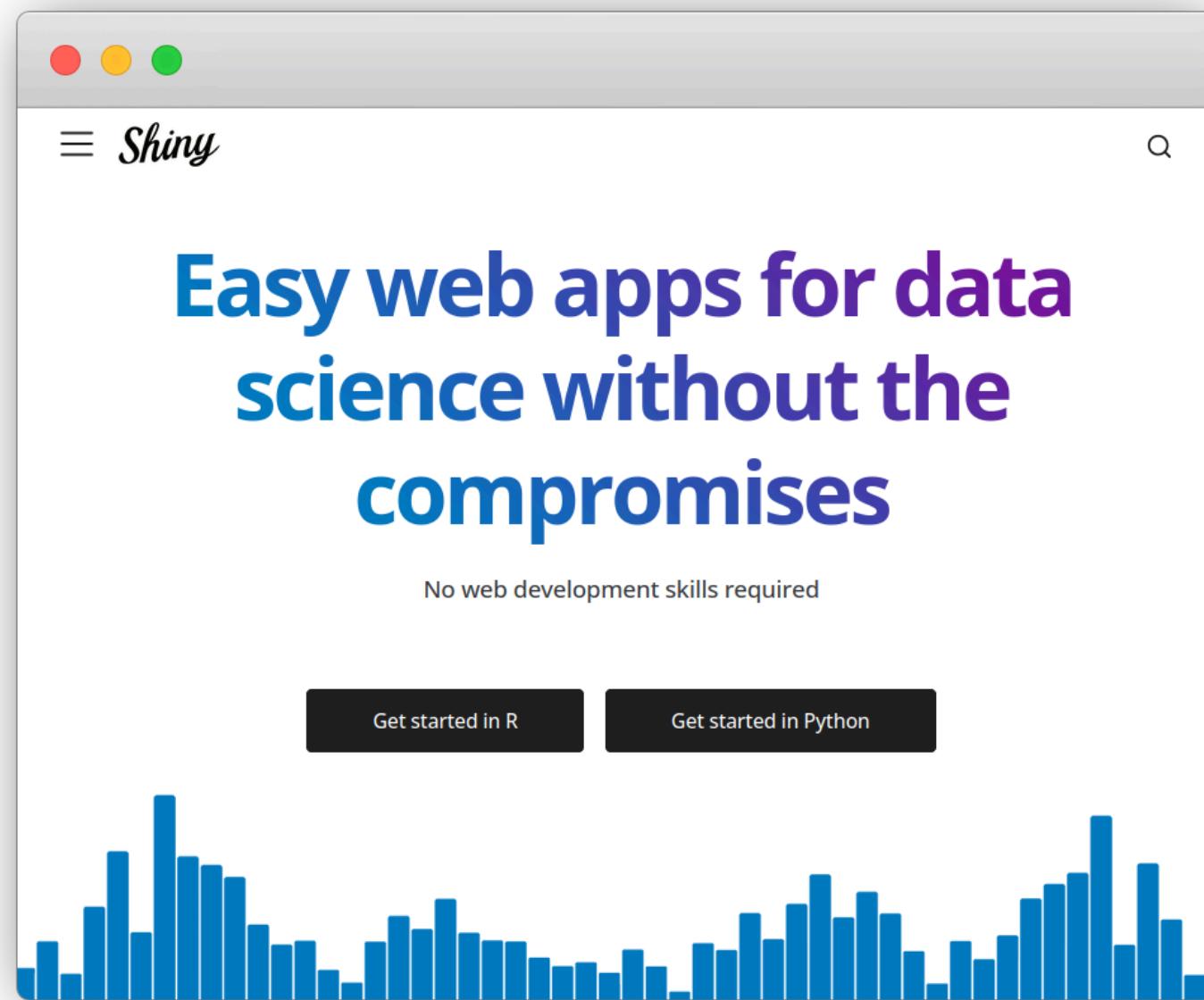
