

Dynamic UIs

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Recap

ui

- Controls layout of app
- Basic layout uses a sidebar panel and a main panel

```
o bslib::page_sidebar() or shiny::sidebarLayout()
```

• Use strings, formatted (html style) text, widgets (*Input functions), and output from server (*Output functions)

server

- Back-end for app
- Create outputs that react to inputs (must be a reactive context!)
 - o render* functions, reactive(), and reactiveValues()
 - observe(), observeEvent(), and eventReactive()

Dynamic UI

- Often want to update UI based on user input!
- Methods for updating UI
 - update* functions
 - o renderUI()/uiOutput()
 - o conditionalPanel()

- Every input widget has a corresponding update function
 - o updateActionButton()
 - o updateCheckboxInput()
 - o updateNumericInput()
 - o ...

• Every input widget has a corresponding update function

```
updateActionButton()updateCheckboxInput()updateNumericInput()
```

• Requires session argument on server() function

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {
   ---# do stuff
}</pre>
```

• After all observers (reactive things) evaluate, updater sends message back to client

• Syntax of update* functions similar to the functions that created the inputs

- Syntax of update* functions similar to the functions that created the inputs
- Any arguments with NULL values ignored
- For radioButtons(), checkboxGroupInput(), and selectizeInput(), the set of choices can be cleared by using choices = character(0)

updateSliderInput() (First Attempt)

What is our issue?

updateSliderInput() (Fixed)

update* Ul Functions

- Use the template app
- Try to add a numeric input for the user to specify the largest value of the slider
- Use the updateSliderInput function to update the max of the slider
- Add an actionButton to only update when pressed (so no intermediate updates while typing)

- renderUI() and uiOutput() allow for flexible dynamic UI elements
- Recall: Shiny essentially writes HTML/JavaScript for us!

- renderUI() and uiOutput() allow for flexible dynamic UI elements
- Recall: Shiny essentially writes HTML/JavaScript for us!

```
print(numericInput("id", "Label User Sees", value = 10))

## <div class="form-group shiny-input-container">
## <label class="control-label" id="id-label" for="id">Label User Sees</label>
## <input id="id" type="number" class="shiny-input-number form-control" value="10"/>
## </div>
```

- renderUI() makes a reactive version of a function that generates HTML!
- Can have renderUI() return
 - A widget or other function that makes HTML
 - A shiny 'tag object' created via shiny::tagList()
- Use with uiOutput() in UI file

renderUI() and uiOutput() (updating a widget)

renderUI() and uiOutput() (outputting HTML)

renderUI() and uiOutput() (using tagList())

```
ui <- fluidPage(</pre>
      sidebarPanel(
            uiOutput("info"),
            numericInput("purchase", label = "How Many?",
                          value = 50, min = 0, max = 100)
      ),
server <- function(input, output, session) {</pre>
      output$info <- renderUI({</pre>
        text <- paste0("You have selected to buy ", input$purchase)</pre>
        slidey <- sliderInput("bins", "Number of bins:", min = 1,</pre>
                     max = input$maxBins, value = 30)
        tagList(
          h3(text),
          slidey
      })
```

- Use the template app
- Try to add some dynamic updating text and things to the UI

conditionalPanel()

- Create a 'panel' that is only visible if a condition is met
- Condition can depend on input widget
 - Accessed differently! (Use a '.' not a '\$' and javascript style comparisons)

conditionalPanel()

conditionalPanel()

- Use the template app
- Try to add a new UI element using a conditional panel!

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