

# Reactive programming



Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel

@minebocek   
mine-cetinkaya-rundel   
cetinkaya.mine@gmail.com 

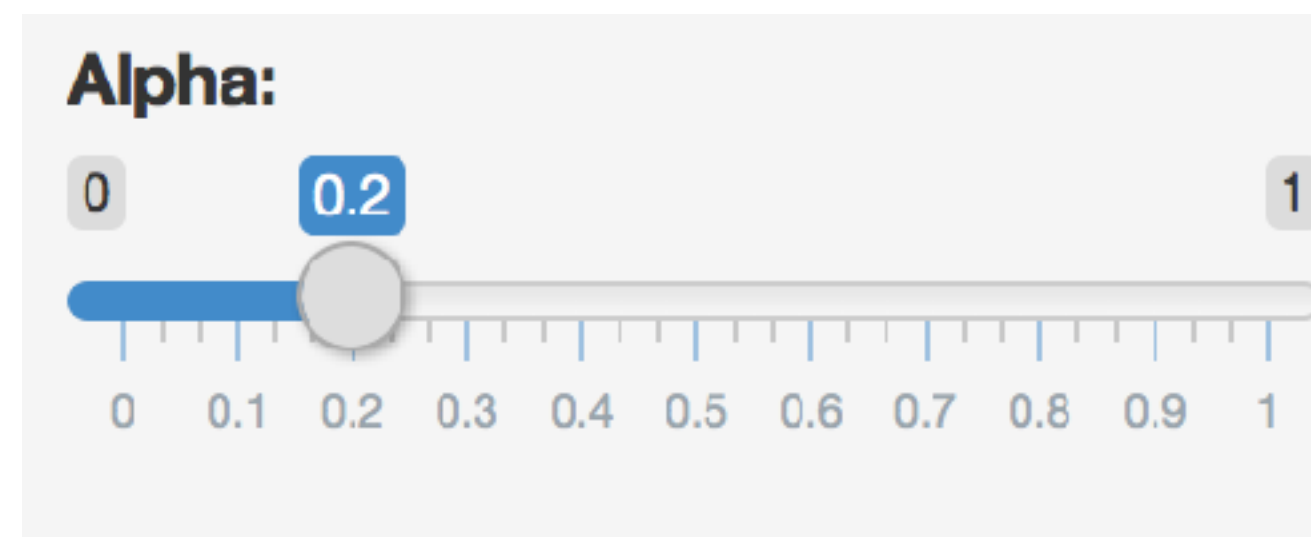
# Reactivity 101

# Reactions

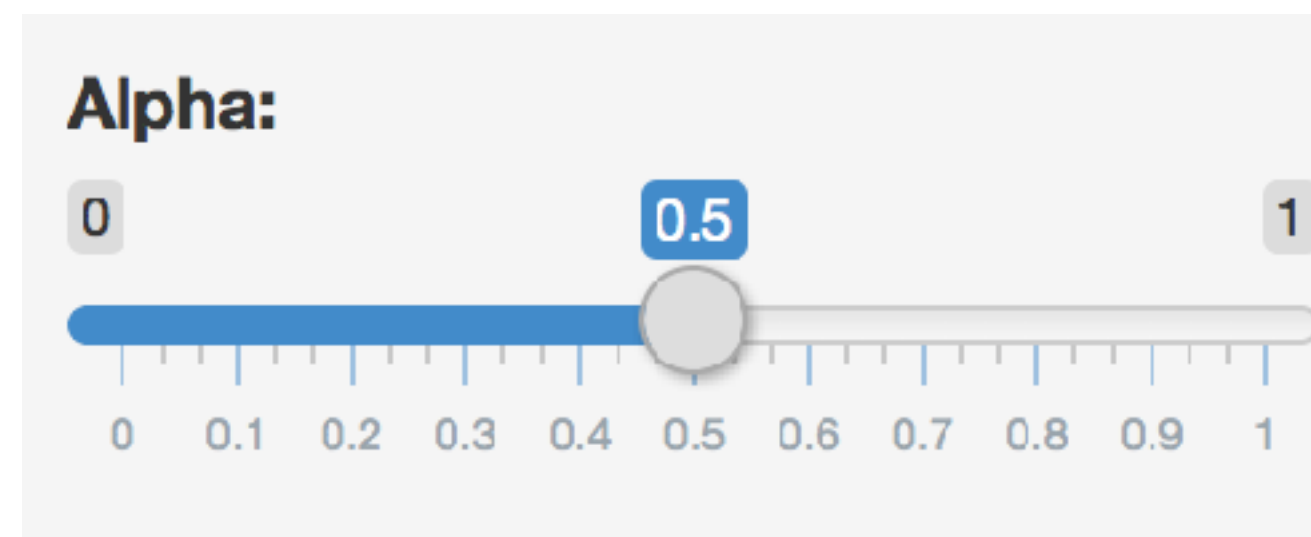
The `input$` list stores the current value of each input object under its name.

```
sliderInput(inputId = "alpha",  
            label = "Alpha:",  
            min = 0, max = 1,  
            value = 0.5)
```

