

# R Shiny - Part II

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Workshop on Plotting in R

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NBIS, SciLifeLab

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# Reactivity

```
# 02-two-outputs

library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num",
    label = "Choose a number",
    value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  plotOutput("hist"),
  verbatimTextOutput("stats")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$hist <- renderPlot({
    hist(rnorm(input$num))
  })
  output$stats <- renderPrint({
    summary(rnorm(input$num))
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```



# Reactivity

input\$num

```
output$hist <-  
  renderPlot({  
    hist(rnorm(input$num))  
  })
```

```
output$stats <-  
  renderPrint({  
    summary(rnorm(input$num))  
  })
```



# Reactivity

input\$num

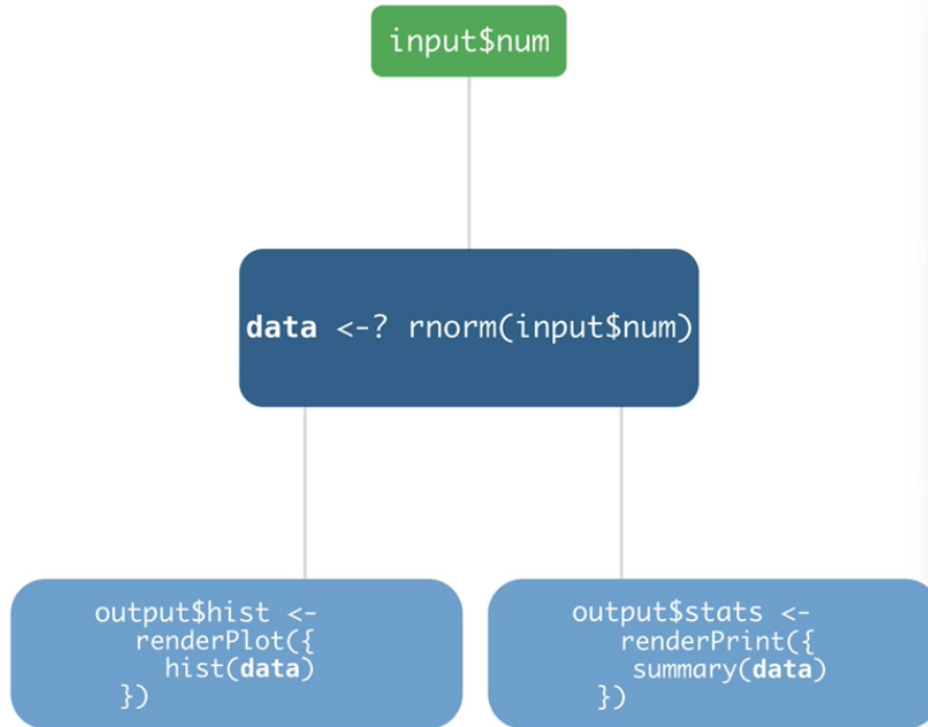
Can these describe  
the same data?

```
output$hist <-  
  renderPlot({  
    hist(rnorm(input$num))  
  })
```

```
output$stats <-  
  renderPrint({  
    summary(rnorm(input$num))  
  })
```



# Reactivity



## reactive()

Builds a reactive object (reactive expression)

```
data <- reactive( { rnorm(input$num) } )
```

# Reactivity

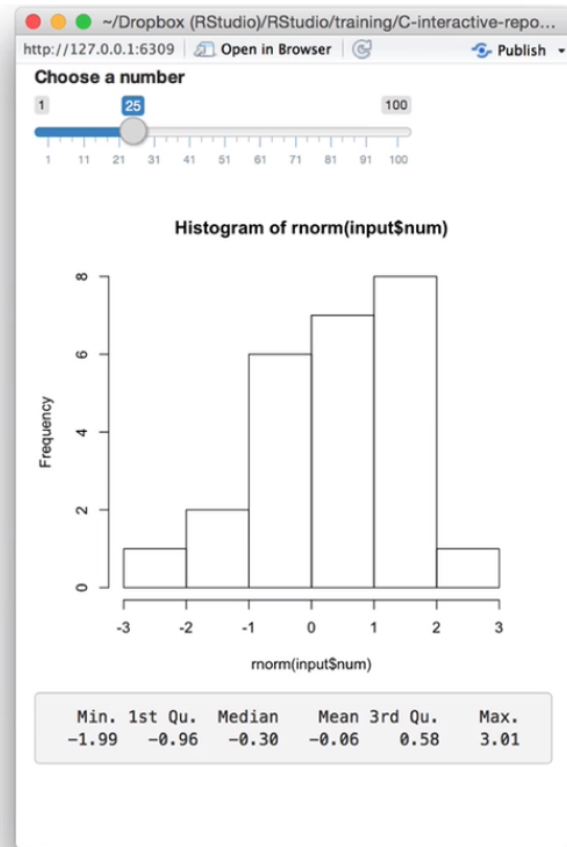
```
# 03-reactive

