NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Basics of RShiny

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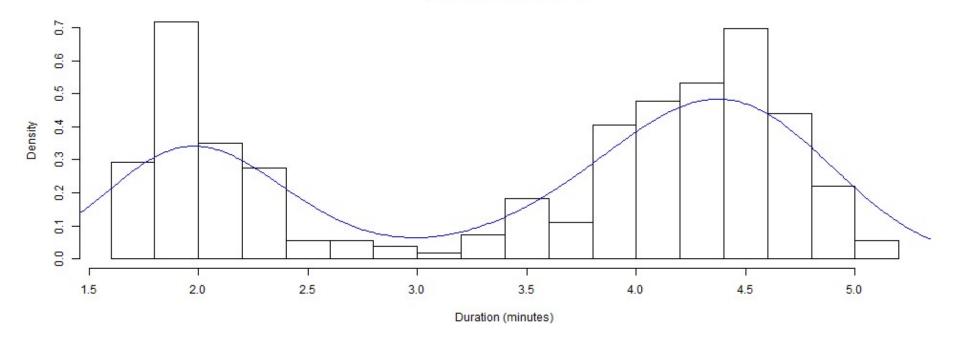
What is R Shiny?

- R Shiny Package (http://shiny.rstudio.com/)
 - Developed by RStudio
 - Allows for creation of apps and dashboards
- Usually a .R file (or two) with special code to create an app
 - ui.R (User Interface)
 - server.R (R functions that run/respond to UI)
 - app.R (both UI and server combined)
- We'll just add them to HTML documents
- Requires no HTML, CSS, or JavaScript!

Example App



Geyser eruption duration



Available Apps

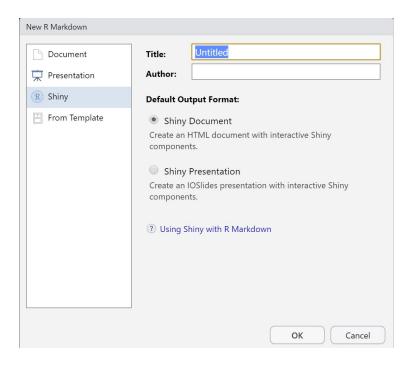
- Many available resources. Many have their source code available on github!
- Book of Apps for Statistics Teaching (BOAST) (https://sites.psu.edu/shinyapps/)
- Stat Concepts (https://github.com/gastonstat/shiny-introstats/)
- More Stat Concepts (https://www.researchgate.net/publication /298786680_Web_Application_Teaching_Tools_for_Statistics_Using_R_and_Shiny)
- Even more! (http://www.statistics.calpoly.edu/shiny)
- Shiny Gallery/Showcase (https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/)

Our plan

- · Learn about user interface (UI) elements
 - Input widgets (sliders, numeric inputs, etc.)
 - Formatting of text
 - UI layout
- · Understand how the server (R) backend works with the UI elements
 - Accessing UI inputs
 - Creating outputs

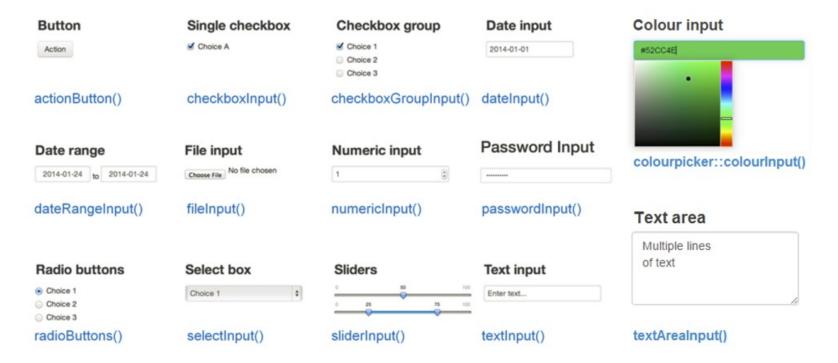
Create a shiny markdown doc

- File -> New file -> R Markdown
- Really, we just need to add runtime: shiny to the YAML header for an HTML doc!



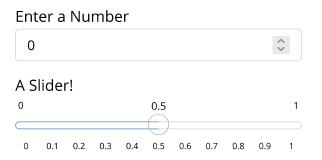
Adding Widgets

- Widgets can be added using their *Input functions
- You can just place widgets within an R code chunk!