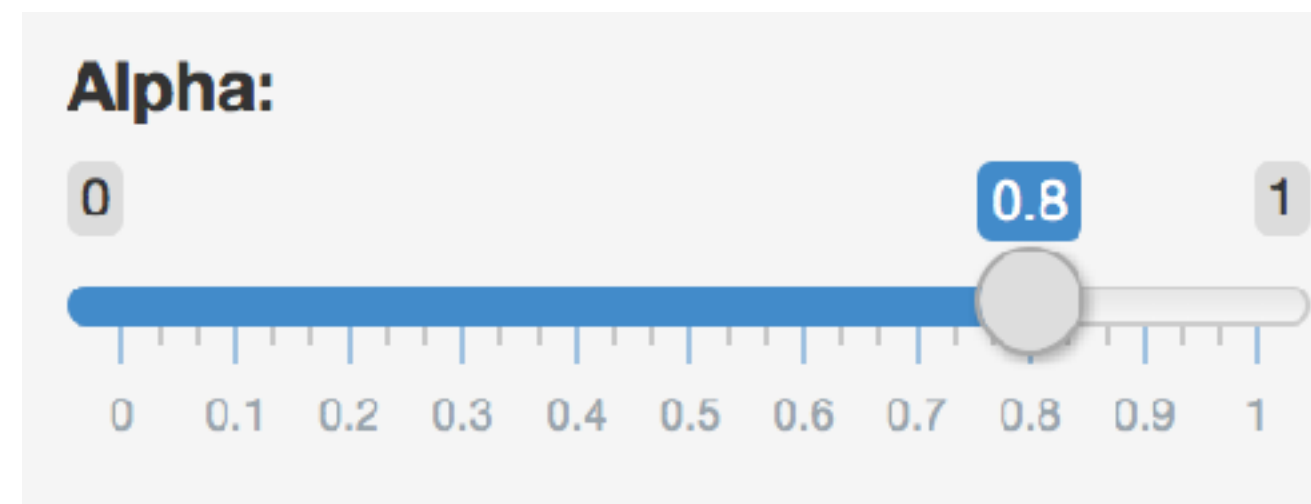
`input$alpha`



`input$alpha = 0.2`



`input$alpha = 0.5`



`input$alpha = 0.8`

# Reactivity

Reactivity automatically occurs when an `input` value is used to render an `output` object.

```
01 # Define server function required to create the scatterplot
02 server ← function(input, output) {
03   # Create the scatterplot object the plotOutput function is expecting
04   output$scatterplot ← renderPlot(
05     ggplot(data = movies, aes_string(x = input$x, y = input$y,
06                                     color = input$z)) +
07     geom_point(alpha = input$alpha)
08   )
09 }
```

# Your turn

- ▶ Modify **03-react-prog/01-reactivity.R** to add a new `sliderInput()` defining the size of points (ranging from 0 to 5). Use this variable in the `geom` of the `ggplot` function as the `size` argument. Run the app to ensure that point sizes react when you move the slider.
- ▶ **Stretch goal:** Set the interval between each selectable value on the slider to 0.25.

