Shiny:: CHEAT SHEET

Basics

A Shiny app is a web page (UI) connected to a computer running a live R session (Server)



Users can manipulate the UI, which will cause the server to update the UI's displays (by running R code).

APP TEMPLATE

Begin writing a new app with this template. Preview the app by running the code at the R command line.



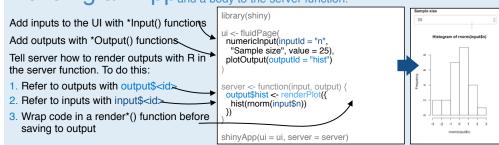
library(shiny)
ui <- fluidPage()
server <- function(input, output){}
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)

- ui nested R functions that assemble an HTML user interface for your app
- server a function with instructions on how to build and rebuild the R objects displayed in the UI
- shinyApp combines ui and server into an app. Wrap with runApp() if calling from a sourced script or inside a function.

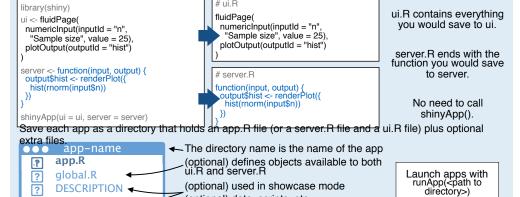
SHARE YOUR APP - in three ways:

- Host it on shinyapps.io, a cloud based service from RStudio. To do so:
 - Create a free or professional account at http://shinyapps.io
 - Click the Publish icon in RStudio IDE, or run: rsconnect::deployApp("<path to directory>")
- Purchase RStudio Connect, a publishing platform for R and Python. www.rstudio.com/products/connect/
- Build your own Shiny Server https://rstudio.com/products/shiny/shiny-server/





Save your template as app.R. Alternatively, split your template into two files named ui.R and server.R.



Outputs - render*() and *Output() functions work together to add R output to the UI

(optional) directory of files to share with web browsers (images, CSS, .js, etc.) Must be named

(optional) data, scripts, etc.



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README

www 🗸

<other files> ←

DT::renderDataTable(expr, options, callback, escape, env, quoted)

"www"



renderImage(expr, env, quoted, deleteFile)



renderPlot(expr, width, height, res, ..., env, quoted, func)



renderPrint(expr, env, quoted, func, width)
renderTable(expr,..., env, quoted, func)

renderUI(expr. env. quoted, func)

renderText(expr, env, quoted, func)

click, dblclick, nover, hoverDelay, inline, hoverDelayType, brush, clickld, hoverId)

plotOutput(outputId, width, height, click, dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, inline, hoverDelayType, brush, clickld, hoverId)

ataTableOutput(outputId, icon, ...)

imageOutput(outputId, width, height,

verbatimTextOutput(outputId)

tableOutput(outputId)

textOutput(outputId, container, inline)
uiOutput(outputId, inline, container, ...)
htmlOutput(outputId, inline, container, ...)

Inputs

collect values from the user

Access the current value of an input object with input\$<inputId>. Input values are reactive.

Action

actionButton(inputId, label, icon,
...)

Link

actionLink(inputId, label, icon, ...)

✓ Choice 1✓ Choice 2

checkboxGroupInput(inputId, label, choices, selected, inline)

□ Choice 3☑ Check me

checkboxInput(inputId, label, value)



dateInput(inputId, label, value, min, max, format, startview, weekstart, language)

dateRangeInput(inputId, label, start, end, min, max, format, startview, weekstart, language, separator)

Choose File

fileInput(inputId, label, multiple, accept)

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numericInput(inputId, label, value, min. max. step)

passwordInput(inputId, label, value)



Choice B

radioButtons(inputId, label, choices, selected, inline)



selectInput(inputId, label, choices, selected, multiple, selectize, width, size) (also selectizeInput())



Apply Changes

submitButton(text, icon) (Prevents reactions across entire

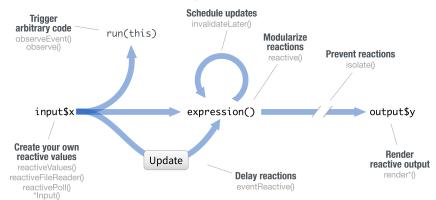


textInput(inputId, label, value)



Reactivity

Reactive values work together with reactive functions. Call a reactive value from within the arguments of one of these functions to avoid the error Operation not allowed without an active reactive context



CREATE YOUR OWN REACTIVE VALUES



'Input() functions (see front page)

reactiveValues(...)