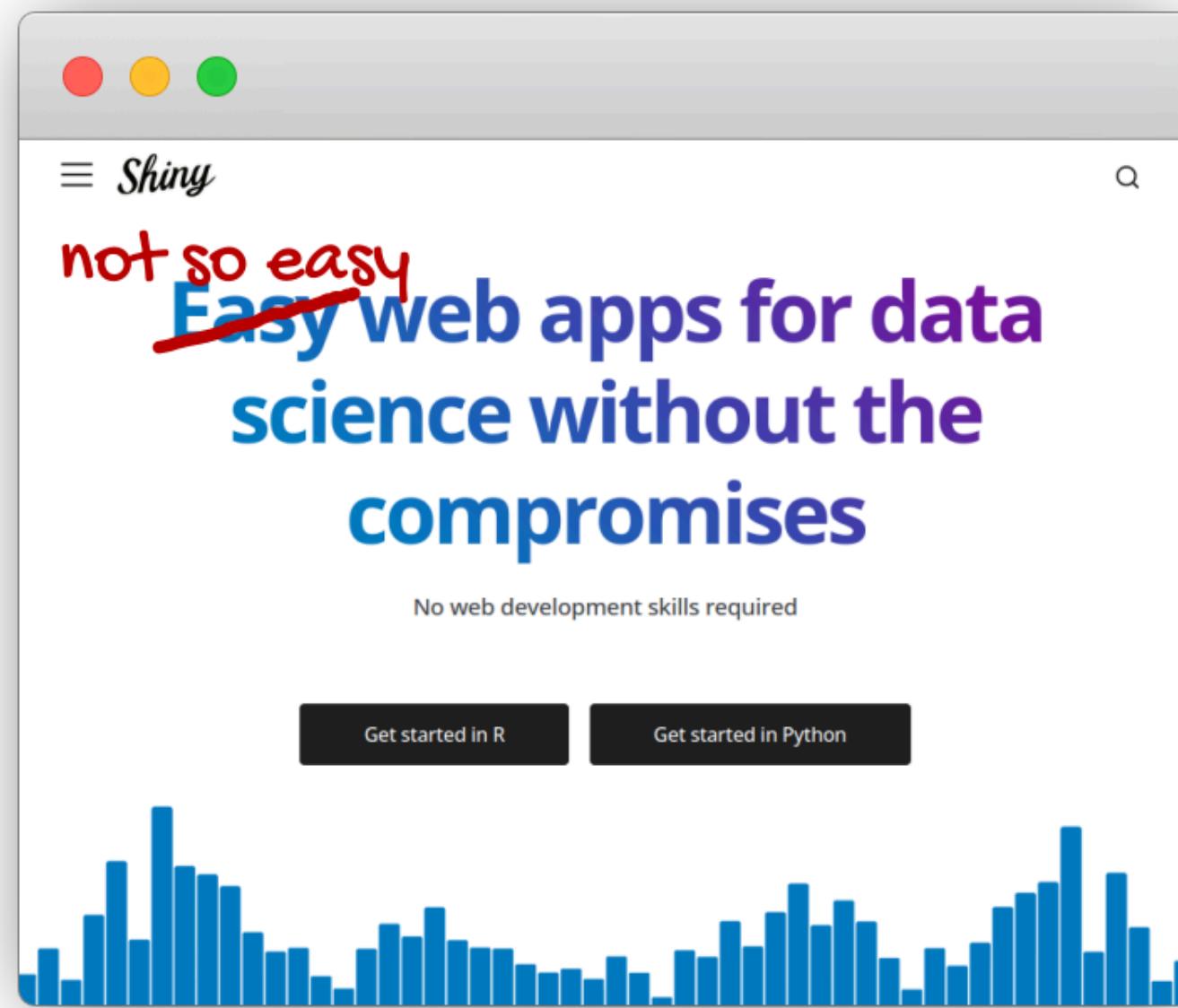