3<sub>m</sub> 00<sub>s</sub>



# Solution

Solutions to the previous exercises

> **03-react-prog/02-reactivity.R**



# Reactivity catalog

- ▶ Store values: `reactiveValues` / `input` / `makeReactiveBinding`
- ▶ Calculate values: `reactive` / `eventReactive`
- ▶ Execute tasks: `observe` / `observeEvent`
- ▶ Preventing reactivity: `isolate`
- ▶ Checking preconditions: `req`
- ▶ Time (as a reactive source): `invalidateLater`
- ▶ Rate-limiting: `debounce` / `throttle`
- ▶ Live data: `reactiveFileReader` / `reactivePoll`

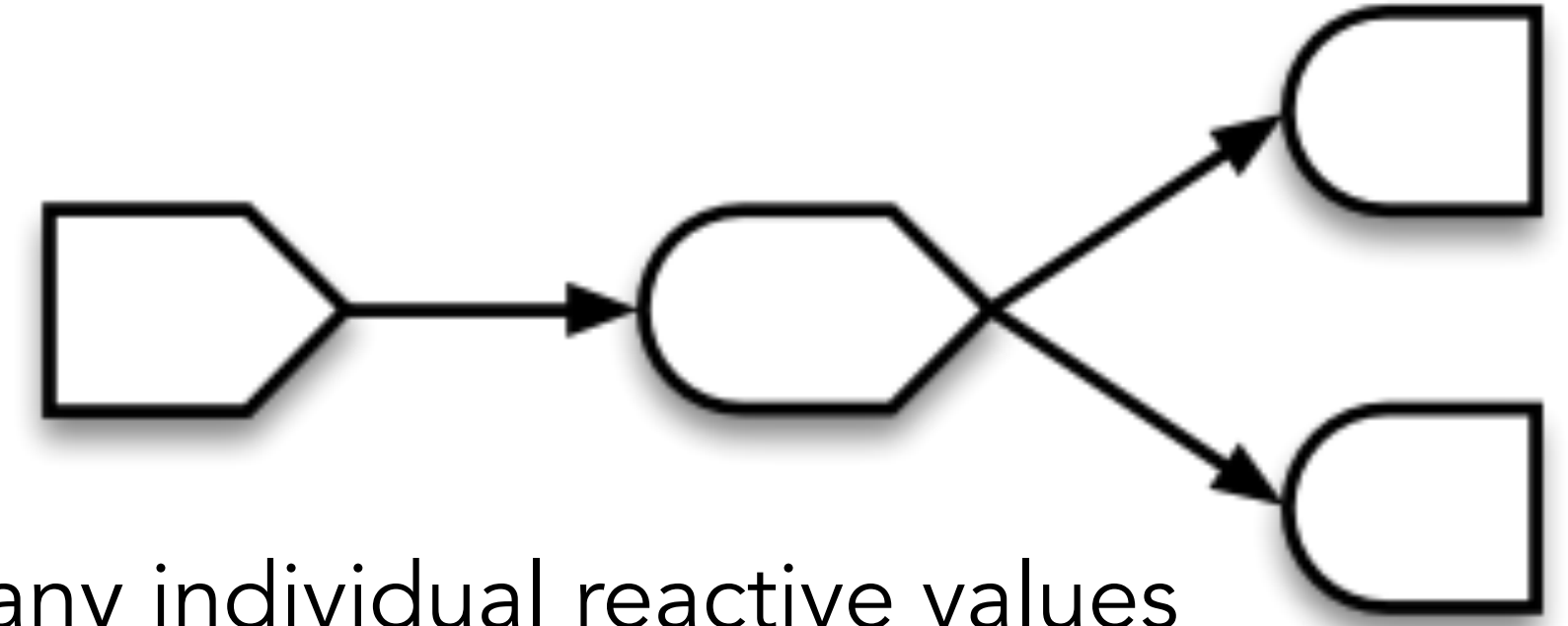
# Reactivity catalog

- ▶ Store values: `reactiveValues` / `input` / `makeReactiveBinding`
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**Highlighted functions  
are fundamental,**  
all others are built on top.



