Shiny:: CHEAT SHEET

Build an App

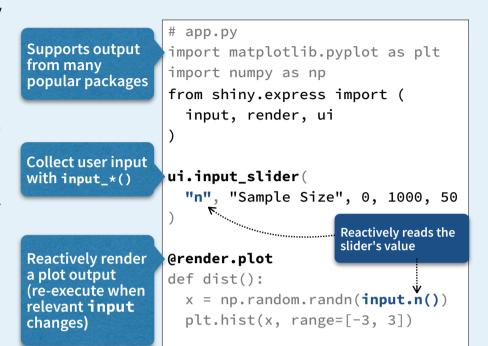
Shiny makes it easy to create truly reactive data & AI apps in pure Python



Shiny apps easily scale in complexity and sophistication thanks to its reactivity model and other opinionated design choices.

Build with AI assistance: gallery.shinyapps.io/assistant

- Get inspiration & templates:
- Run **shiny create** in terminal
- shiny.posit.co/py/templates
- shiny.posit.co/py/gallery

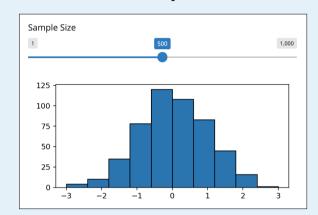




Include supporting code, images, etc. in same directory.



Launch apps via the VSCode extension or with the **shiny run** CLI



Inputs

Collect values from the user.

Reactively read input values with input.<id>()

Action

ui.input_action_button(
 id, label, ...)

Action

ui.input_action_link(
 id, label, ...)

ট্র Processing...

ui.input_task_button(
 id, label, ...)

Check me

ui.input_checkbox(
 id, label, value, ...)

Choice 1Choice 2Choice 3

ui.input_checkbox_group(
 id, label, choices, selected, ...)



ui.input dark mode(id, mode)



ui.input_date(

ui.input_date_range(
 id, label, start, end, ...)

id, label, value, ...)

Choose File ui.input_file(id, label, ...)

1 🗘

ui.input_numeric(
 id, label, value, ...)

Option 1
Option 2
Option 3

ui.input_radio_buttons(
 id, label, choices, selected, ...)

Choice 1A
Choice 1B

ui.input_select(

id, label, choices, selected, ...)
Also ui.input_selectize()

0 50 100

ui.input_slider(
 id, label, min, max, value, ...)



id, label, value, ...)

ui.input switch(

ui.input_text(

Enter text... id, label, valu

id, label, value, ...)
Also ui.input_text_area()

Share

Share your app in three ways:

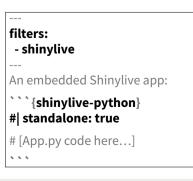
- Host it on <u>shinyapps.io</u>, a cloud based service from Posit. To deploy Shiny apps:
- Create a free or professional account at **shinyapps.io**
 - Use the reconnect-python package to publish with rsconnect deploy shiny path to directory>
- Purchase Posit Connect, a publishing platform for R and Python. posit.co/connect
- 3. Use open source deployment options shiny.posit.co/py/docs/deploy.html

Shinylive

Shinylive apps use WebAssembly to run entirely in a browser–no need for a special server to run Python.



- Edit and/or host Shinylive apps at shinylive.io
- Create a Shinylive version of an app to deploy with shinylive export myapp site
 Then deploy to a hosting site like Github or Netlify
- Embed Shinylive apps in Quarto sites, blogs, etc.



To embed a Shinylive app in a Quarto doc, include the bold syntax.

Outputs

Decorate a function with @render.* to reactively render Python outputs

@render.data_frame

Species	Island	Bill Length (mm)	Body Mass (g)
Chinstrap	Dream	45.70	3650
Chinstrap	Dream	55.80	4000
Chinstrap	Dream	43.50	3400
Chinstrap	Dream	49.60	3775

@render.code

	area	peri	shape	perm
1	4990	2791.90	0.0903296	6.3
2	7002	3892.60	0.1486220	6.3
3	7558	3930.66	0.1833120	6.3
4	7352	3869.32	0.1170630	6.3

@render.download

Download

@render.text

@render.plot

Current value: 30

@render.uiCurrent *value*: 30

And many more via the **shinywidgets** project



@render altair

@render_bokeh



20

@render_plotly

@render_widget



Reactivity

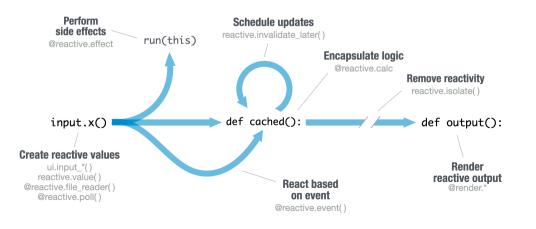
Reactive values work together with reactive functions. A reactive value must be read from within a reactive functions to avoid the error No current reactive context

```
from shiny import reactive
 Module located at
                     from shiny.express import (
 shiny.reactive
                       input, render, ui
 Create a reactive
 value from other
                     ui.input_text("text", "Enter text")
 (reactive) values.
   Helps avoid
                     @reactive.calc
redundant logic and
                     def length():
   computation.
                         return len(input.text())
                     @render.text
Create a reactive UI
                     def length output():
     output.
                         return f"{length()} characters"
Perform side effects
                     @reactive.effect
like logging, updating
                     def length log():
  a database, etc.
                         print(f"{length()} characters")
```

