

Interactive Data Visualization in R with Shiny, Example of *PlantBreedGame*, A serious game to Teach Genomic Selection

Julien DIOT, The University of Tokyo, Lab. of Biometry and Bioinformatics
2024-12-10, IBC 2024, Atlanta USA

About those slides

These slides are build with **Rmarkdown** and **R-shiny** to enable some **interactivity features**.

The **PDF print** of thoses slides **may not be rendered correctly** and the **interactivity features will be not available**.

You can find the **source code** of those slides and how to start the presentation at this GitHub repository: https://github.com/juliendiot42/IBC_2024_presentation (https://github.com/juliendiot42/IBC_2024_presentation)

More information about Rmarkdown and R-shiny presentation:

- <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/ioslides-presentation.html#presenter-mode> (<https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/ioslides-presentation.html#presenter-mode>)
- <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/shiny-documents.html> (<https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/shiny-documents.html>)

Overview

The aim of this presentation is to encourage you to try Shiny by showing you simple example that you can reproduce and a more complex example (*PlantBreedGame*) to show you Shiny's capabilities.

- What is Shiny
- Simple Shiny examples (with R)
- Shiny application's structure
- Example of *PlantBreedGame*
- R-Shiny's Pro and con
- References

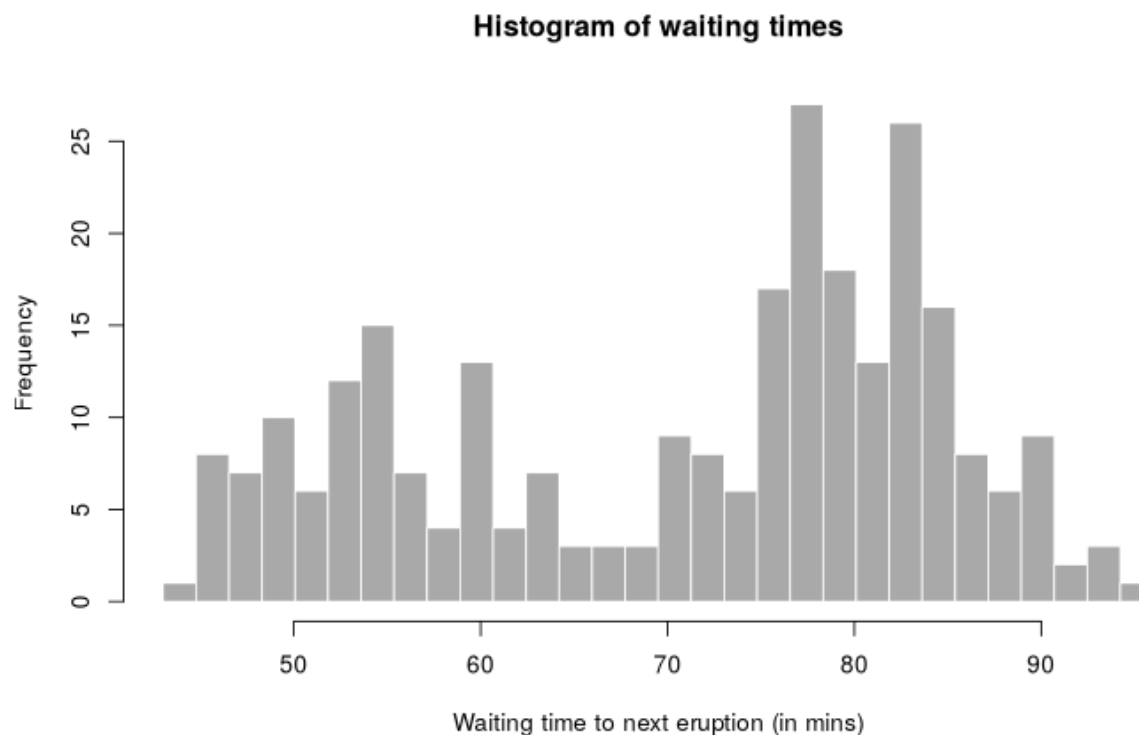
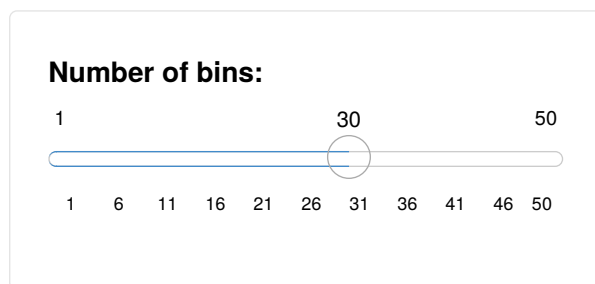
What is Shiny

- Packages for building *“Easy web apps for data science without the compromises”* from R and python
- Developed by **Posit** (formly R-Studio)
- **R-Package** github.com/rstudio/shiny (<https://github.com/rstudio/shiny>)
 - Initial commit (<https://github.com/rstudio/shiny/tree/e28b3da1badfecb34235e74a43aac4e8da1641bc>) on Jun 21, 2012 by Joe Chang @jcheng5 (<https://github.com/jcheng5>)
 - v1.0.0 (<https://github.com/rstudio/shiny/releases/tag/v1.0.0>) published on Jan 14, 2017
 - ~88 contributors, ~5.4K ★, CRAN  612K/month (<https://r-pkg.org/pkg/shiny>)
- **Python package** github.com/posit-dev/py-shiny (<https://github.com/posit-dev/py-shiny>)
 - first commit (<https://github.com/posit-dev/py-shiny/tree/5f6905833822301a59757247140dce3f4d6cb339>) on Jul 27, 2021 by Winston Chang @wch (<https://github.com/wch>)
 - v1.0.0 (<https://github.com/posit-dev/py-shiny/releases/tag/v1.0.0>)

Shiny example

- Basic example app from R-Studio: File → New File → Shiny Web App ...