No-Code Data Analysis and Dashboards with {blockr}

John Coene (The Y Company) and David Granjon (cynkra GmbH)







Developing enterprise-grade dashboards isn't easy





Introducing {blockr}



- **Supermarket** for data analysis with R.
- **No-Code Dashboard builder**, “Shiny’s WordPress” ...
- ... **Extendable** by developers.
- **Reproducible code**.

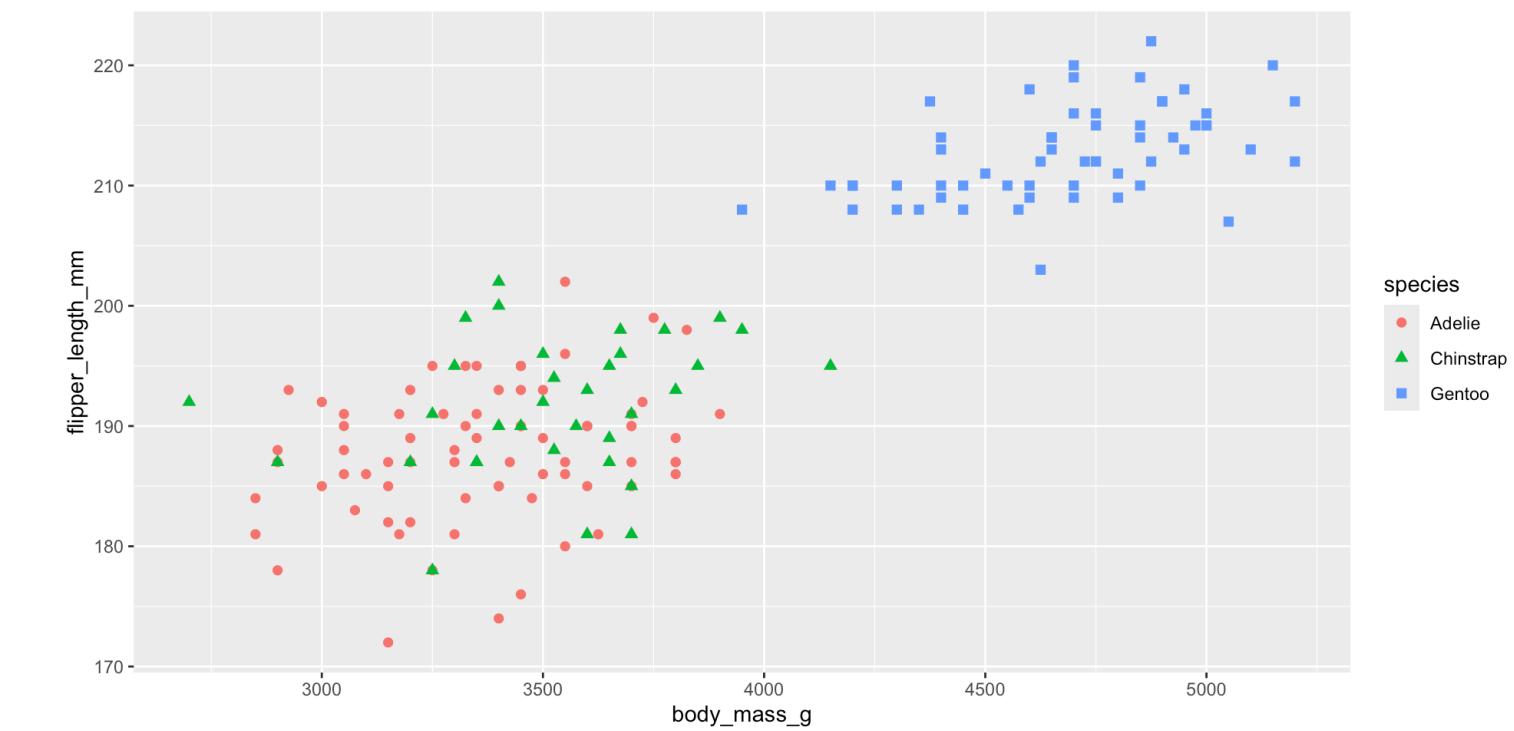
blockr 101



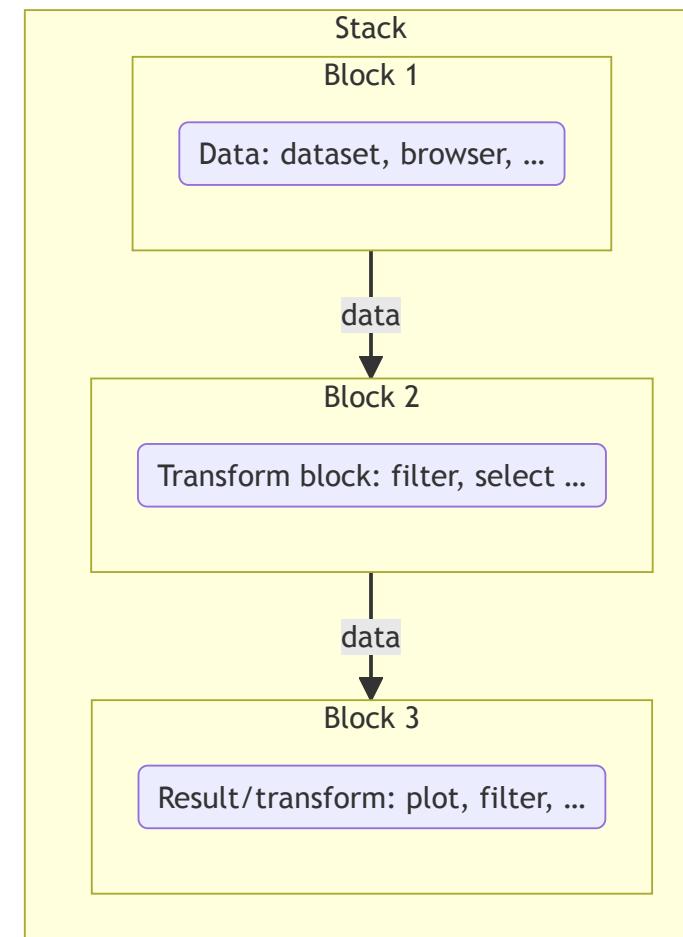
Palmer penguins plot

What penguin species has the largest flippers?

```
1 penguins |>
2   filter(sex == "female") |>
3   ggplot(
4     aes(
5       x = body_mass_g,
6       y = flipper_length_mm
7     )
8   ) +
9   geom_point(
10    aes(
11      color = species,
12      shape = species
13    ),
14    size = 2
15  )
```



The stack: a data analysis recipe



Collection of instructions, **blocks**,
from **data import** to
wrangling/visualization.

