
#output$narrative <- renderText({ # selected() %>% pull(narrative) %>% .[narrative_index()] #})
```