Widget Example

```
numericInput("num", "Enter a Number", value = 0, min = 0, max = 100)
sliderInput("slide", label = "A Slider!", min = 0, max = 1, value = 0.5, step = 0.05)
```



Adding Formatted Text

Can also add:

- Any plain strings
- Formatted text (using HTML type functions)

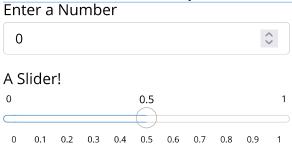
shiny function HTML5 equivalent creates			div	<div></div>	A division of text with a uniform style
р	>	A paragraph of text	span		An in-line division of text with a uniform style
h1	<h1></h1>	A first level header	pre	<pre><</pre>	Text 'as is' in a fixed width font
h2	<h2></h2>	A second level header	code	<code></code>	A formatted block of code
h3	<h3></h3>	A third level header	img		An image
h4	<h4></h4>	A fourth level header	strong		Bold text
h5	<h5></h5>	A fifth level header	em		Italicized text
h6	<h6></h6>	A sixth level header	HTML		Directly passes a character string as HTML code
а	<a>	A hyper link			,,
br		A line break (e.g. a blank line)			

Widget & Text Example

```
h2("First App title!")
a("RStudio link", href = "https://www.RStudio.com")
numericInput("num", "Enter a Number", value = 0, min = 0, max = 100)
sliderInput("slide", label = "A Slider!", min = 0, max = 1, value = 0.5, step = 0.05)
```

First App title!

RStudio link (https://www.RStudio.com)



Formatting

inputPanel() allows you to add user inputs, text, etc. in a single row

· Syntax:

```
inputPanel(
  widgetNamel(...),
  textFormatting(...),
  widgetName2(..),
)
```

Example

```
h2("First App title!")
inputPanel(
   a("RStudio link", href = "https://www.RStudio.com"),
   numericInput("num", "Enter a Number", value = 0, min = 0, max = 100),
   sliderInput("slide", label = "A Slider!", min = 0, max = 1, value = 0.5, step = 0.05)
)
```

First App title!



Creating Outputs

Outputs can be created using their render* functions

Rendering functions

Functions that you use in your application's server side code, assigning them to outputs that appear in your user interface.

renderPlot Plot Output
renderText Text Output
renderPrint Printable Output

renderDataTable Table output with the JavaScript library DataTables

renderImage Image file output
renderTable Table Output
renderUI UI Output

downloadHandler File Downloads

reactivePlot Plot output (deprecated)
reactivePrint Print output (deprecated)
reactiveTable Table output (deprecated)
reactiveText Text output (deprecated)
reactiveUI UI output (deprecated)

More About Widgets

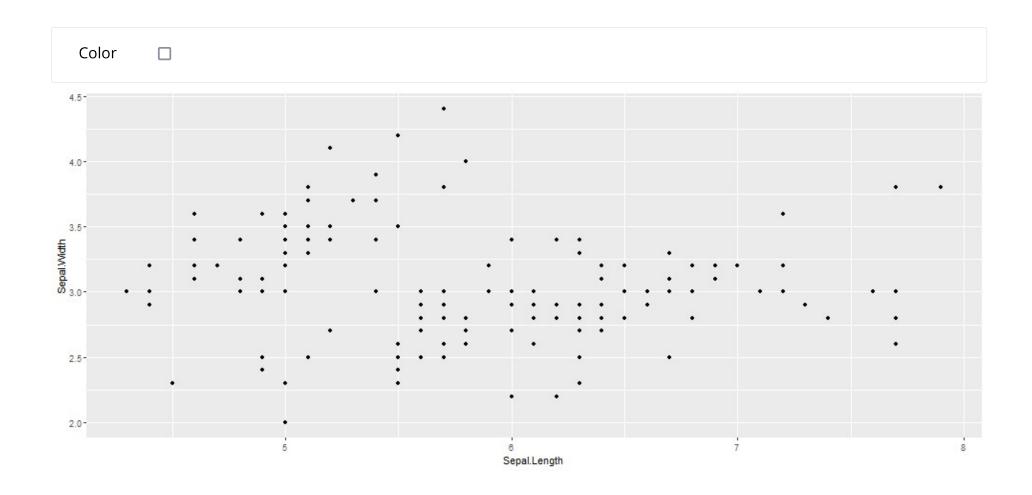
- Widgets all follow the same structure
- widgetName("internalID", label = "Title the user sees", ...)
- The internalID is how you access the inputs when creating plots, summaries, etc.

