

My First Dashboard With Shiny



2019-11-22

Requirements

- R v3.5.0 or superior
- RStudio v1.2.0 or superior
- Previous programming experience with R
- Files [Click Here to Download](#)



CURSO-R.COM

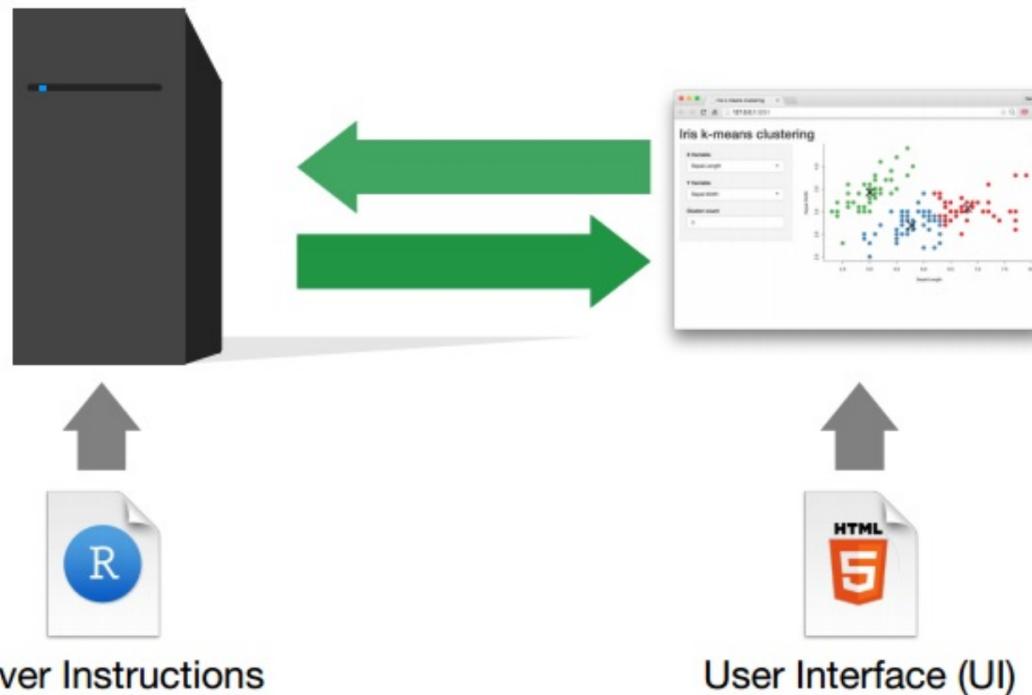
Athos Petri Damiani

In this course, we are going to learn

1. How to build a Shiny App
2. Reactivity
3. Layouts (shinydashboard)
4. Deploy with Shinyapps.io (if we got time!)



Dynamic Dashboards



© 2015 RStudio, Inc.

source: rstudio.com/shiny/



Motivation:

Shiny Gallery

Show me Shiny Website

Hello World

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage("Hello World!")

