



BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Stop-trigger-delay





Isolating reactions

Goal: Update plot (and title) when inputs other than

input\$plot_title changes.

Plot title will update when any of the other inputs in this chunk change

```
output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(data = movies_subset(), aes_string(x = input$x, y = input$y)) +
        geom_point() +
    labs(title = isolate({ input$plot_title }) )
})</pre>
```

Plot title will **not** update when **input\$plot_title** changes





Triggering reactions

expression to call whenever eventExpr is invalidated

observeEvent(eventExpr, handlerExpr, ...)

```
simple reactive value - input$click, call to reactive expression - df(), or complex expression inside {}
```





Triggering reactions

Goal: Write a CSV of the sampled data when action button is pressed.



Delaying reactions

expression to call whenever eventExpr is invalidated

eventReactive(eventExpr, handlerExpr, ...)

```
simple reactive value - input$click,
  call to reactive expression - df(),
   or complex expression inside {}
```



Delaying reactions

Goal: Change how the random sample is generated such that it is updated when the user clicks on an action button that says "Get new sample".



observeEvent vs. eventReactive

- observeEvent() is to to perform an action in response to an event
- eventReactive() is used to create a calculated value that only updates in response to an event

observeEvent/eventReactive vs. observe/reactive

- observe() and reactive() functions automatically trigger on whatever they access
- observeEvent() and eventReactive() functions need to be explicitly told what triggers them

isolate vs. event handling functions

- isolate() is used to stop a reaction
- observeEvent() is used to perform an action in response to an event
- eventReactive() is used to create a *calculated value* that only updates in response to an event





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Let's practice!