Reactive functions re-execute when any of their reactive dependencies (i.e., values) change. However, sometimes you want to ignore all but one (i.e., event):

```
ui.input_text("name", "Enter name")
             ui.input action button("submit", "Submit")
             @render.text
   Don't
             @reactive.event(input.submit)
execute until
             def greeting():
               return f"Hello {input.name()}!"
input.submit
 is truthy
             @reactive.effect
(i.e. button is
             @reactive.event(input.submit)
 clicked)
             def log name():
               print(f"Name submitted {input.name()}")
```

A reactive.value() can be useful for programmatically setting/reading a reactive value. This is often useful when the value can't be derived from input values alone.



User Interfaces (UI)

Design delightful UI with a collection of layouts, components, themes, & more.

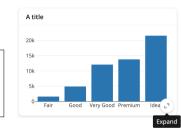
PAGE LAYOUTS

```
with ui.sidebar():
                        Sidebar
with ui.nav_panel():
                        Multi-page
ui.page_opts(
                         Filling (vertical) layout
  fillable=True,
                         Full-width page
  full_width=True)
```

CARDS

Visually group UI elements together with the card() component.





UI LAYOUTS

Multiple columns

with ui.layout_columns() 12-col grid with ui.layout_column_wrap() Equal-width cols with ui.layout_sidebar() Resizable 2-cols

Multiple panels

```
with ui.navset card underline():
                                      Navigate a set of
 with ui.nav_panel("One"):
    "1st panel
                                      nav_panel()sin
  with ui.nav_panel("Two"):
                                      various wavs with
    "2nd pane
 with ui.nav_menu("Menu"):
                                      navset card *
    with ui.nav_panel("3"):
       "3rd pan<mark>ē</mark>i
Underline
                               1st panel
1st pane
```

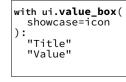
ACCORDIONS

```
One
with ui.accordion():
with ui.accordion_panel("One"):
                                            1st panel
    '1st panel
with ui.accordion_panel("Two"):
   "2nd panel
 with ui.accordion_panel("Three"):
                                            2nd pane
  "3rd panel'
                                            Three
Tip: place within ui.sidebar() to
 group similar inputs
                                            Four
```

TOOLTIPS & ICONS



VALUE BOXES





Custom UI

Make the app behave and look exactly how you want it with web tooling and theming

UI as HTML

Shiny UI is powered by HTML (plus JS/CSS):

```
ui.page fluid(class = "pt-3")
#> <div class="container-fluid pt-3"></div>
```

color:

typography:

fonts:

- Create bespoke experiences with custom HTML (ui.tags) and CSS/JS snippets: ui.include_css() / ui.include_js().
- · Can also interface with popular frameworks like React, Vue, Svelte, etc.

foreground: '#222'

background: white

family: Inter

source: google

primary: purple

LOCAL FILES

THEMES

Statically serve any file (image, CSS, JS, etc) by placing them in www / dir (next to app.pv)



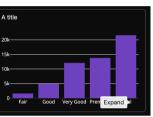












Gen Al

shinyswatch or

Choose from set of pre-

packaged themes via

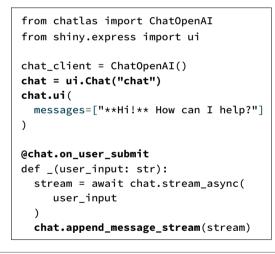
change main colors /

fonts via **brand-yml**

Build streaming Gen AI interfaces like chatbots and more with the Chat and MarkdownStream components.

Use Chat to implement a streaming chat interface. Provide a callback to generate a response to user_input using an AI framework of your choice (e.g., chatlas, LangChain, etc).





Express / Core

- An app.py that imports from shiny.express uses 'Express mode' to make development faster.
- Express extends "Core" Shiny to make UI and server logic one in the same.
- Core may be more suitable for sophisticated apps where a decoupling of UI and server is beneficial.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from shiny import App, ui
app_ui = ui.page_fixed(
 ui.input_slider(
    "n", "Sample Size", 0, 100, 50
def server(input):
  @render.plot
  def dist():
    x = np.random.randn(input.n())
   plt.hist(x, range=[-3, 3])
app = App(app_ui, server)
```