server <- function(input, output, session) {

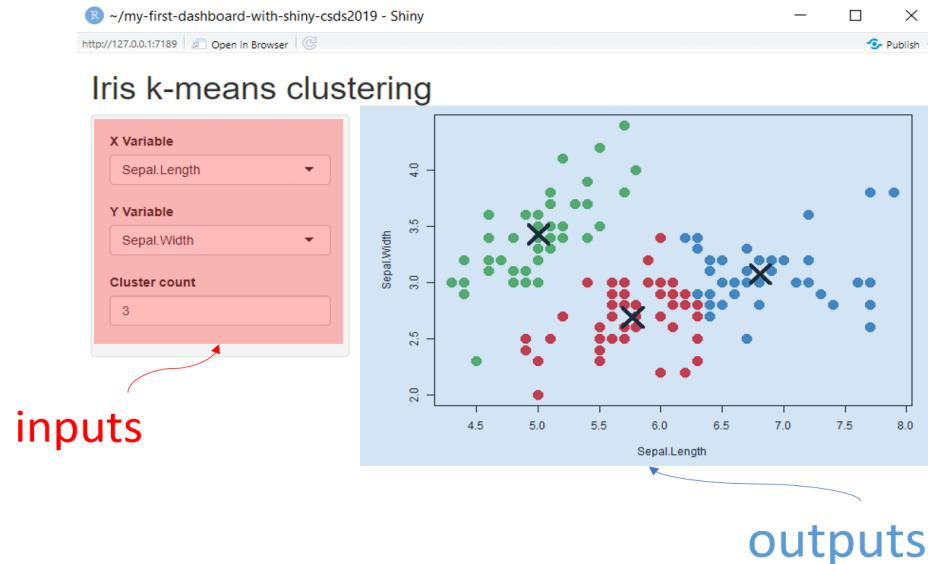
}

shinyApp(ui, server)
```

To R!



Inputs and Outputs



```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # *Input() functions,  
  # *Output() functions  
)
```

Inputs

Buttons

Action
Submit

actionButton()
submitButton()

Single checkbox

Choice A

checkboxInput()

Checkbox group

- Choice 1
 Choice 2
 Choice 3

checkboxGroupInput() dateInput()

Date range

2014-01-24 to 2014-01-24

dateRangeInput()

File input

Choose File No file chosen

fileInput()

Numeric input

1

numericInput()

Password Input

.....

passwordInput()

Radio buttons

- Choice 1
 Choice 2
 Choice 3

radioButtons()

Select box

Choice 1

selectInput()

Sliders



sliderInput()

Text input

Enter text...

textInput()

© CC 2015 RStudio, Inc.

source: rstudio.com/shiny/

Outputs

Function	Output
imageOutput()	image
plotOutput()	plot
tableOutput()	table
textOutput()	text
verbatimOutput()	text
htmlOutput()	raw HTML
dataTableOutput()	interactive table
uiOutput()	a Shiny UI element

In the "hello world" example, lets...

- 1) insert a slider input accepting values from 1 to 100.
- 2) insert a plot output.
- 3) insert a text input with `inputId = "title"`. (exercise!)

Server

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
}  
}
```

Server

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  output$hist <- renderPlot({  
    hist(rnorm(100))  
  })  
  
}
```

remember our UI setup...

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  
  ...  
  
  plotOutput("hist")  
)
```

Server

render*() functions

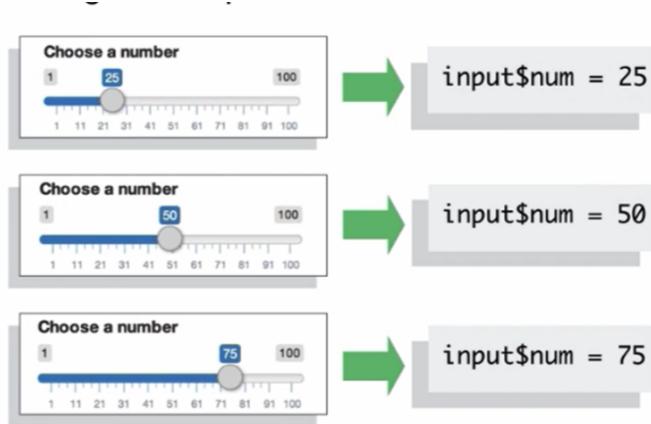
output()	render()
imageOutput()	renderImage()
plotOutput()	renderPlot()
tableOutput()	renderTable()
textOutput()	renderText()
verbatimOutput()	renderText()
htmlOutput()	renderUI()
dataTableOutput()	renderDataTable()
uiOutput()	renderUI()

```
# ui  
plotOutput("hist")
```

```
# server  
output$hist <- renderPlot({  
  hist(rnorm(100))  
})
```

Reactive Values and Reactive Functions

Use input values with `input$`



```
sliderInput(inputId = "num",...)  
          ↓  
input$num
```

- `render*` are **reactive functions**
- `input$*` are **reactive values**

If we put `input$num` inside the `renderPlot()` in our example, the output would **react** if slider were changed by user.

```
# server  
hist(rnorm(input$num))
```

source: rstudio.com/shiny/

Server

Recap:

Inside `server` function,

- 1) save the output using `output$hist <-`
- 2) feed the output `render*`() function with code
- 3) access `input values` with `input$*`
- 4) create reactivity by using `input$*` inside `render*`() functions

```
# server
output$hist <- renderPrint({
  hist(rnorm(input$num))
})
```

Back to our "hello world" example...

