

## What is Shiny?



- R package for interactive web apps
- Front-end and back-end are implemented in R
  - Front end (User Interface):
    - ✓ dedicated set of R functions that generate HTML, CSS and Java script
  - Back end (Server):
    - ✓ Typical R functions used in exploratory data analysis, visualization, and modelling
    - ✓ Dedicated functions for rendering R outputs (text, table, plot, etc.) to HTML (renderText, renderTable, renderPlot, etc.)

User-interface and server communicate with each other via lists

# Background knowledge: web development



- Web development typically consists of separate front-end and back-end development
- Front end: visible part of the web site
  - HTML
    - ✓ Hyper text markup language
    - ✓ Creates and organizes the content of the web site
  - CSS
    - ✓ Cascading style sheet
    - ✓ Defines the style of the web site such as layout, colors, fonts, etc
  - JavaScript:
    - ✓ Make HTML pages more dynamic and interactive: drop downs, hoverinfo, pop-ups, etc.
    - ✓ Mostly run in the client's browser
    - ✓ No communication with the server, no reload of the page

# Background knowledge: web development



- Back end: invisible part of the web site
  - Retrieve information from databases
  - Implement business logic in code
  - Communicate with front-end: receive inputs, return outputs, manage sessions
  - Languages: node.js, Java, Python, Ruby, PHP, SQL, ...
- Interactivity on web pages can be implemented ...
  - On the client-side via JavaScript elements
  - Or through client-server interaction:
    - ✓ client sends request to server
    - ✓ server retrieves relevant data from database
    - ✓ server implements logic, runs algorithms, etc.
    - ✓ results are rendered to HTML and sent to client for display

# Shiny's main building blocks



- Either single file app (app.R) or multiple file app (global.R, ui.R, server.R)
  - Separating into multiple files is useful if app grows larger and more complicated over time
  - The app's name is given by the directory name
- Minimal single file shiny app:

#### Global:

Static objects available to both ui and server

#### **User Interface:**

R functions that assemble an HTML user interface

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

#### Server:

a function with instructions on how to build and rebuild the R objects displayed in the UI

shinyApp / runApp: combines ui and server into an app

### Inputs

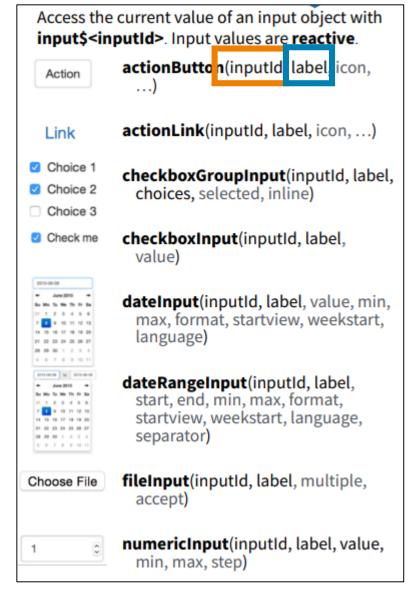


### User interface:

- Add input controls to the User Interface
- Set inputId and label plus optional parameters

### **Server:**

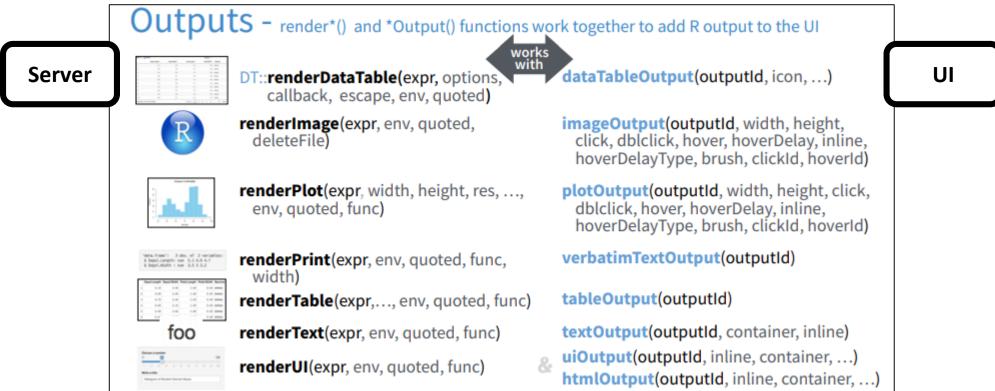
- Can access the current value of an input object with input\$<inputId>
- Gallery of available input controls with code:
  - Default widgets: <a href="https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/widget-gallery.html">https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/widget-gallery.html</a>
  - shinyWidgets package: http://shinyapps.dreamrs.fr/shinyWidgets/



### Outputs



- ➤ **Server**: creates HTML via **render<...>** commands (renderTable, renderPlot, ...) depending on the type of R object and sets an **outputId**
- ▶ UI: can access the current output object via a corresponding <...>Output command (tableOutput, plotOutput, ...) and a reference to the corresponding outputId

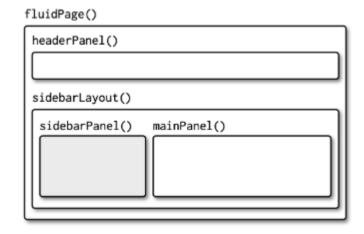


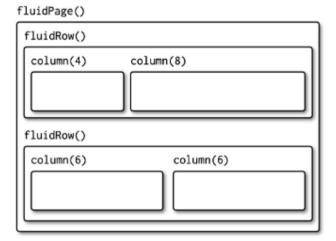
## **UI** Layout

- Basic color themes are available in the shinythemes package
- Resources for layout options:
  - Layout guide:://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/layout-guide.html
  - Dashboards: <a href="https://rstudio.github.io/shinydashboard/">https://rstudio.github.io/shinydashboard/</a>

```
fluidPage(
  textInput("a","")
)

## <div class="container-fluid">
## <div class="form-group shiny-input-container">
## <label for="a"></label>
## <input id="a" type="text"
## class="form-control" value=""/>
## </div>
## </div>
```





### Best practices



- ➤ To make the shiny app **faster and easier to maintain** it is important to implement logic in the right place and to remove duplicated code
- Static objects belong in a separate file global.R, e.g.
  - Load packages and datasets
  - Set options
  - Define static lists which are later on referenced by the server or UI
- Move duplicated server code into reactive expression
  - Move code into a reactive function and assign to variable
  - Example: selected\_vars <- reactive({data %>% select(input\$vars})
  - This reactive function can then be called at multiple points in the server

### Typical errors



#### User Interface:

- Parenthesis: check whether opened and closed parenthesis match
- Commas: elements in the UI are separated by commas

### Server:

- Curly brackets: if server functions span multiple lines we need curly brackets, e.g. renderTable({ <multiple lines of code> })
- Reactive context: The server can only work with user inputs in a so called reactive context: This can be a render<...> function or a reactive() function

### Communication between server and UI

- IDs: check whether the inputIds and outputIds of server and UI match
- Check whether the input type that the UI sends corresponds to the input type that your server function expects

### Resources



- Video tutorial: <a href="https://shiny.rstudio.com/tutorial/">https://shiny.rstudio.com/tutorial/</a>
- ► Gallery of use cases with code: <a href="https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/">https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/</a>
- Links to basic and advanced topics (including e.g. reactivity, code quality, testing, deployment, etc.): <a href="https://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/">https://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/</a>
- ► Cheat sheet: <a href="https://github.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/raw/master/shiny.pdf">https://github.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/raw/master/shiny.pdf</a> (maybe a bit overwhelming in the beginning...)