

Introduction Shiny mainly from:

Bayes 2024/2025
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R Shiny
An Introduction to
Making an Interactive
Web Application

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2015

Shiny Intro

What is R shiny?

A web application framework for R that allows you to turn your data into an interactive web App.

How does it work?

Shiny apps have two components:

- user interface script (controls layout and appearance by converting R code into HTML)
- server script (contains the code needed to build the app)

Do I need to know how to code in HTML?

No knowledge of HTML, JavaScript or CSS is required. However, you can make your apps more interesting if you know some HTML.

Where can I get more information?

There are some excellent tutorials and lots of links to more information at <http://shiny.rstudio.com/>

Shiny Intro

Getting Started

```
> install.packages("shiny")  
> library(shiny)  
> runApp("my_app")
```

As a minimum, every shiny app has two R scripts (named ui and server) saved within the same directory (e.g. "my_app").

ui.R

```
shinyUI(fluidPage(  
  ))
```

← The fluidPage function allows the display to adjust automatically to the browser dimensions.

server.R

```
shinyServer(function(input, output) {  
  })
```

← The unnamed function contains the code needed to run the app.

Other scripts (written in standard R code), libraries and data can be called by the server script if they are needed, using standard R commands above the shinyServer function.

The User Interface (ui.R)

```
# ui.R

shinyUI(fluidPage(
  titlePanel("title panel"),

  sidebarLayout(position = "right",
    sidebarPanel("sidebar panel"),
    mainPanel("main panel")
  )
))
```



A series of nested shiny functions control the layout of the content.

`sidebarLayout` is a function with two compulsory arguments, both themselves functions (`sidebarPanel` and `mainPanel`). An optional argument controls the position of the panels.

Text is written as a character string inside quotation marks.

Shiny User Interface Functions

<u>absolutePanel</u> (<u>fixedPanel</u>)	Panel with absolute positioning
<u>bootstrapPage</u> (<u>basicPage</u>)	Create a Bootstrap page
<u>column</u>	Create a column within a UI definition
<u>conditionalPanel</u>	Conditional Panel
<u>fixedPage</u> (<u>fixedRow</u>)	Create a page with a fixed layout
<u>fluidPage</u> (<u>fluidRow</u>)	Create a page with fluid layout
<u>headerPanel</u>	Create a header panel
<u>helpText</u>	Create a help text element
<u>icon</u>	Create an icon
<u>mainPanel</u>	Create a main panel
<u>navbarPage</u> (<u>navbarMenu</u>)	Create a page with a top level navigation bar
<u>navlistPanel</u>	Create a navigation list panel
<u>pageWithSidebar</u>	Create a page with a sidebar
<u>sidebarLayout</u>	Layout a sidebar and main area
<u>sidebarPanel</u>	Create a sidebar panel
<u>tabPanel</u>	Create a tab panel
<u>tabsetPanel</u>	Create a tabset panel
<u>titlePanel</u>	Create a panel containing an application title.
<u>inputPanel</u>	Input panel
<u>flowLayout</u>	Flow layout
<u>splitLayout</u>	Split layout
<u>verticalLayout</u>	Lay out UI elements vertically
<u>wellPanel</u>	Create a well panel
<u>withMathJax</u>	Load the MathJax library and typeset math expressions

Formatting Text

To make things look a bit more interesting there are lots of shiny commands that can alter the text colour, style and size. Alternatively, if you are familiar with HTML, you can write HTML code directly inside `HTML("")`.


shiny function	HTML5 equivalent	Creates
p	<p>	A paragraph of text
h1	<h1>	A first level header
h2	<h2>	A second level header
h3	<h3>	A third level header
h4	<h4>	A fourth level header
h5	<h5>	A fifth level header
h6	<h6>	A sixth level header
a	<a>	A hyper link
br	 	A line break (e.g. a blank line)
div	<div>	A division of text with a uniform style
span		An in-line division of text with a uniform style
pre	<pre>	Text 'as is' in a fixed width font
code	<code>	A formatted block of code
img		An image
strong		Bold text
em		Italicized text
HTML		Directly passes a character string as HTML code