- 3) then, lets make the title of the histogram depending on the text input that you created before. (exercise!)
- 4) finally, create an **verbatimTextOutput("summary")** on ui and feed it with **summary(rnorm(input\$num))** using **renderPrint({})** on server. (exercise!)

Reactivity

Reactivity

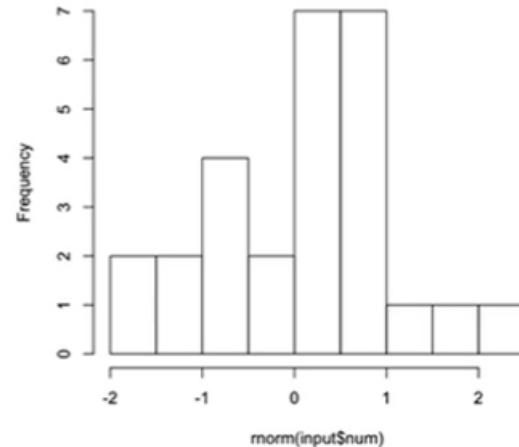
Reactivity is the relationship between **reactive values** and **reactive functions**: reactive values triggers reactive functions

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

input\$num



Histogram of `rnorm(input$num)`



Reactive Context

Reactive values must be used in Reactive Context.

Right

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

Wrong

```
# server
output$hist <- hist(rnorm(input$num))
```

Reactive Functions

Main reactive functions in Shiny

- **render***({})
- **reactive**({})
- **isolate**({})
- **observe**({})
- **eventReactive**({})
- **observeEvent**({})

Reactive Functions

reactive({})

Builds a **reactive expression** (behaves like the **input\$***!).

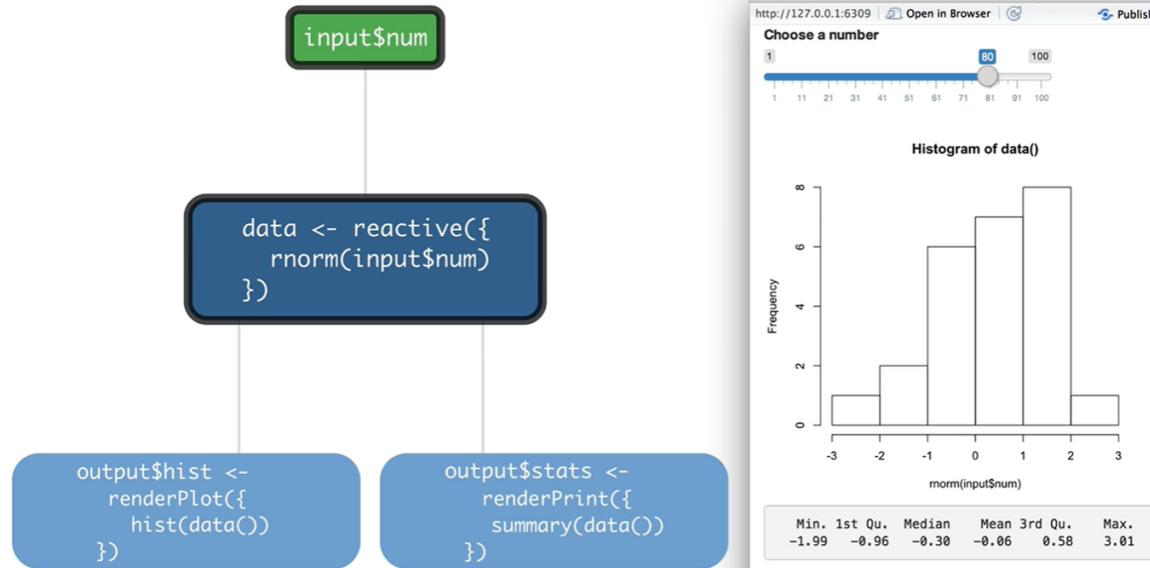
```
# server
data <- reactive({
  rnorm(input$num)
})
```

Is used like an ordinary function:

```
# server
output$summary <- renderPrint({
  summary(data())
})
```

Reactive Functions

reactive({ })



- 1) Exercise: create the data() reactive expression in the 'hello world' example.

source: rstudio.com/shiny/

Reactive Functions

isolate({})

Turn an **reactive value** into a **non-reactive value**.

```
# server
output$hist <- renderPlot({
  * title <- isolate(input$title)
  hist(data(), main = title)
})
```

Now **renderPlot({})** will NOT react if **input\$title** changes.