Plot Example

```
inputPanel(
  checkboxInput("addColor", "Color")
)

renderPlot({
  g <- ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width))
  if(input$addColor){
     g + geom_point(aes(color = Species))
  } else {
     g + geom_point()
  }
})</pre>
```

Plot Example



Quick Sampling Distribution Example

Code to create some samples

- rows 1:n represents a sample of size n
- · each column represents a data set

```
simData <- replicate(1000, rexp(n = 50, rate = 1)) %>%
  as_tibble()
simData
```

```
## # A tibble: 50 x 1,000
##
                                  V5
                                        V6
                                              V7
                                                    V8
                                                                      V11
              V2
                     V3
                           V4
                                                          V9
                                                               V10
                                                                             V12
        V1
     <dbl> 
                                                                           <dbl>
   1 2.08 1.39 0.542 1.49
                              0.817 3.63 3.54 0.157 0.506
                                                             0.454 0.427
                                                                          3.50
   2 0.980 0.493 0.0540 1.96
                              0.194  0.674  1.30  0.195  0.448  1.56  0.120
                                                                          0.159
   3 0.921 0.138 1.95 0.102
                              0.107
                                     1.57 1.13 2.89 0.218
                                                                  0.269
##
                                                             1.26
                                                                          1.45
##
   4 1.41 0.511 4.73
                      0.286 0.0978 1.09 3.21
                                                1.09 4.35
                                                             0.925 0.780
                                                                          1.96
   5 0.592 0.204 0.722 0.773 0.214 0.763 0.871 0.174 0.0563 0.748 0.348
##
                                                                          0.128
   6 0.981 2.25 0.130 0.0389 2.67 1.21 0.463 1.25 1.65
                                                             0.190 0.159
                                                                          0.242
##
##
   7 0.208 1.49 0.899 0.0709 0.726 0.419 0.155 0.338 1.10
                                                             1.27 0.0378 0.0800
   8 0.868 0.567 0.0777 1.20
                              1.31
                                     0.738 2.57 0.525 0.0991 0.186 0.824
                                                                          2.02
##
   9 0.712 0.720 0.216 1.93 0.574 0.354 0.102 0.634 0.888 1.80 2.30
                                                                          2.06
## 10 1.33 0.653 2.12
                      0.451 2.61
                                     0.962 0.479 0.378 2.38
                                                             0.680 1.22
                                                                          1.50
## # ... with 40 more rows, and 988 more variables: V13 <dbl>, V14 <dbl>,
```

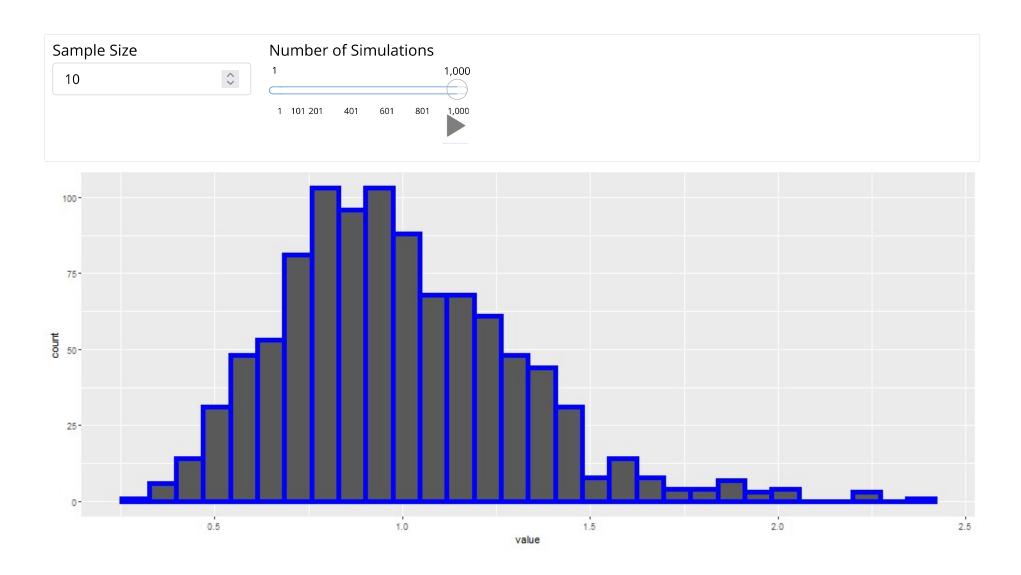
V15 <dbl>, V16 <dbl>, V17 <dbl>, V18 <dbl>, V19 <dbl>, V20 <dbl>,

17/20

Distribution of Y from a RS of Exp(1)

```
inputPanel(
  numericInput("sampleSize", label = "Sample Size",
               min = 2, max = 50, value = 10, step = 1),
  sliderInput("numSamples", label = "Number of Simulations",
              min = 1, max = 1000, value = 1, step = 1,
              animate = animationOptions(interval = 325))
renderPlot({
      ggplot(simData %>%
               slice head(n = input$sampleSize) %>%
               select(1:input$numSamples) %>%
               colMeans() %>%
               as tibble(),
             aes(x = value)) +
        geom histogram(color = "Blue", size = 2)
    })
```

Distribution of Y from a RS of Exp(1)



Much more to learn!

- · Stand alone apps
- Shiny themes
- Dashboards
- UI Layouts
- · Reactive contexts
- Dynamic UIs
- Hosting an app https://www.shinyapps.io/ (shinyapps.io)