# Creating web apps for interactive data visualization with R Shiny

A Tufts TIDAL workshop from the Data Intensive Studies Center (DISC)

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https://karink520.github.io/intro-r-shiny-workshop/

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# OUTLINE

Introduction

A first app

Layout and user interface

Basic reactivity

**PRACTICE** 

More advanced control of reactivity

Deploying your app

(includes a break)

"Shiny makes it incredibly easy to build interactive web applications with R. Automatic "reactive" binding between inputs and outputs and extensive prebuilt widgets make it possible to build beautiful, responsive, and powerful applications with minimal effort."

the Shiny documentation

### TO DO:

1. Open the workshop page, scroll to "Workshop materials" and keep the materials handy throughout the session:

https://karink520.github.io/intro-r-shiny-workshop/

2. Open RStudio and install Shiny using the command:

install.packages("shiny")

# STRUCTURE OF A SHINY APP

```
library(shiny)
ui <- ... # Appearance and layout of app
server <- ... # Code the server needs to run,
        e.g. draw plots and process data
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

# A BASIC TEMPLATE

```
ui <- fluidPage(</pre>
server <- function(input, output, session) {</pre>
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

# LAYOUT AND PANEL FUNCTIONS TO STRUCTURE

- Content as arguments, separated by commas
- Start with fluidPage(), navbarPage(), or fixedPage()
- See <a href="fluidRow()/fluidPage()">fluidPage()</a> and <a href="column()">column()</a> docs for more flexibility laying out page on a 12-column grid
- Bootstrap framework

# CREATE HTML WITH SHINY

Many html tags have their own Shiny helper function, e.g.: a, div, h1...h6, img, p, span

HTML tags can also be created with tags, e.g.: tags\$a, tags\$code

Some HTML tags have names that would conflict with native R functions so must be accessed within tags, rather than with their name alone

# CUSTOMIZING CSS

Put a CSS file in www subdirectory (contents sent to user's browser)

```
ui = fluidPage( includeCSS("stylesheet.css"),
```

# ADDING A THEME

install.packages("shinythemes")

Add a theme argument to fluidPage, e.g:

ui = fluidPage(theme = shinytheme("darkly"),

•••

More about themes: <a href="https://rstudio.github.io/shinythemes/">https://rstudio.github.io/shinythemes/</a>

# BASIC REACTIVITY WITH \*INPUT, \*OUTPUT, RENDER\*

Add inputs (e.g. premade widgets) and outputs to Ui, each with an id

Inputs and outputs are passed to the server function in a list, accessed by their ids

Connect inputs and outputs with render\* in the server function

When an input used within render\* changes, code block re-runs.

# WIDGET EXAMPLES

#### **Buttons**

Action

Submit

#### Single checkbox

Choice A

#### Checkbox group

Choice 1

Choice 2

Choice 3

#### Date input

2014-01-01

#### Date range

2017-06-21 to 2017-06-21

#### File input

Browse... No file selected

#### Help text

Note: help text isn't a true widget, but it provides an easy way to add text to accompany other widgets.

#### **Numeric input**

1 🗘

#### Radio buttons

Choice 1

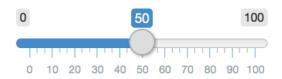
Choice 2

Choice 3

#### Select box

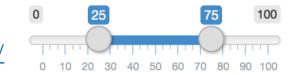
Choice 1 ▼

#### Sliders



#### Text input

Enter text...



# YOU TRY (EXERCISES)

# QUESTIONS, RECAP, PAUSE

# NEXT: A DEEPER DIVE INTO REACTIVITY

Including additional functions for more control over reactive behavior

# REACTIVITY

- Track dependencies
- Update output when (ideally only when!) values that it depends on change
- Reactive code runs in an order depending on the *reactive graph*, the structure of how inputs and outputs are connected

# REACTIVITY

• Elements of input are reactive values created by \*Input functions. Reactive values get used inside reactive functions like render\*

• When reactive values are changed they *invalidate*, and code that depends on them may re-run, depending on how it is written.