Reactive Functions

observeEvent({})

Useful to trigger a block of code to run on server whenever a given **input\$*** changes.

```
# ui  
actionButton("write_data", "Write Data as CSV")
```

```
# server  
observeEvent(input$write_data, {  
  write.csv(data(), "data.csv")  
})
```

PS: action button is just another type of input! Useful along with **observeEvent()**. See [Using Action Button](#) from Shiny docs.

Exercise: put the 'write data' functionality into 'hello world' example.

Reactive Functions

observe({})

Also useful to trigger a block of code to run on server, but any **reactive value** inside the code will trigger it.

```
# server
observe({
  print(data())
  print(as.numeric(input$writ_data))
})
```

Reactive Functions

eventReactive({})

Create a **reactive value** whenever a specified **input\$*** changes (or any other **reactive value**).

```
# ui  
actionButton("update", "Update!")
```

```
# server  
data <- eventReactive(input$update, {  
  write.csv(data(), "data.csv")  
})
```

Exercise: put it into 'hello world' example.

Layouts

shiny.rstudio.com/layout-guide

But first... HTML Tags

```
fluidPage(  
  tags$h1("My First Shiny App"),  
  tags$p(  
    "The link to the Shiny website is",  
    tags$a(href = "https://www.rstudio.com/shiny/", "rstudio.com/shiny")  
    tags$strong("I strongly recommend that you take a look at it!")  
  )  
)
```

```
<div class="container-fluid">  
  <h1>My First Shiny App</h1>  
  <p>  
    The link to the Shiny website is  
    <a href="https://www.rstudio.com/shiny/">rstudio.com/shiny.</a>  
    <strong>I strongly recommend that you take a look at it!</strong>  
  </p>  
</div>
```

But first... HTML Tags

```
names(tags)
```

```
## [1] "a"          "abbr"        "address"      "area"        "article"  
## [6] "aside"       "audio"        "b"            "base"        "bdi"  
## [11] "bdo"         "blockquote"    "body"         "br"          "button"  
## [16] "canvas"       "caption"       "cite"         "code"        "col"  
## [21] "colgroup"     "command"       "data"         "datalist"     "dd"  
## [26] "del"          "details"       "dfn"          "div"         "dl"  
## [31] "dt"           "em"            "embed"        "eventsourc" "fieldset"  
## [36] "figcaption"   "figure"        "footer"       "form"        "h1"  
## [41] "h2"           "h3"            "h4"          "h5"          "h6"
```

```
...
```

```
tags$h1("My First Shiny App")
```