library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num",
    label = "Choose a number",
    value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  plotOutput("hist"),
  verbatimTextOutput("stats")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  data <- reactive({
    rnorm(input$num)
  })
  output$hist <- renderPlot({
    hist(data())
  })
  output$stats <- renderPrint({
    summary(data())
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```





# Isolate reactivity

- Reactivity can be controlled.
- You will notice that as soon as you try to change the title, the histogram will update with new values

```
# 01-two-inputs

library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num",
    label = "Choose a number",
    value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  textInput(inputId = "title",
    label = "Write a title",
    value = "Histogram of Random Normal Values"),
  plotOutput("hist")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$hist <- renderPlot({
    hist(rnorm(input$num),
      main = input$title)
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```



# Isolate reactivity

```
# 01-two-inputs
```

```
library(shiny)
```

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  sliderInput(inputId = "num",  
    label = "Choose a number",  
    value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),  
  textInput(inputId = "title",  
    label = "Write a title",  
    value = "Histogram of Random Normal Values"),  
  plotOutput("hist")  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$hist <- renderPlot({  
    hist(rnorm(input$num),  
      main = input$title)  
  })  
}
```

```
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

**Can we prevent  
the title field from  
updating the plot?**



## isolate()

Returns the result as a non-reactive value

```
isolate({ rnorm(input$num) })
```

# Isolate reactivity

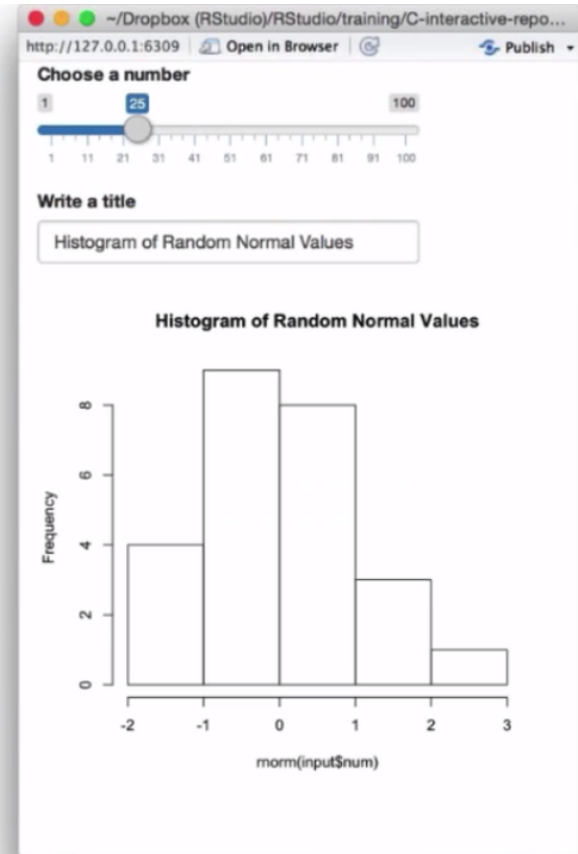
```
# 04-isolate

library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num",
    label = "Choose a number",
    value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  textInput(inputId = "title",
    label = "Write a title",
    value = "Histogram of Random Normal Values"),
  plotOutput("hist")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$hist <- renderPlot({
    hist(rnorm(input$num),
      main = isolate({input$title}))
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```



# observeEvent()

```
# 05-actionButton

library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  actionButton(inputId = "clicks",
    label = "Click me")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  observeEvent(input$clicks, {
    print(as.numeric(input$clicks))
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```



# Updating widgets

- Widgets can be updated once initialised.
- Add third argument **session** to server function