Stack

How much code would it take with Shiny?

```
1 library(shiny)
2 library(bslib)
3 library(ggplot2)
4 library(palmerpenguins)
5
6 shinyApp(
7   ui = page_fluid(
8     layout_sidebar(
9       sidebar = sidebar(
10       radioButtons("sex", "Sex", unique(penguins$sex), "female"),
11       selectInput(
12         "xvar",
13         "X var",
14         colnames(dplyr::select(penguins, where(is.numeric))),
15         "body_mass_g"
16       ),
17       selectInput(
18         "yvar",
19         "Y var",
20         colnames(dplyr::select(penguins, where(is.numeric))),
21         "flipper_length_mm"
22       ),
23       selectInput(
24         "color",
25         "Color and shape",
26         colnames(dplyr::select(penguins, where(is.factor))),
27         "species"
28       )
29     ),
30     plotOutput("plot")
31   )
32 ),
33 server = function(input, output, session) {
34   output$plot <- renderPlot({
35     penguins |>
36       filter(sex == !!input$sex) |>
37       ggplot(aes(x = !!input$xvar, y = !!input$yvar)) +
38       geom_point(aes(color = !!input$color, shape = !!input$color), size = 2)
39   })
40 }
41 )
```

It's much easier with blockr

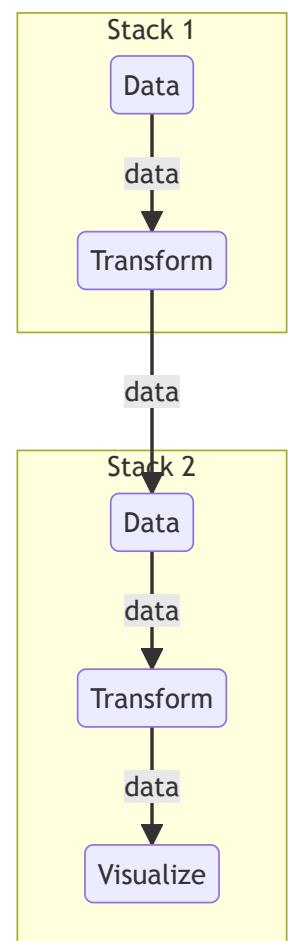
```
1 library(blockr)
2 new_stack(
3   data_block = new_dataset_block("penguins", "palmerpenguins"),
4   filter_block = new_filter_block("sex", "female"),
5   plot_block = new_ggplot_block("body_mass_g", "flipper_length_mm"),
6   layer_block = new_geompoint_block("species", "species")
7 )
8 serve_stack(stack)
```

- ① Create the stack.
- ② Import data.
- ③ Create the plot.
- ④ Add it a layer.
- ⑤ Serve a Shiny app.

Connecting stacks: towards a dinner party



The workspace



Collection of recipes (stacks)
to build a **dashboard**.

[+ Add stack](#)[Clear all](#)[Save](#)**Stack****Stack**

How do I create a workspace?

```
1 library(blockr)
2 # Creates an empty workspace
3 set_workspace(
4   stack_1 = new_stack()
5   stack_2 = new_stack()
6 )
7 serve_workspace()
```