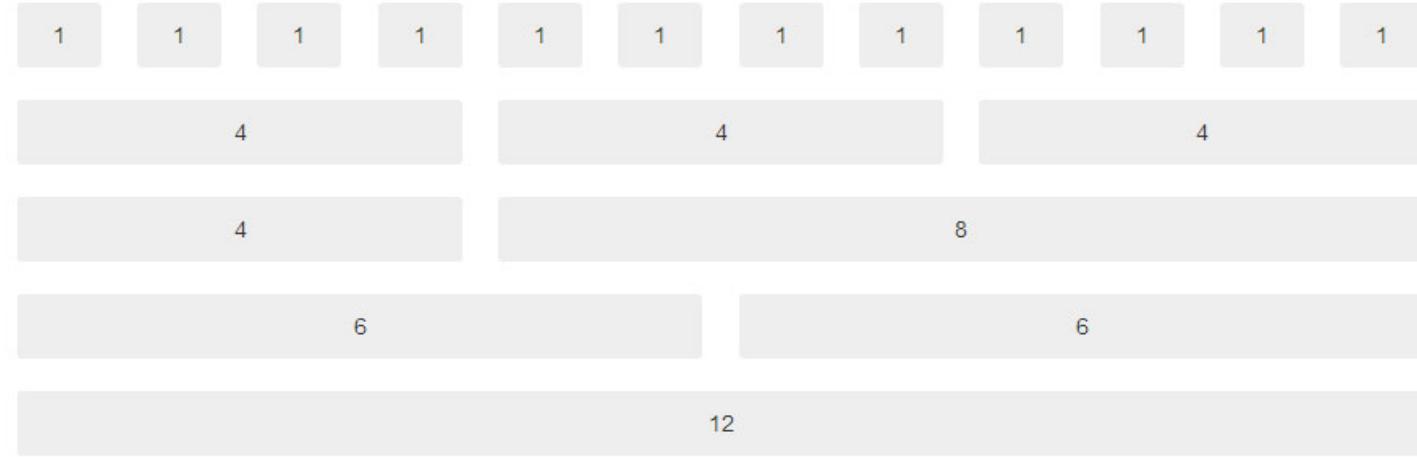
```
## <h1>My First Shiny App</h1>
```

But first... HTML Tags

The most commonly used tags are:

R function	HTML
a()	a hyperlink
hr()	horizontal line
br()	line break
code()	monospaced code styled text
h1(), ..., h6()	headers
img()	image
p()	paragraph
em()	italic text
strong()	bold text

Grid System



- Each row is a **fluidRow()**.
- **columns** are divided up to 12 parts. The **width** determines how many parts wide are the column.

Grid System comes from Twitter's Open-source **Bootstrap Framework**.

source: dzone.com/articles/working-with-bootstrap-4-grid-system-for-creating

Grid System

Two main layout functions

```
fluidRow()
```

```
## <div class="row"></div>
```

```
column(2)
```

```
## <div class="col-sm-2"></div>
```

tabPanels and tabsetPanels

```
# ui
tabsetPanel(
  tabPanel("Plot", plotOutput("plot")),
  tabPanel("Summary", verbatimTextOutput("summary")),
  tabPanel("Table", tableOutput("table"))
)
```

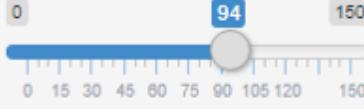


pageWithSidebar Layout

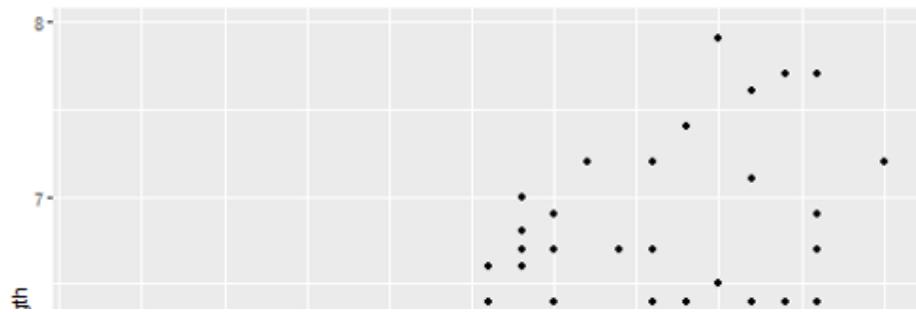
```
pageWithSidebar(  
  headerPanel = headerPanel("Hello Shiny!") ,  
  
  sidebarPanel(  
    sliderInput("n", "Sample size:", min= 0, max=150, value=50)  
  ),  
  
  mainPanel(  
    plotOutput("iris_plot")  
  )  
)
```

Hello Shiny!

Sample size:



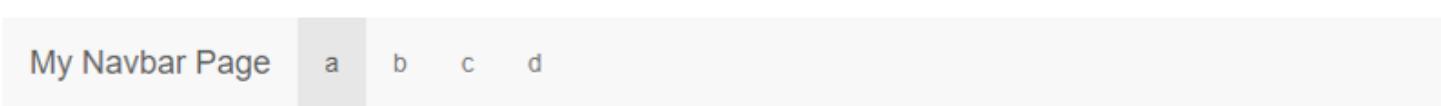
A slider input with a blue trackbar and a white circular handle. The value is set to 94. The slider has numerical labels at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, and 150.



navbarPage Layout

```
navbarPage(title = "My Navbar Page",  
           tabPanel("a"),  
           tabPanel("b"),  
           tabPanel("c"),  
           tabPanel("d"))
```

output:



shinydashboard Layout

The image displays three different views of a shinydashboard application:

- Main Dashboard View:** Shows summary statistics (48,110 flights, 130 average flights per day, 17% delayed flights), a bar chart of total flights by month, and a bar chart of top destination airports.
- Mobile Ready View:** A mobile phone screen showing the same dashboard content as the main view, demonstrating the responsive design of the shinydashboard.
- Drill-down Reporting View:** A detailed table of flight entries with columns for month, day, flight, tailnum, dep_time, arr_time, dest_name, and distance. It includes a search bar, a table header, and a navigation bar for page 1 of 100 entries.

