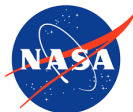


Interactive Applications for Modeling and Analysis with Shiny

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Introduction

- RStudio/Shiny offers quick and easy ways to build interactive applications for statistical models.

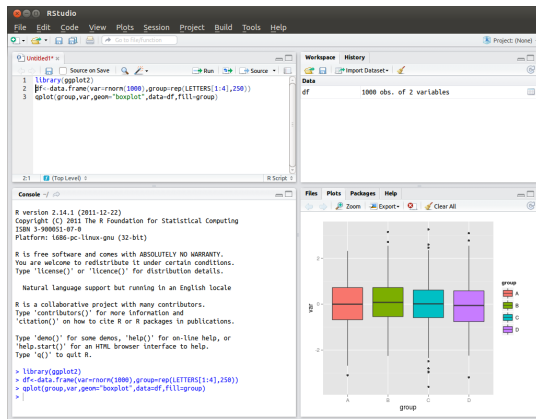
What is R?

- Programming language for data analysis and statistical computing
- Free and open source
- Widely used in academia, industry and the government
- Powerful language with flexible syntax
- A collection of over 7,000+ libraries
- Steep learning curve but a lot of learning materials available



RStudio

- Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for R
- Free and open source
- Includes R console, a code editor, file browser, help files and graphical display



RStudio Advanced Features

- Version control with Git and SVN
- Reproducible reporting tools (knitr, Sweave)
 - ▶ Incorporate Markdown or \LaTeX markup languages
 - ▶ Embed R code and equations into documents
 - ▶ Automatically regenerate if assumptions, data or code change
 - ▶ Output as HTML, PDF or MS Word

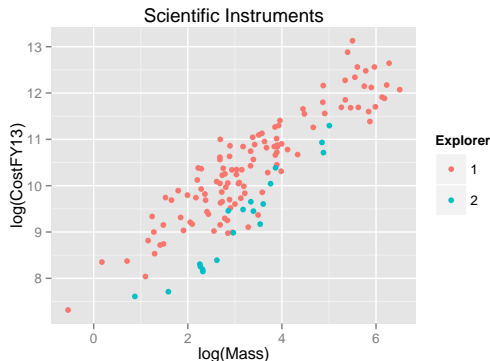
Data Analysis

Data Preprocessing

- Read-in, clean and transform data

Exploratory Analysis

- Descriptive statistics
- Graphical displays



```
InstData <- read.csv("Inst_data.csv", header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
summary(InstData)
InstData$Optical <- ifelse(InstData$InstFamily == "Optical", 1, 0)
InstData$Explorer <- as.factor(InstData$Explorer)
InstData$log_mass <- log(InstData$Mass)
ggplot(InstData, aes(log(Mass), log(CostFY13), color = Explorer)) + geom_point()
```

Fit and Evaluate Models

Model Selection and Validation

- Variable selection, dimension reduction methods
- Resampling methods (e.g. cross validation)

Model Fitting

- Model diagnostics

Predict New Observations

```
regfit <- regsubsets(log(CostFY13) ~ log(Mass) + log(Variable1) + log(Variable2) +  
  log(Variable3) + Variable4 + Variable5, data = InstData, nbest = 3)  
summaryHH(regfit)  
lm_model <- lm(log(CostFY13) ~ log(Mass), data = InstData, x = TRUE, y = TRUE)  
summary(lm_model)  
plot(lm_model)  
input_var <- data.frame(Mass = 50)  
log_median <- predict.lm(lm_model, input_var, interval = "prediction")[1]  
median <- exp(log_median)
```

What is Shiny?

- R package created by RStudio
- Framework for building browser-based applications
- Turns R code into interactive and dynamic displays
- Applications can be developed entirely with R code
- Can incorporate transparency

How to Make Analyses Interactive

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, fill = as.factor(Sepal.Width),  
  group = as.factor(Sepal.Width))) + geom_density(alpha = 0.75) +  
  theme(axis.line = element_line(colour = "gray", size = 0.75),  
    panel.background = element_blank(), plot.background = element_blank())
```



Select Options

Data:
 ▼

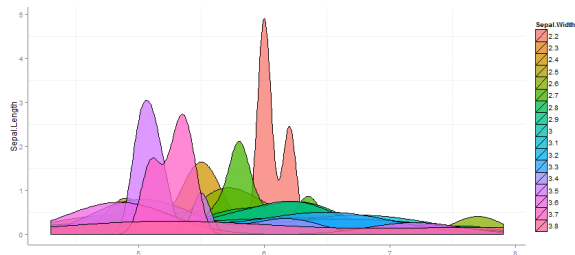
Variable:
 ▼

Groups:
 ▼

Plot Type:
 ▼

☒ show points

Density plot



Motivation for Using Shiny

Transparent

- Not a black box

Reproducible

- Ease of model validation

Flexible

- Users interactively communicate with the data and analysis
- Can very quickly develop multiple models with the same database
- Tons of R packages available

Building a Shiny Application

ui.R : controls look
and layout of the app

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
shinyUI(fluidPage(

  # Application title
  titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),

  # Sidebar with a slider input for the number of bins
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(
      sliderInput("bins",
        "Number of bins:",
        min = 1,
        max = 50,
        value = 30)
    ),

    # Show a plot of the generated distribution
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput("distPlot")
    )
  )
))
```



server.R: instructions
used to build the app

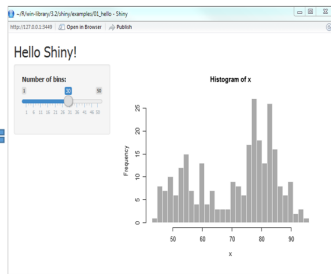
```
library(shiny)

# Define server logic required to draw a histogram
shinyServer(function(input, output) {

  # Expression that generates a histogram. The expression is
  # wrapped in a call to renderPlot to indicate that:
  #
  # 1) It is "reactive" and therefore should be automatically
  #    re-executed when inputs change
  # 2) Its output type is a plot

  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
    x <- faithful[, 2] # Old Faithful Geyser data
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)

    # draw the histogram with the specified number of bins
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray', border = 'white')
  })
})
```



Additional Features of Shiny

- Interactive visualizations, data manipulation, pivot tables, download datasets
- Dynamic report generation using knitr
- Fully extensible and customizable with HTML, JavaScript and CSS

Deploying Shiny Applications

Various Options Available

- Run locally, requires R software to be installed
- Enterprise hosting service (Linux server, RStudio's Shiny server)

Shiny Demo

- Development of instrument cost model using NASA's ONCE database
- RStudio
 - 1 Data analysis
 - 2 Model development
 - 3 Generate report
- Shiny Application

Conclusion

- Shiny is an economical (free)
- Shiny provides an easy way for R users to build interactive applications for statistical modeling
- Easy for non-R users to use
- R/RStudio/Shiny is under rapid development and is gaining popularity, resulting in more and more capabilities being added

Try it yourself!

- Download at
<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

References

<http://www.rstudio.com/>

<http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/>

<http://shiny.rstudio.com/>