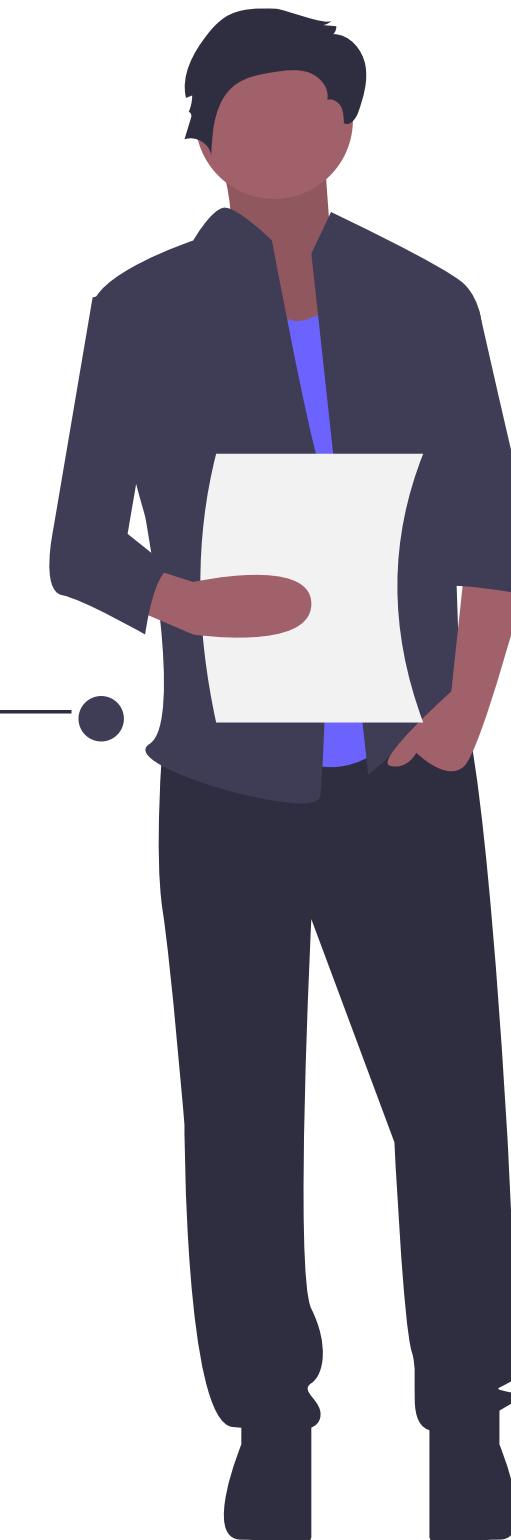
- ① Initialise.
- ② Optional: add stacks.
- ③ Serve Shiny app.

How far can I go with blockr?



Funded by  Bristol Myers Squibb

Create your own blocks
supermarket



Today's mission

Create a new `lm()` block:

```
lm(bill_length_mm ~ flipper_length_mm, data = penguins)
```

Create new blocks: lm block 1/4

```
1 new_lm_block <- function(y = character(), predictor = character(), ...) {  
2  
3 }
```

1

- ① Create the constructor.

Create new blocks: lm block 2/4

```
1 new_lm_block <- function(y = character(), predictor = character(), ...) {  
2  
3   all_cols <- function(data) colnames(data)  
4  
5   fields <- list(  
6     y = new_select_field(y, all_cols, type = "name"),  
7     predictor = new_select_field(predictor, all_cols, type = "name")  
8   )  
9  
10  new_block(  
11    fields = fields,  
12  
13  )  
14}
```

② Construct columns dynamically.

③ Add field(s): **y** and **predictor** columns (**type** allows to pass in cols as name instead of strings.)

Create new blocks: lm block 3/4

```
1 new_lm_block <- function(y = character(), predictor = character(), ...) {  
2  
3   all_cols <- function(data) colnames(data)  
4  
5   fields <- list(  
6     y = new_select_field(y, all_cols, type = "name"),  
7     predictor = new_select_field(predictor, all_cols, type = "name")  
8   )  
9  
10  new_block(  
11    fields = fields,  
12    expr = quote({  
13      model <- lm(data = data, formula = .(y) ~ .(predictor))  
14      broom::tidy(model)  
15    }),  
16    .label = "lm block")  
17}
```

- ④ Provide expression: use `quote` and pass field name with `.(field_name)`.

Create new blocks: lm block 4/4

```
1 new_lm_block <- function(y = character(), predictor = character(), ...) {  
2  
3   all_cols <- function(data) colnames(data)  
4  
5   fields <- list(  
6     y = new_select_field(y, all_cols, type = "name"),  
7     predictor = new_select_field(predictor, all_cols, type = "name")  
8   )  
9  
10  new_block(  
11    fields = fields,  
12    expr = quote({  
13      model <- lm(data = data, formula = .(y) ~ .(predictor))  
14      broom::tidy(model)  
15    }),
```