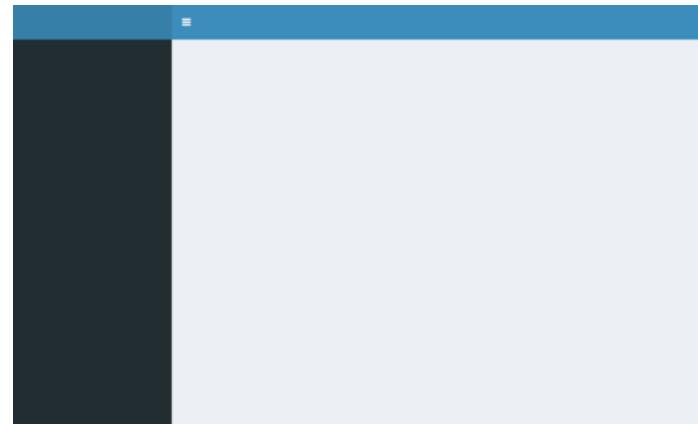
Mobile ready

source: db.rstudio.com/dashboards/

shinydashboard Layout

The template

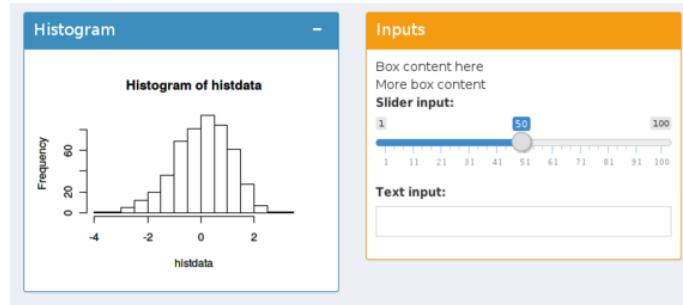
```
ui <- dashboardPage(  
  dashboardHeader(),  
  dashboardSidebar(),  
  dashboardBody()  
)  
  
#server...
```



shinydashboard Layout

box

```
box(  
  title = "Histogram", ...  
,  
box(  
  title = "Inputs", ...  
)
```



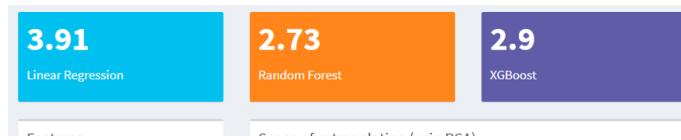
tabBox

```
tabBox(  
  title = "Densities",  
  tabPanel("Sepal.Length",...),  
  tabPanel("Sepal.Width",...),  
  tabPanel("Petal.Length",...),  
  tabPanel("Petal.Width",...))
```



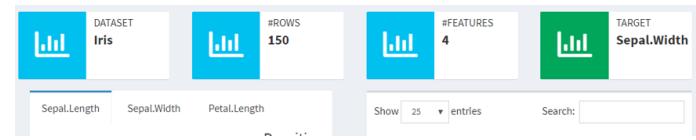
shinydashboard Layout

valueBox



```
renderValueBox({}) +  
valueBoxOutput()
```

infoBox

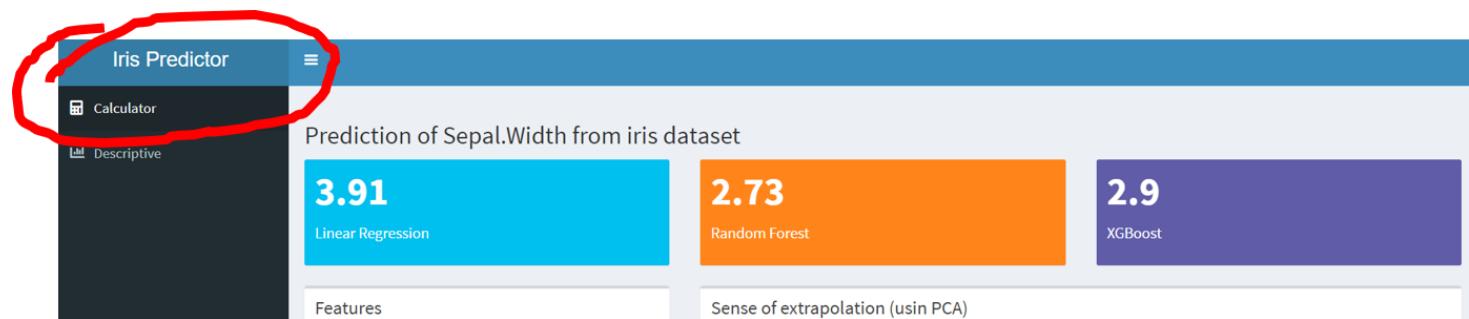


```
renderInfoBox({}) +  
infoBoxOutput()
```