# Implementation of reactives

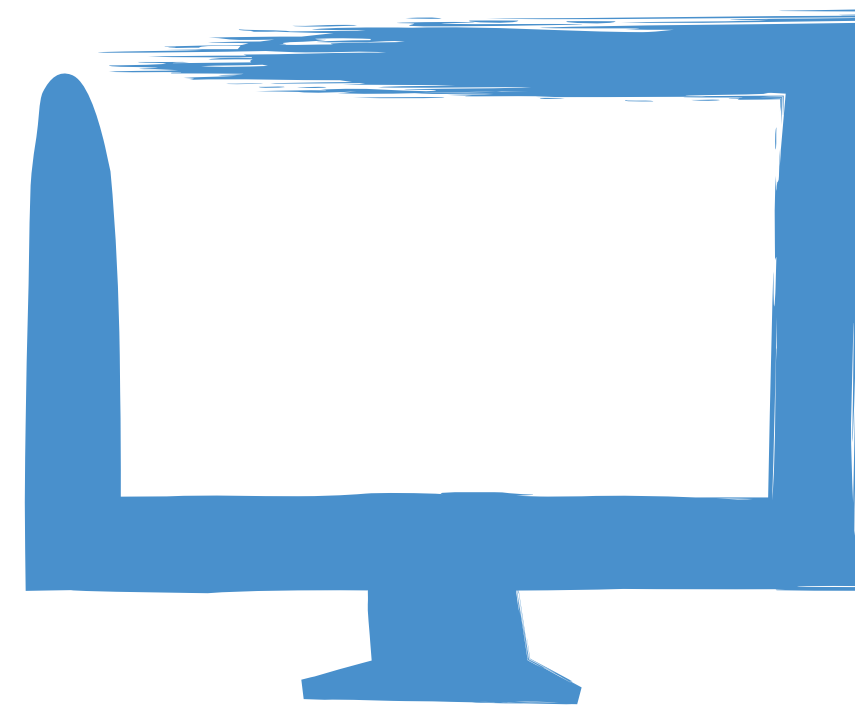


- ▶ **Reactive values** – `reactiveValues()`:
  - ▶ e.g. `input` is a reactive value, which looks like a list, and contains many individual reactive values that are set by input from the web browser
- ▶ **Reactive expressions** – `reactive()`:
  - ▶ Can access reactive values or other reactive expressions, and they return a value
  - ▶ Useful for caching the results of any procedure that happens in response to user input
- ▶ **Observers** – `observe()`:
  - ▶ Can access reactive sources and reactive expressions, but they don't return a value; they are used for their side effects
  - ▶ e.g. `output` is a reactive observer, which also looks like a list, and contains many individual reactive observers that are created by using reactive values and expressions in reactive functions

# Reactive expressions

# Reactive expressions

- ▶ Open [03-react-prog/03-reactivity.R](#), run the app, and observe the new functionality: selecting specific genres of movies.
- ▶ Can you spot any inefficiencies in this code? How can we fix it?
- ▶ Improved code can be found in [03-react-prog/04-reactivity.R](#).



# Observers

# Observers

- ▶ Use to execute actions based on changing reactive values and other reactive expressions.
- ▶ Doesn't return a value. So performing side effects is usually the only reason you'd want to create one of these.
- ▶ Eagerly executed by Shiny.