5. Give it the correct classes: `transform_block` + a custom class.

Testing our new block

Stack

Show 5 entries Search: _____

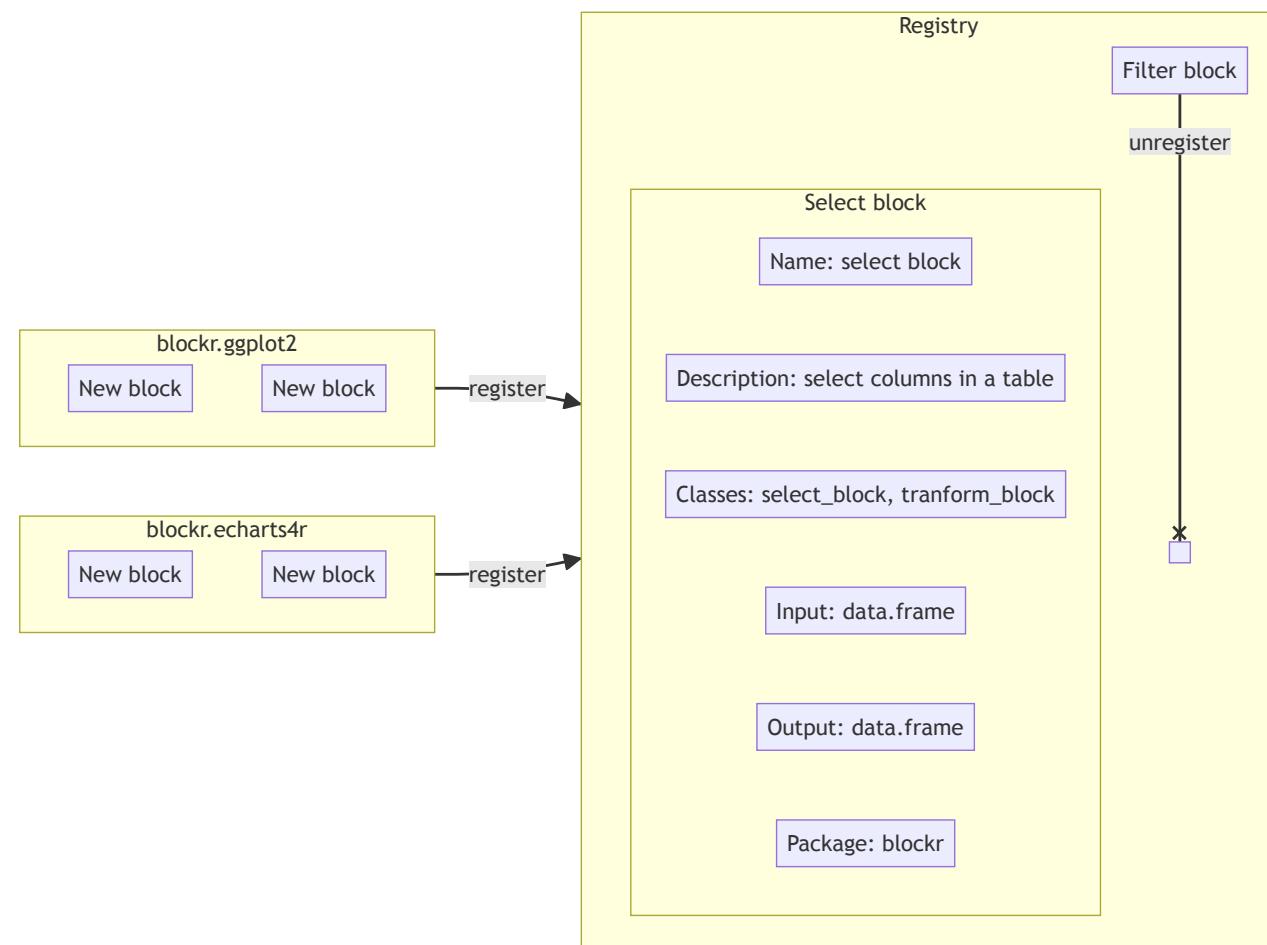
term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
1 (Intercept)	26.89887242359857	1.269147797726379	21.19443651226964	3.85943569185437e-64
2 body_mass_g	0.004051416583945235	0.0002967114032441113	13.65440134638857	3.808282842017802e-34

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries Previous 1 Next

How do we make custom blocks available to users?