Adding Images

```
# ui.R

shinyUI(fluidPage(
  titlePanel("My Shiny App"),

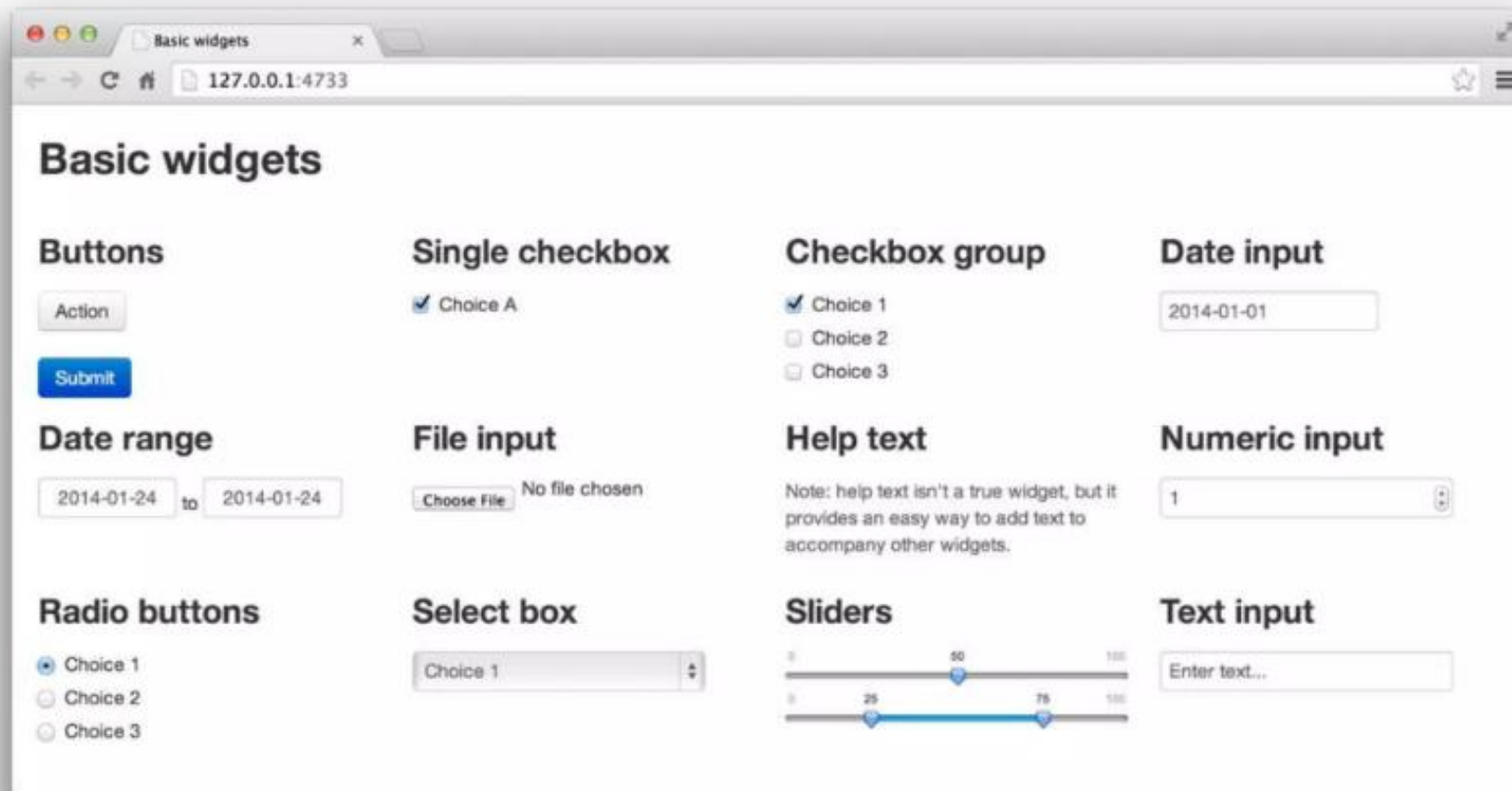
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(),
    mainPanel(
      img(src = "my_image.png", height = 400, width = 400)
    )
  )
))
```



The image file must be placed inside a folder named `www` within the same directory as the ui and server scripts. Any file placed in the `www` folder will be shared with the web browser.