Old Faithful Geyser Data



Shiny example, code

- Shiny app are structured around 2 components **ui** and **server**:

ui

- defines **the visual** aspect of the application:
 - The general layout
 - The content
 - The inputs
 - The output types and location

server

- defines **the logic to generate the output** from the inputs
- shiny handles the communication between ui and server
- The usage of inputs/outputs **“ids”** ensures **the links** between ui and server

Shiny example, code

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x <- faithful[, 2]  
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x),  
                length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
         border = 'white',  
         xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
         main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

Then we can run start the app with `shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)`

Shiny example, code

We define the page structure: 1 page (fluidPage) with a title (titlePanel), and a “sidebar” and “main area” layout (sidebarLayout, sidebarPanel, mainPanel)

```
ui ← fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server ← function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot ← renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x ← faithful[, 2]  
    bins ← seq(min(x), max(x),  
               length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
         border = 'white',  
         xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
         main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

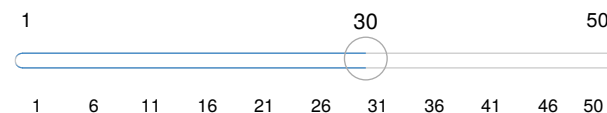

Shiny example, code

We define the inputs: here a **slider** with `sliderInput` with **id bins**

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x <- faithful[, 2]  
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x),  
                length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
         border = 'white',  
         xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
         main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

Number of bins:



Shiny example, code

We define the outputs: here a **basic R plot** with `plotOutput` with **id `distPlot`**

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x <- faithful[, 2]  
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x),  
      length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
      border = 'white',  
      xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
      main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

Shiny example, code

We specify the logic for the outputs `distPlot`.

- `plotOutput` works in combination with `renderPlot`

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x <- faithful[, 2]  
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x),  
                length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
         border = 'white',  
         xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
         main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

Shiny example, code

We access the value of the input with `input$<id>` here `input$bins`

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x <- faithful[, 2]  
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x),  
      length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
      border = 'white',  
      xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
      main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

Shiny example, code

Inside the “render functions” it is standard R code that should return the correct object

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  # Application title  
  titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),  
  
  # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      sliderInput("bins",  
        "Number of bins:",  
        min = 1,  
        max = 50,  
        value = 30)  
    ),  
    # Show a plot of the generated distribution  
    mainPanel(  
      plotOutput("distPlot")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
    # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
    x <- faithful[, 2]  
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x),  
                 length.out = input$bins + 1)  
  
    # draw the histogram with the specified  
    # number of bins  
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray',  
         border = 'white',  
         xlab = 'Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)',  
         main = 'Histogram of waiting times')  
  })  
}
```

Another simple example with plotly

Shiny works very well with other packages oriented on interactivity like plotly (<https://plotly.com/r/>), DT (<https://rstudio.github.io/DT/>), leaflet (<https://rstudio.github.io/leaflet/>)...

X variable

Sepal.Length ▾

Y variable

Sepal.Width ▾

PlantBreedGame

- <https://github.com/timflutre/PlantBreedGame> (<https://github.com/timflutre/PlantBreedGame>)
- Serious game to teach the principles of selective breeding build with R-Shiny
- Players are plant breeder and must carry out a successful selection campaign
- They upload “request files” and the app simulate the requested data: phenotypes, haplotypes genotypes
- App structured have been developed during a Master 2 student project in 2 months (some upates have been made after)

Shiny Pros & Cons

Pros

- **No webfront skills** required (but HTML/CSS/JS knowledge is helpfull)
- **Pure R** (or Python), any R-Package can be integrated
- Rapid development
- No web-server required

Cons

- Performances:
 - limited by **R's performances**
 - single treaded: **Calculations "block" the app**, for all other users
- **Basic design** (without HTML/CSS/JS)

Summary:

- Great for **"statisticians"**
- Great for **internal communication** (eg. Shiny powered slides like those ones)
- Good for **Prototypes / Proof of Concept**, or **"Inernal App"**

Some References

Shiny:

- Shiny's official website (<https://shiny.posit.co/>)
- Source code for R (<https://github.com/rstudio/shiny>) and for python (<https://github.com/posit-dev/py-shiny>)

Some usefull Shiny tools:

- Shiny's gallery (several app examples) (<https://shiny.posit.co/r/gallery/>)
- List of basic UI inputs (<https://gallery.shinyapps.io/081-widgets-gallery/>)
- Some Shiny extentions (for R) (<https://github.com/nanxstats/awesome-shiny-extensions>)

PlantBreedGame:

- Source code on GitHub (<https://github.com/timflutre/PlantBreedGame>)
- *Crop Science*, Letter to the Editor: *PlantBreedGame: A Serious Game that Puts Students in the Breeder's Seat*, by Timothée Flutre, Julien Diot, Jacques David, <https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2019.03.0183le> (<https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2019.03.0183le>)

"Shiny-Slides":

- Create slides with R-markdown (<https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/ioslides-presentation.html#presenter-mode>)
- Integrate Shiny in Rmd document (<https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/shiny-documents.html>)

Thank you very much !

Source code of the presentation is available on GitHub:
https://github.com/juliendiot42/IBC_2024_presentation (https://github.com/juliendiot42/IBC_2024_presentation)