The registry: the blocks supermarket

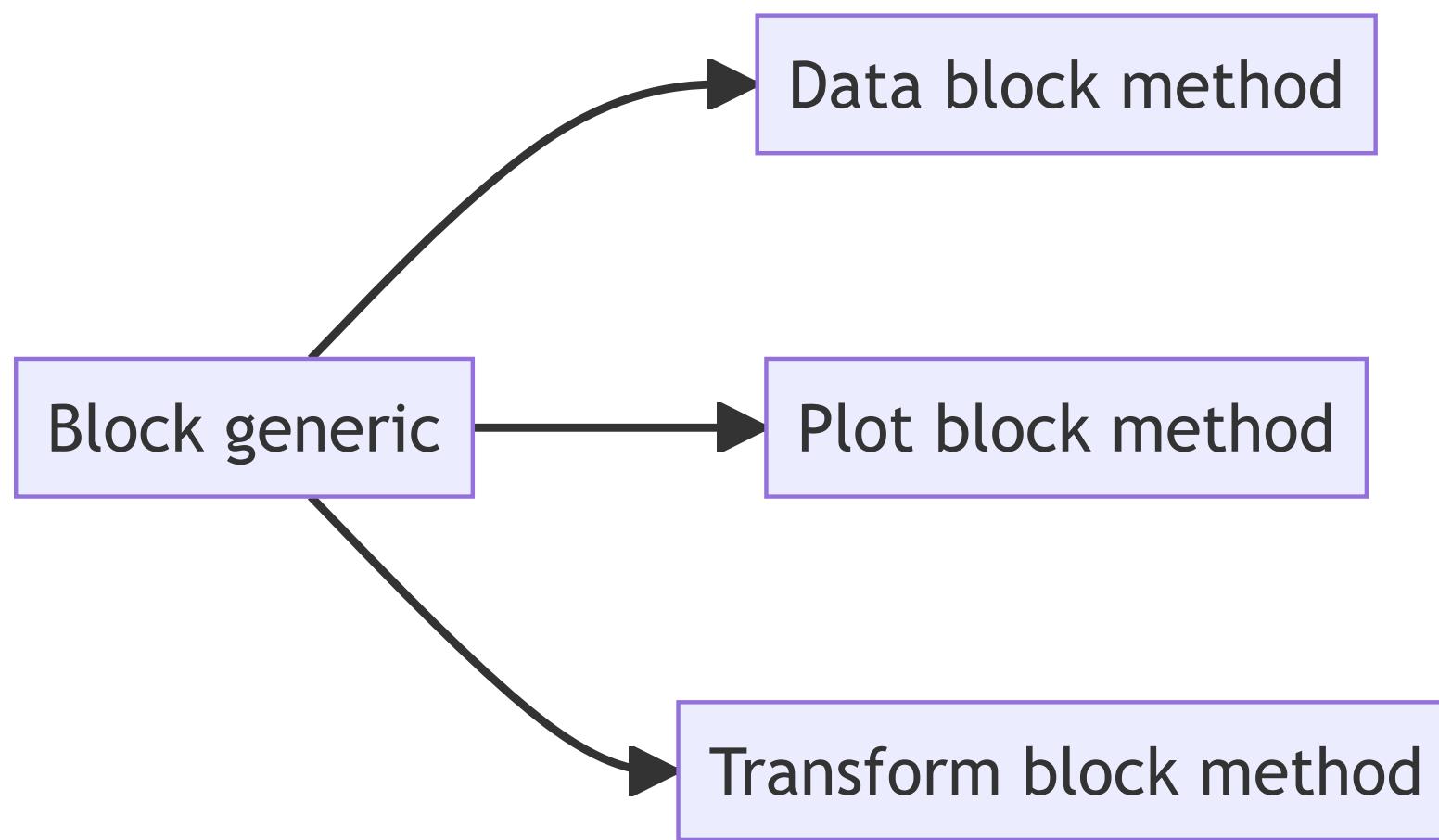


- **Information about blocks.**
- **Shared between block packages.**

Filling the supermarket with block

```
1 register_lm_block <- function(pkg) {  
2   register_block(  
3     constructor = new_lm_block,  
4     name = "lm block",  
5     description = "Create a linear model block",  
6     classes = c("lm_block", "transform_block"),  
7     input = "data.frame",  
8     output = "data.frame",  
9     package = pkg  
10    )  
11  }  
12  
13 # Put in zzz.R  
14 .onLoad <- function(libname, pkgname) {  
15   register_lm_block(pkgname)
```

Customize blockr



S3 OO system¹: customize behavior depending on object class.



We need you!