# Reactive expressions vs. observers

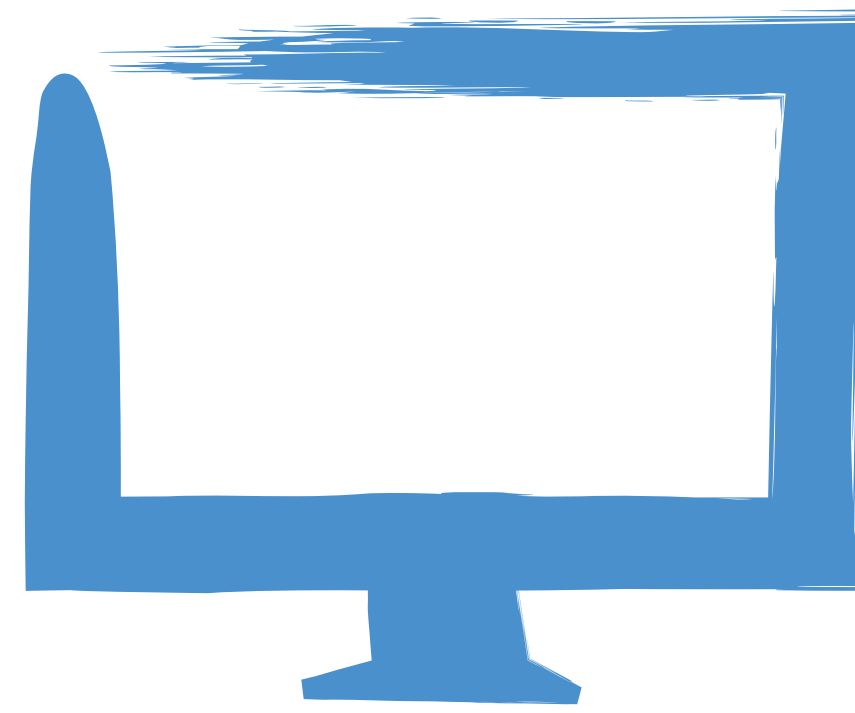
reactive()	observer()
Callable	Not callable
Returns a value	No return value
Lazy	Eager
Cached	N/A
No side effects	Only for side effects

# Reactive expressions vs. observers vs. functions

reactive()	observer()	function()
Callable	Not callable	Callable
Returns a value	No return value	Returns a value
Lazy	Eager	Lazy
Cached	N/A	Not cached
No side effects	Only for side effects	Side effects optional

# Observers

- ▶ Open **03-react-prog/05-reactivity.R**, run the app, and observed the files that get added to the saved-data folder. When is a new file written out?
- ▶ The behaviour seems a little haphazard. How might you improve it?





# Your turn

- ▶ Modify **03-react-prog/05-reactivity.R** to add a button such that a new file is written out when the button is pressed as opposed to every time `movies_subset()` changes. **Hint:** You will use `observeEvent()` or `eventReactive()`.

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# Solution

Solutions to the previous exercises

> **03-react-prog/06-reactivity.R**



# observeEvent vs. eventReactive

- ▶ `observeEvent()` is for event handling
- ▶ `eventReactive()` is for delayed computation

```
observeEvent(when_this_changes, {  
  do_this  
})  
  
r ← eventReactive(when_this_changes, {  
  recalculate_this  
})
```

Use these functions when you want to **explicitly name your reactive dependencies**, as opposed to letting `reactive/observe` implicitly depend on anything they read.

# Your turn

- ▶ Open **03-react-prog/07-reactivity.R** and run it. This app has several problems:
  - ▶ We get an error right off the bat — the plot is running before the user has specified any packages.
  - ▶ Unless you're a very fast typist, typing package names will cause the cranlogs server to be queried with many incomplete queries.
- ▶ Add an "Update" `actionButton()` to the UI, and make sure nothing happens until it's clicked.

**5<sub>m</sub> 00<sub>s</sub>**

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\* You might need to install the **cranlogs** package first.