shinydashboard Layout

dashboardHeader

```
dashboardPage(  
  dashboardHeader(title = "Iris Predictor"),  
  
  dashboardSidebar(...),  
  dashboardBody(...)  
)  
  
#server...
```



shinydashboard Layout

dashboardSidebar + sidebarMenu + menuItem

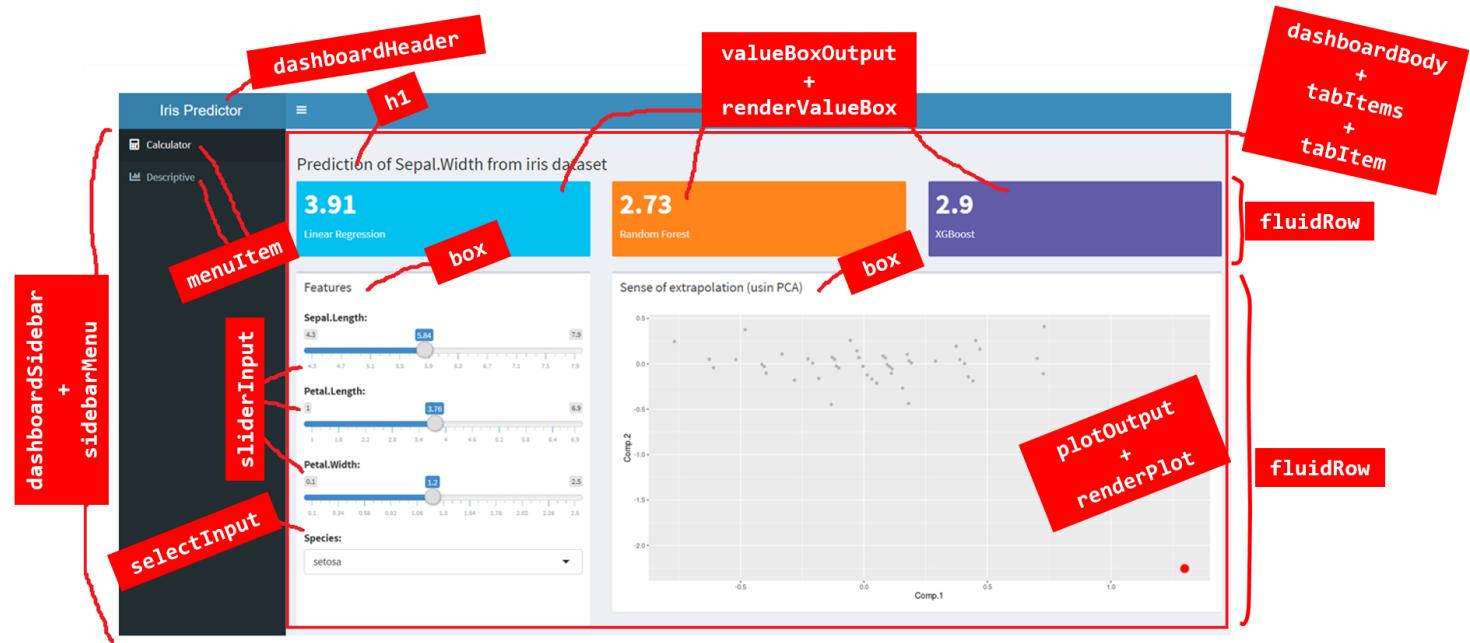
```
dashboardSidebar(  
  sidebarMenu(  
    menuItem("Calculator", tabName = "calc"),  
    menuItem("Descriptive", tabName = "desc")  
  )  
)
```

dashboardBody + tabItems + tabItem

```
dashboardBody(  
  tabItems(  
    tabItem(tabName = "calc", ...),  
    tabItem(tabName = "desc", ...)  
  )  
)
```