```
server=function(input,output,session) {}
```

- Example of a typical UI

```
ui=fluidPage(  
  selectInput("select-input",label="selectInput",choices=c("A","B","C")),  
  numericInput("numeric-input",label="numericInput",value=5,min=1,max=10),  
  sliderInput("slider-input",label="sliderInput",value=5,min=1,max=10),  
)
```

- Update functions can be used to update input widgets
- Reactive observer `observe({})` monitors for a conditional change

```
server=function(input,output,session) {  
  observe({  
    if(something) {  
      updateSelectInput(session,"select-input",label="selectInput",choices=c("D","E","F"))  
      updateNumericInput(session,"numeric-input",label="numericInput",value=10,min=1,max=10)  
      updateSliderInput(session,"slider-input",label="sliderInput",value=8,min=1,max=10)  
    }  
  })  
}
```

# Error validation

- Shiny returns an error with missing or incorrect values

```
shinyApp(  
  ui=fluidPage(  
    selectInput("data_input",label="Select data",  
               choices=c("", "mtcars", "faithful", "iris")),
```

Select data

Error: invalid first argument  
Error: invalid first argument

- Errors can be handled in a controlled manner
- `validate()` can be used to check input
- `validate()` using `need()`

```
shinyApp(  
  ui=fluidPage(  
    selectInput("data_input",label="Select data",  
               choices=c("", "mtcars", "faithful", "iris")),
```

Select data

Please select a data set  
Please select a data set

- `validate()` using custom function

```
valfn <- function(x) if(is.null(x) | is.na(x) | x=="") return  
shinyApp(  
  ui=fluidPage(  
    selectInput("data_input",label="Select data",
```

Select data

Input data is incorrect.  
Input data is incorrect.

- `shiny::req()` checks input variable and silently stops execution

# Download • Data

- Add button and `downloadHandler()` function

```
shinyApp(  
  ui=fluidPage(  
    selectInput("data_input",label="Select data",  
               choices=c("mtcars","faithful","iris")),  
    textOutput("text_output"),  
    downloadButton("button_download","Download")  
  ),  
  server=function(input, output) {  
    getdata <- reactive({ get(input$data_input, 'package:datasets') })  
    output$text_output <- renderText(paste0("Selected dataset: ",input$data_input))  
  
    output$button_download <- downloadHandler(  
      filename = function() {  
        paste0(input$data_input, ".csv")  
      },  
      content = function(file) {  
        write.csv(getdata(),file,row.names=FALSE,quote=F)  
      })  
  })  
})
```

- Run in system browser if Rstudio browser doesn't work
- See usage of download buttons



# Download • Plots

```
shinyApp(  
  ui=fluidPage(  
    selectInput("data_input",label="Select data",  
               choices=c("mtcars","faithful","iris")),  
    textOutput("text_output"),  
    plotOutput("plot_output",width="400px"),  
    downloadButton("button_download", "Download")  
  ),  
  server=function(input, output) {  
    getdata <- reactive({ get(input$data_input, 'package:datasets') })  
    output$text_output <- renderText(paste0("Selected dataset: ",input$data_input))  
    output$plot_output <- renderPlot({hist(getdata()[, 1])})  
  
    output$button_download <- downloadHandler(  
      filename = function() {  
        paste0(input$data_input, ".png")  
      },  
      content = function(file) {  
        png(file)  
        hist(getdata()[, 1])  
        dev.off()  
      }  
    )  
  })  
)
```

- Run in system browser if Rstudio browser doesn't work
- See usage of download buttons

The background of the slide is a complex, abstract network graph. It consists of numerous small, dark circular nodes connected by a dense web of thin, light blue lines. The overall shape of the network is elongated and somewhat wavy, resembling a stylized DNA double helix or a complex protein structure. The nodes are more densely packed in certain areas, creating a sense of depth and complexity.

# Thank you. Questions?

Slide courtesy: Roy Francis (NBIS, RaukR2021)

R version 4.1.0 (2021-05-18)

Platform: x86\_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

OS: Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS

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Built on: 📅 30-Jul-2021 at 🕒 13:36:37

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