# Solution

Solutions to the previous exercises

> **03-react-prog/08-reactivity.R**



# Reactive values

# Reactive values

- ▶ Reactive values are read/write versions of `input`.
- ▶ `reactiveValues()` returns an object for storing reactive values — similar to a list, but...
  - ▶ when you read a value from it, the calling reactive expression takes a reactive dependency on that value, and
  - ▶ when you write to it, it notifies any reactive functions that depend on that value.

```
# Create
rv ← reactiveValues(x = 10)

# Read
rv$x

# Write
rv$x ← 20
```

# Your turn

- ▶ Open **03-react-prog/09-reactivity.R** and run it. It has three action buttons:
  - ▶ Increment: Increase the value by 1
  - ▶ Decrement: Decrease the value by 1
  - ▶ Reset: Set the value to 0
- ▶ Unfortunately, it doesn't work.
- ▶ Implement the server side. **Hint:** Use `reactiveValues()`!

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# Solution

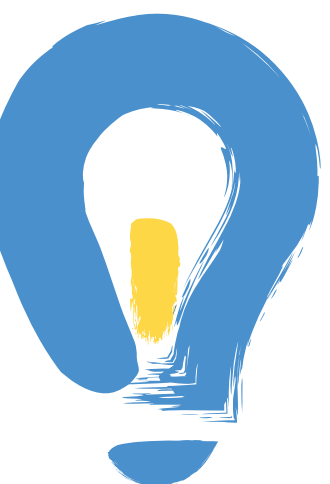
Solutions to the previous exercises

> **03-react-prog/10-reactivity.R**



# Tip

- ▶ **Don't** use `reactiveValues()` when you're calculating a value based on other values and calculations that are already available to you.
- ▶ **Do** use `reactiveValues()` to store state that otherwise would be lost from your graph of reactive objects.



# Preventing reactivity

# Preventing reactivity

- ▶ Use `isolate()` from inside a reactive expression or observer, to ignore the implicit reactivity of a piece of code.
- ▶ Wrap it around expressions or a whole code block.

# Question

Determine when `r1`, `r2`, and `r3` update.

```
r1 ← reactive({  
  input$x * input$y  
})  
  
r2 ← reactive({  
  input$x * isolate({ input$y })  
})  
  
r3 ← reactive({  
  isolate({ input$x * input$y })  
})
```



# Solution

```
# Updates every time input$x or input$y change
```

```
r1 ← reactive({  
  input$x * input$y  
})
```

```
# Updates only when input$x changes
```

```
r2 ← reactive({  
  input$x * isolate({ input$y })  
})
```

```
# Never updates; it will always have its original value
```

```
r3 ← reactive({  
  isolate({ input$x * input$y })  
})
```



# Checking preconditions

# Checking preconditions

- ▶ Cancel the current output (or observer) if a condition isn't met.
  - ▶ `req(input$text)`: Ensure the user has provided a value for the "text" input
  - ▶ `req(input$button)`: Ensure the button has been pressed at least once
  - ▶ `req(x %% 2 == 0)`: Ensure that x is an even number
  - ▶ `req(FALSE)`: Unconditionally cancel the current reactive, observer, or output



# Checking preconditions

- ▶ `req(cond)` is similar to:
  - ▶ `stopifnot(cond)`
  - ▶ `if (!cond) stop()`
  - ▶ `assertthat::assert_that(cond)`
- ▶ But with these differences:
  - ▶ Errors during output rendering show up with bold red text in the UI; `req` just makes the output blank.
  - ▶ Rather than verifying that `cond` is true, `req` verifies that `cond` is *truthy* (see `?isTruthy`)
    - ▶ Feels unnatural to be so arbitrary and nebulous, but this definition is just too practical for UI programming.
  - ▶ Most importantly, `req` is like an error in that it "infects" the downstream elements of the reactive graph.