 Recall that code in a render function reruns whenever anything inside it invalidates

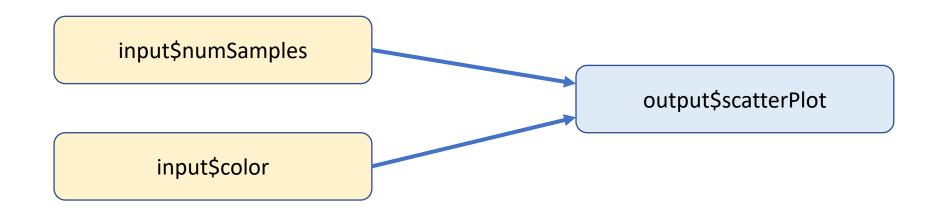
# REACTIVE()

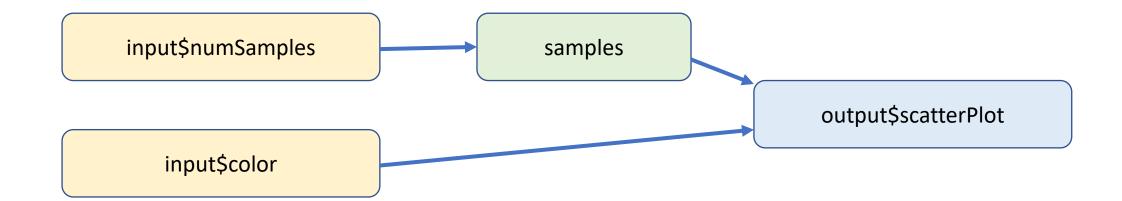
Creates and returns a reactive expression

Reactive expression caches its value; reruns if any values it depends on invalidate

Reactive expressions are accessed with function notation - with (): name\_of\_reactive\_expression()

Reactive expressions and values must be used inside reactive functions





# EVENTREACTIVE()

eventReactive(reactiveValue, {code} )

Creates and returns a reactive expression

Only reruns if one of the specified reactive values invalidates

Common use case: delaying events

# ISOLATE()

Creates a non-reactive value

	Run some code on the server	Create and return something to display
Rerun when *any* reactive value(s) within it change	observe()	render*()
Rerun when *certain* reactive value(s) within it change	observeEvent()	N/A (but you could use isolate() within render* to prevent invalidation of reactive values inside isolate from making the code in render* rerun.)

	Create and return a reactive expression
Invalidates when *any* reactive values within it invalidate	reactive()
Invalidates when *certain reactive values within it change	eventReactive()
Automatically invalidates after a specified time interval (ms)	reactiveTimer()

#### Create a non-reactive value

isolate()

#### Create a list of reactive values

reactiveValues()

### DEPLOYING YOUR APP

Shinyapps.io (easiest option, includes free and paid tiers)

Shiny Server (host yourself)

RStudio connect (paid option with more features)

https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/217240558-What-is-the-difference-between-RStudio-Connect-Shiny-Server-Pro-and-Shinyapps-io-

# **RESOURCES - SHINY**

Tutorials and more: <a href="https://shiny.rstudio.com/tutorial/">https://shiny.rstudio.com/tutorial/</a>

• Function reference: <a href="https://shiny.rstudio.com/reference/shiny/1.4.0/">https://shiny.rstudio.com/reference/shiny/1.4.0/</a>

"Cheat Sheet": <a href="https://rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/">https://rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/</a>

Book by Hadley Wikham: <a href="https://mastering-shiny.org/">https://mastering-shiny.org/</a>

# RESOURCES — DATA VISUALIZATION

 Fundamentals of Data Visualization by Claus Wilke (general principles, but examples are created in R with ggplot2)

 Data Visualization: A Practical Introduction by Kieran Healy (more explicitly R and ggplot2 focused)