Adding Widgets

Widgets are interactive web elements. A series of inbuilt shiny functions allows widgets to be easily added to webpages. Each function has several arguments. It must have at least a name (used to access its value, but not visible) and a label (visible on the page). Both are character strings. Other arguments are widget specific.



Adding Widgets

```
# ui.R
shinyUI(fluidPage(
  titlePanel("Basic widgets"),
  fluidRow(
    column(3,
      h3("Buttons"),
      actionButton("action", label = "Action"),
      br(),
      br(),
      submitButton("Submit")),
    column(3,
      h3("Single checkbox"),
      checkboxInput("checkbox", label = "Choice A", value = TRUE)),
    column(3,
      checkboxGroupInput("checkGroup",
        label = h3("Checkbox group"),
        choices = list("Choice 1" = 1, "Choice 2" = 2, "Choice 3" = 3),
        selected = 1)),
    column(3,
      dateInput("date",
        label = h3("Date input"),
        value = "2014-01-01"))
  )
))
```

Action button

Submit button

Single checkbox (whether pre-selected)

Checkbox group (list choices and which pre-selected)

Date input

Adding Reactive Output

Widgets allow users to input their choices. Reactive output is a response to those choices.

Programming it into an app is a two-step process:

- Add an R object to the user interface to indicate where it should be displayed.
- Add instructions on how to build the object in the server

```
# ui.R

shinyUI(fluidPage(
  titlePanel("My Shiny App"),

  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(
      sliderInput("value",
        label = "Value of interest:",
        min = 0, max = 100, value = 50)
    ),

    mainPanel(
      textOutput("text1")
    )
  )
))
```

Output function	creates
htmlOutput	raw HTML
imageOutput	image
plotOutput	plot
tableOutput	table
textOutput	text

Output functions have one argument, which is a name (character string). In this case “text1”. This is used in the server to identify the output.

Adding Reactive Output

The unnamed function inside `shinyServer` contains all the code that needs to be updated when a user accesses the app. All R output objects used in the ui need to be defined in server using the prefix `output$` followed by the name of the object.

e.g. `output$text1`

The element should be defined using one of the shiny `render*` functions – this should be chosen to reflect the type of output. Each render function takes a single argument (R expression) surrounded by braces.

```
# server.R

shinyServer(function(input, output) {

  output$text1 <- renderText({
    "You have selected" , input$value)
  })
})
```

render function	creates
<code>renderImage</code>	images (saved as a link to a source file)
<code>renderPlot</code>	plots
<code>renderPrint</code>	any printed output
<code>renderTable</code>	data frame, matrix, other table like structures
<code>renderText</code>	character strings
<code>renderUI</code>	a Shiny tag object or HTML

The Server

The server is where all the code is located for execution of the app. How frequently code is run depends upon where it is placed within the server script.

```
# server.R

# A place to put code

shinyServer(
  function(input, output) {

    # Another place to put code

    output$map <- renderPlot({

      # A third place to put code

    })

  }
)
```

Code placed here will be run once when the app is launched. shinyServer will be executed and the unnamed function saved. Good place to source other scripts, read data sets and load libraries.

Code placed here will run once each time a new user visits the app. The unnamed function will run once and save a distinct set of reactive objects for each user. Good place to put objects that record a user's session.

Code placed here will run every time the user changes the widget that this particular output depends upon. Important to not put unnecessary code here as it will slow down the entire app.

Server.R

The server function will be called when each client (web browser) first loads the Shiny application's page. It must take an `input` and an `output` parameter. Any return value will be ignored. It also takes an optional `session` parameter, which is used when greater control is needed.

```
# A very simple Shiny app that takes a message from the user
# and outputs an uppercase version of it.
shinyServer(function(input, output, session) {
  output$uppercase <- renderText({
    toupper(input$message)
  })
})
```