# Your turn

- ▶ Open **03-react-prog/11-reactivity.R** and run it. It has lots of errors in the browser and the R console — ignore those for the moment.
- ▶ From the app, upload the `diamonds.csv` file found in the same directory. Now everything looks good.
- ▶ Diagnose why the errors appear when the app first comes up, and how you can get them to go away. **Hint:** Use `req()`.

5<sub>m</sub> 00<sub>s</sub>



# Solution

Solutions to the previous exercises

> **03-react-prog/12-reactivity.R**



# Time as a reactive source

# Question

What will this produce?

```
01 ui ← basicPage(  
02   verbatimTextOutput("text")  
03 )  
04  
05 server ← function(input, output){  
06  
07   r ← reactive({ Sys.time() })  
08   output$text ← renderPrint({ r() })  
09  
10 }  
11  
12 shinyApp(ui, server)
```



# Solution

```
01 ui ← basicPage(  
02   verbatimTextOutput("text")  
03 )  
04  
05 server ← function(input, output){  
06  
07   r ← reactive({ Sys.time() })  
08   output$text ← renderPrint({ r() })  
09  
10 }  
11  
12 shinyApp(ui, server)
```

An app that reports  
`Sys.time()` at the time  
of first launch, and then  
doesn't update it.



# Question

What will this produce?

```
01 ui ← basicPage(  
02   verbatimTextOutput("text")  
03 )  
04  
05 server ← function(input, output){  
06  
07   r ← reactive({  
08     invalidateLater(1000)  
09     Sys.time()  
10   })  
11   output$text ← renderPrint({ r() })  
12  
13 }  
14  
15 shinyApp(ui, server)
```



# Solution

```
01 ui ← basicPage(  
02   verbatimTextOutput("text")  
03 )  
04  
05 server ← function(input, output){  
06  
07   r ← reactive({  
08     invalidateLater(1000)  
09     Sys.time()  
10   })  
11   output$text ← renderPrint({ r() })  
12  
13 }  
14  
15 shinyApp(ui, server)
```

An app updates reported  
`Sys.time()` every  
second.





# Limiting rate

# Debounce and throttle

- ▶ If a reactive value or expression changes too fast for downstream calculations to keep up, your users will have a bad experience (laggy experience, wasted work).
- ▶ `debounce()` and `throttle()` take a reactive expression object as input, and return a rate-limited version of that reactive expression.

```
# A reactive that updates as often as every 50 milliseconds
fast_reactive ← reactive({ ... })

# A reactive that updates no more often than every 2000 milliseconds
throttled_reactive ← throttle(fast_reactive, 2000)

# A reactive that doesn't update until fast_reactive has stopped
# changing for at least 1000 milliseconds
debounced_reactive ← debounce(fast_reactive, 1000)
```

# Your turn

- ▶ Open **03-react-prog/13-reactivity.R** and run it. Click on the plot a few times to create points. Notice the annoying laggy behaviour — this is due to a (simulated) expensive summary output.
- ▶ Use `debounce()` or `throttle()` to prevent the summary output from running so often.

5<sub>m</sub> 00<sub>s</sub>



# Solution

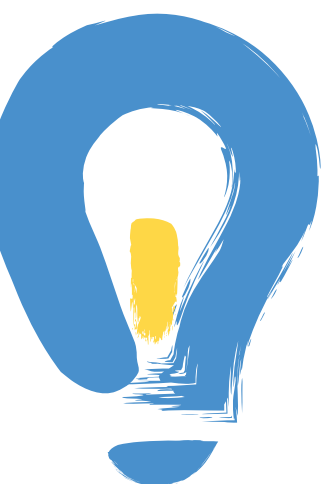
Solutions to the previous exercises

> **03-react-prog/14-reactivity.R**



# Tip

- ▶ This is not a true debounce/throttle in that it will not prevent R from being called many times, but rather, the reactive invalidation signal that is produced by R is debounced/throttled instead.
- ▶ These functions should be used when R is cheap but the things it will trigger (downstream outputs and reactivities) are expensive.



# Reactive programming



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