Getting started

1. Install

```
1 pak::pak("blockr-org/blockr")
2
3 library(blockr)
4 serve_stack(new_stack())
```



2. Read the doc at <https://blockr-org.github.io/blockr/index.html>.

3. Enjoy!

Use blocks and build dashboards



Share dashboards with your teams to speed up data analysis

Create blocks to help your data scientists



You're an **advanced R developer**, you can **extend blockr!**

Our team

Karma Tarap



<https://www.bms.com/>

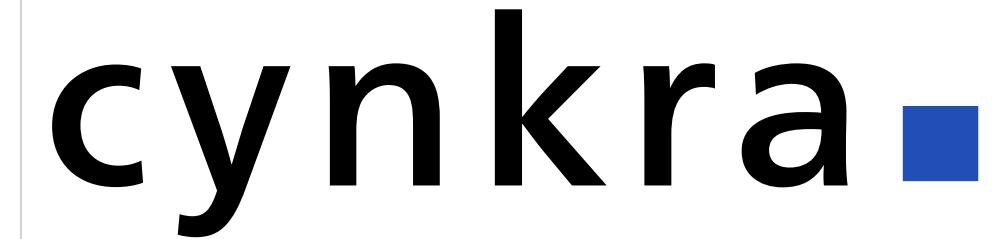
John Coene



The Y Company

<https://the-y-company.com/>

Nicolas Bennett, Christoph Sax, David Granjon



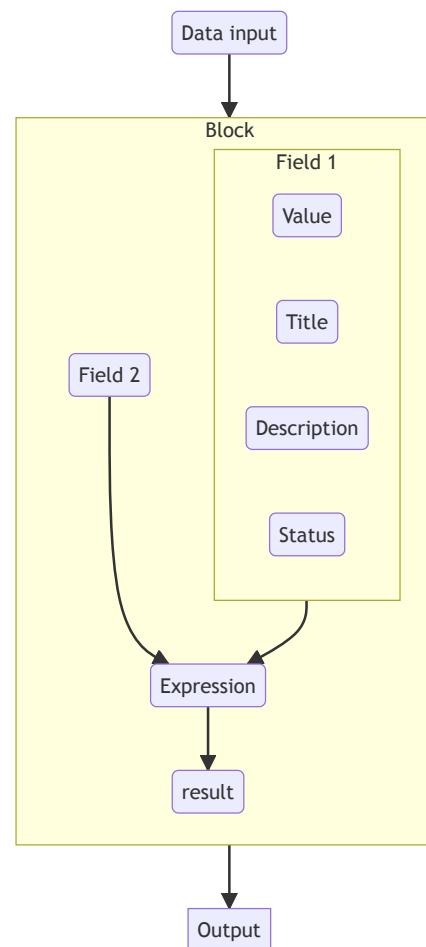
<https://cynkra.com/>

Appendix

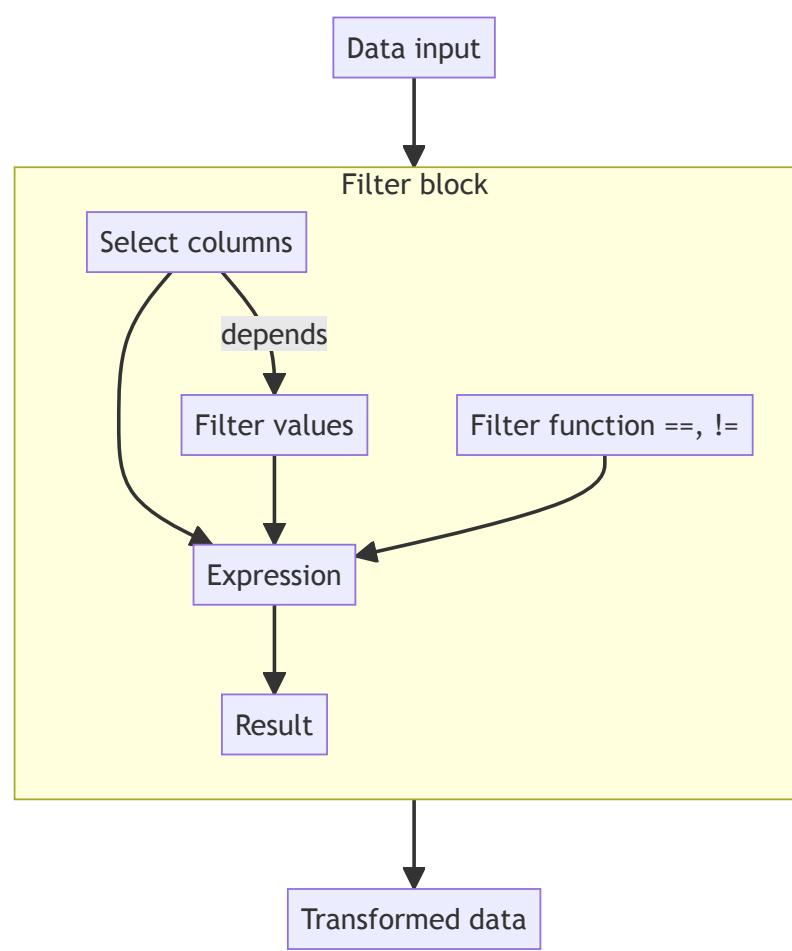
Zoom on blocks and fields



- Fields are ingredients.
- A block is a recipe step.



How to build a `dplyr::filter` block?



```
1 data |> filter()
2
3 # data |> filter(
```

3 fields:

- <COLNAME>
- <FILTER_FUNC>
- <FILTER_VALUE>:
depends on
<COLNAME>

blockr: add block demo

Stack

Show 5 entries

Search: _____

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex	year
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181	3750	male	2007
2	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186	3800	female	2007
3	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18	195	3250	female	2007
4	Adelie	Torgersen						2007
5	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193	3450	female	2007

Showing 1 to 5 of 344 entries

Previous [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) ... [69](#) [Next](#)

blockr: workspace demo

+ Add stack

Clear all

Save

Stack

Stack