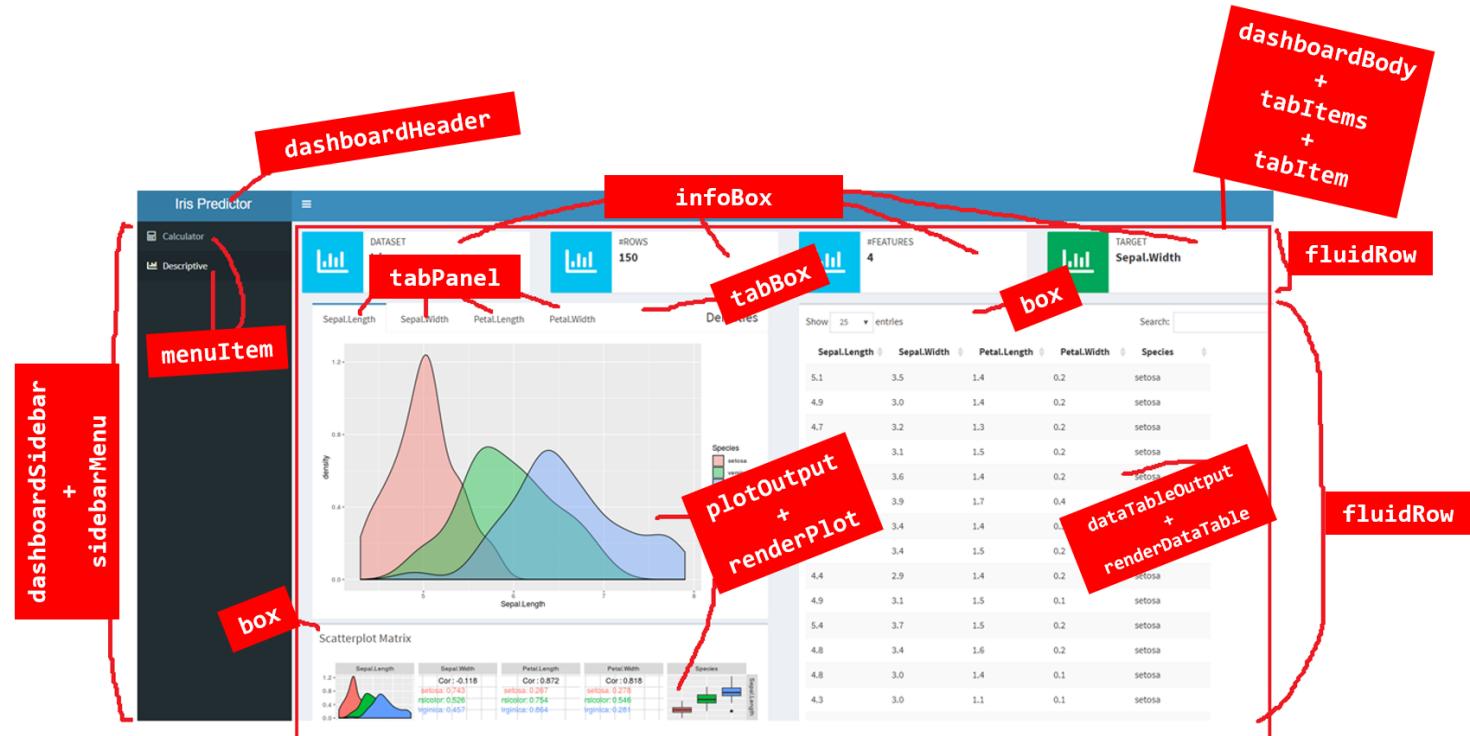
Exercise 1

Replicate the "Calculator" page of [this dashboard \(click me!\)](#).



Exercise 2 (hard!)

Replicate the "Descriptive" page of this dashboard (click me!).



Shinyapps.io

Shinyapps.io

To R!



Reference

This course is based on [Garrett Grolemund's Shiny Tutorial](#).

Thank you!



athos.damiani@curso-r.com