Each input function creates a reactive value stored as input\$<inputId>

reactiveValues() creates a list of reactive values whose values you can

PREVENT REACTIONS



isolate(expr)

Runs a code block. Returns a non-reactive copy of the results.

MODULARIZE REACTIONS



reactive(x, env, quoted, label, domain)

Creates a reactive expression that

- caches its value to reduce computation
- can be called by other code
- notifies its dependencies when it ha been invalidated

Call the expression with function syntax, e.g. re()

RENDER REACTIVE OUTPUT



render*() functions (see front page)

Builds an object to display. Will rerun code in body to rebuild the object whenever a reactive value in the code changes.

Save the results to output\$<outputId>

TRIGGER ARBITRARY CODE



observeEvent(eventExp r, handlerExpr,

event.env, event.quoted, handler.env. handler.quoted. labe. suspended, priority, domain, autoDestroy, ignoreNULL)

Runs code in 2nd argument when reactive values in 1st argument change. See observe() for alternative.

DELAY REACTIONS



output\$b <- renderText({

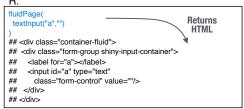
re()

eventReactive(eventExpr. valueExpr. event.env. event quoted, value env. value.quoted, label, domain, ignoreNULL)

Creates reactive expression with code in 2nd argument that only invalidates when reactive values in 1st argument change.

An app's UI is an HTML document.

Use Shiny's functions to assemble this HTML with R.





Add static HTML elements with tags, a list of functions that parallel common HTML tags, e.g. tags\$a(). Unnamed arguments will be passed into the tag; named arguments will become tag attributes.



The most common tags have wrapper functions. You do not need to prefix their names with tags\$





To include a CSS file, use includeCSS().

1. Place the file in the www subdirectory 2. Link to it with

tags\$head(tags\$link(rel = "stylesheet". type = "text/css", href = "<file name>"))



To include JavaScript, use includeScript()

1. Place the file in the www subdirectory 2. Link to it with

tags\$head(tags\$script(src = "<file name>"))

IMAGES

To include an image

- 1. Place the file in the www subdirectory
- 2. Link to it with img(src="<file name>")

Layouts

Combine multiple elements into a "single element" that has its own properties with a panel function, e.g.



wellPanel(dateInput("a", ""), submitButton() 2015-06-10 Apply Changes

absolutePanel() conditionalPanel() fixedPanel() headerPanel() inputPanel() mainPanel()

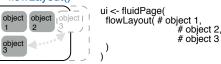
navlistPanel() sidebarPanel() tabPanel() tabsetPanel() titlePanel() wellPanel()

Organize panels and elements into a layout with a layout function. Add elements as arguments of the layout functions.

fluidRow()



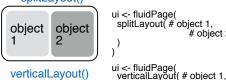
flowLayout()



sidebarLayout()



splitLayout()



verticalLayout()



Layer tabPanels on top of each other, and navigate between them

2,

3

with: will. ul <- fluidPage(tabsetPanel(tabPanel("tab 1", "contents"), tabPanel("tab 2", "contents"), tabPanel("tab 3" "Genterois") age (navlistPanel (

tabPanel("tab 1", "contents"), tabPanel("tab 2",

"contents"), ui sappaner lage (title = "Collection table and ("tab 1"

"contents"). tabPanel("tab 2". "contents"), tabPanel("tab 3".



object 2

object

object

