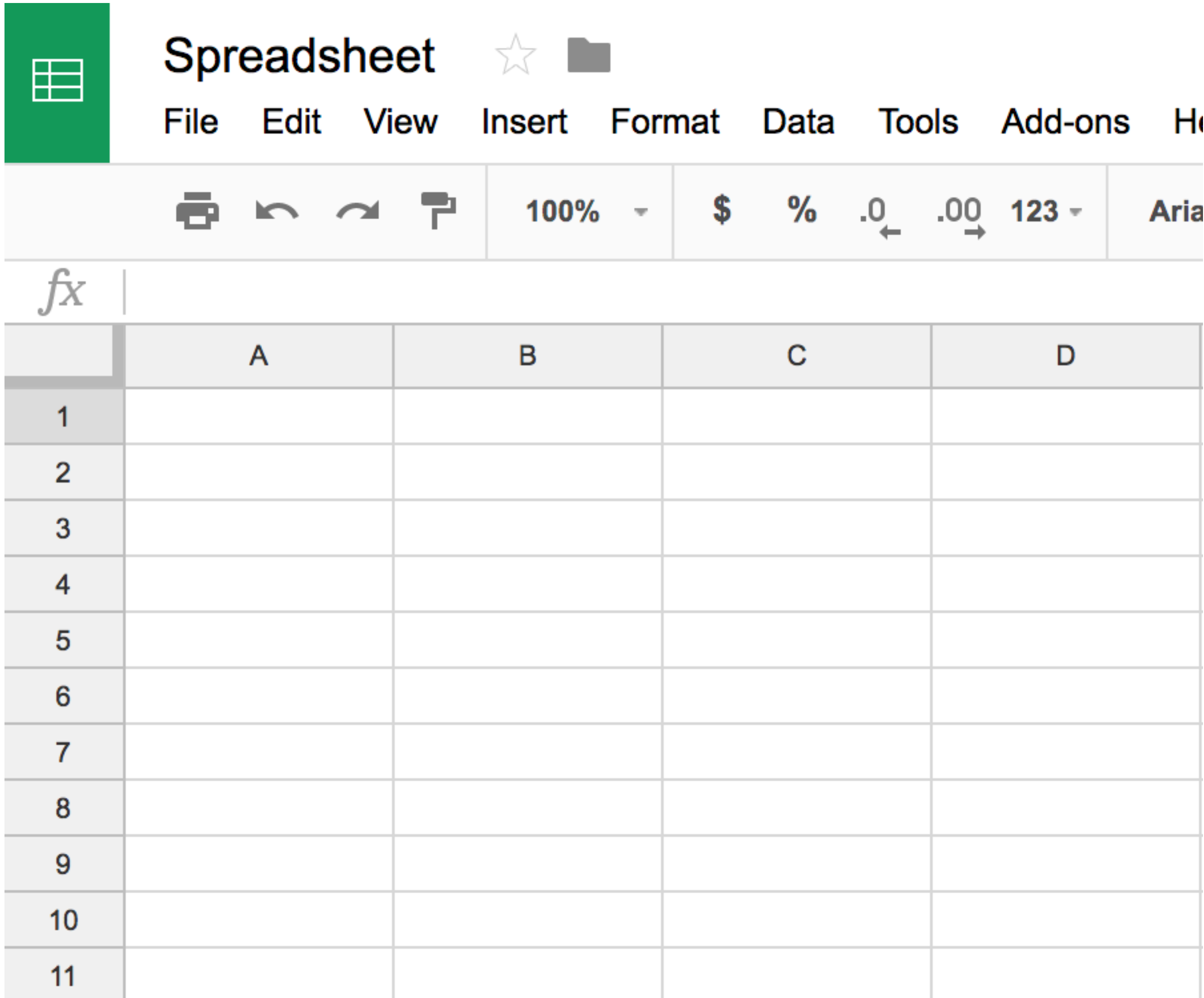




BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Reactive flow

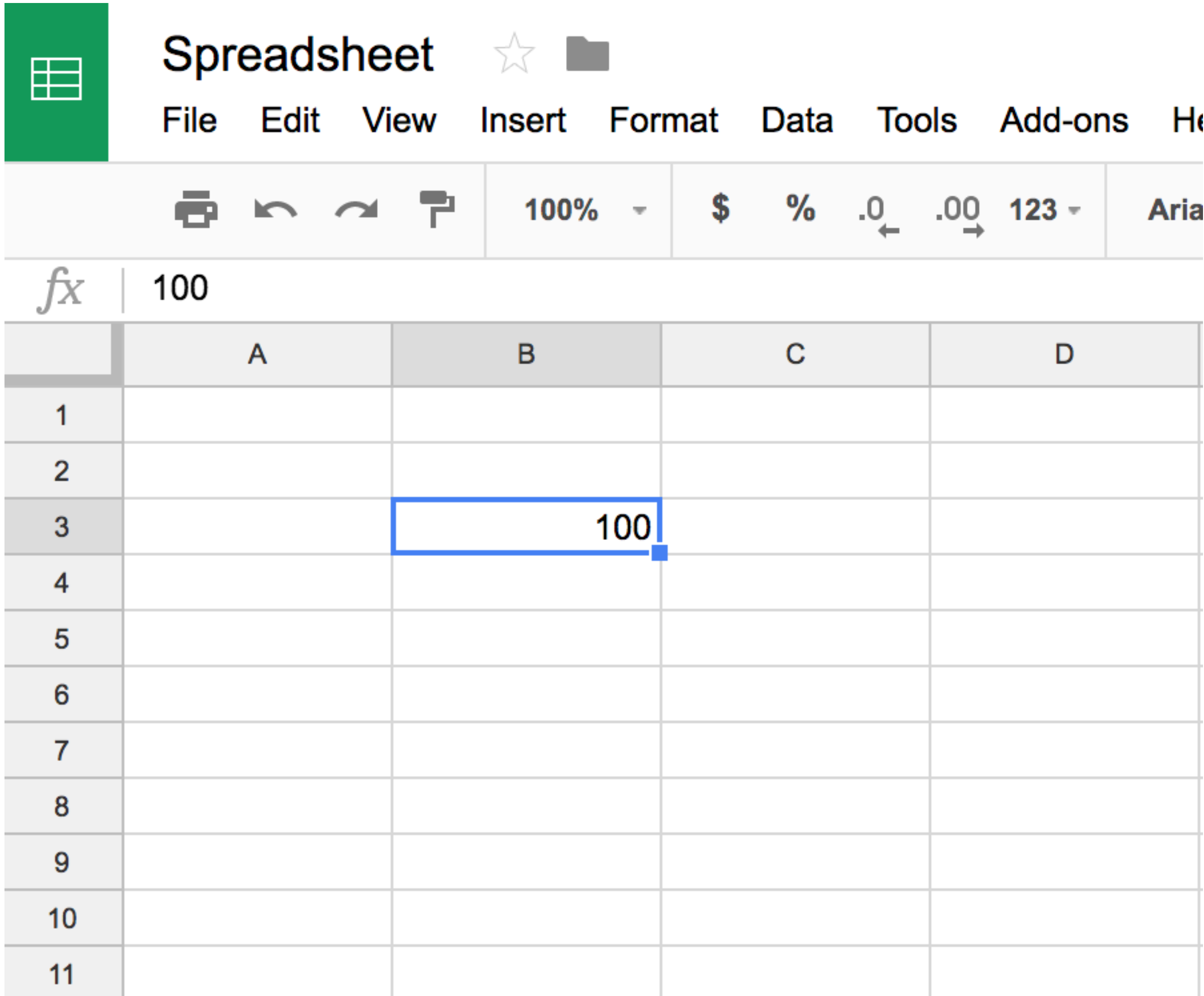
Reactivity, in spreadsheets



The image shows a screenshot of a Google Sheets interface. At the top left is a green icon with a white grid. To its right is the title 'Spreadsheet' followed by a star icon and a folder icon. Below the title is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Format', 'Data', 'Tools', 'Add-ons', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for print, undo, redo, and insert, followed by a zoom slider set to 100%, currency and percentage symbols, decimal and thousand separators, and a font color dropdown. Below the toolbar is a formula bar with a function icon and a vertical line. The main area is a grid with columns A, B, C, and D, and rows 1 through 11. The grid is currently empty.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

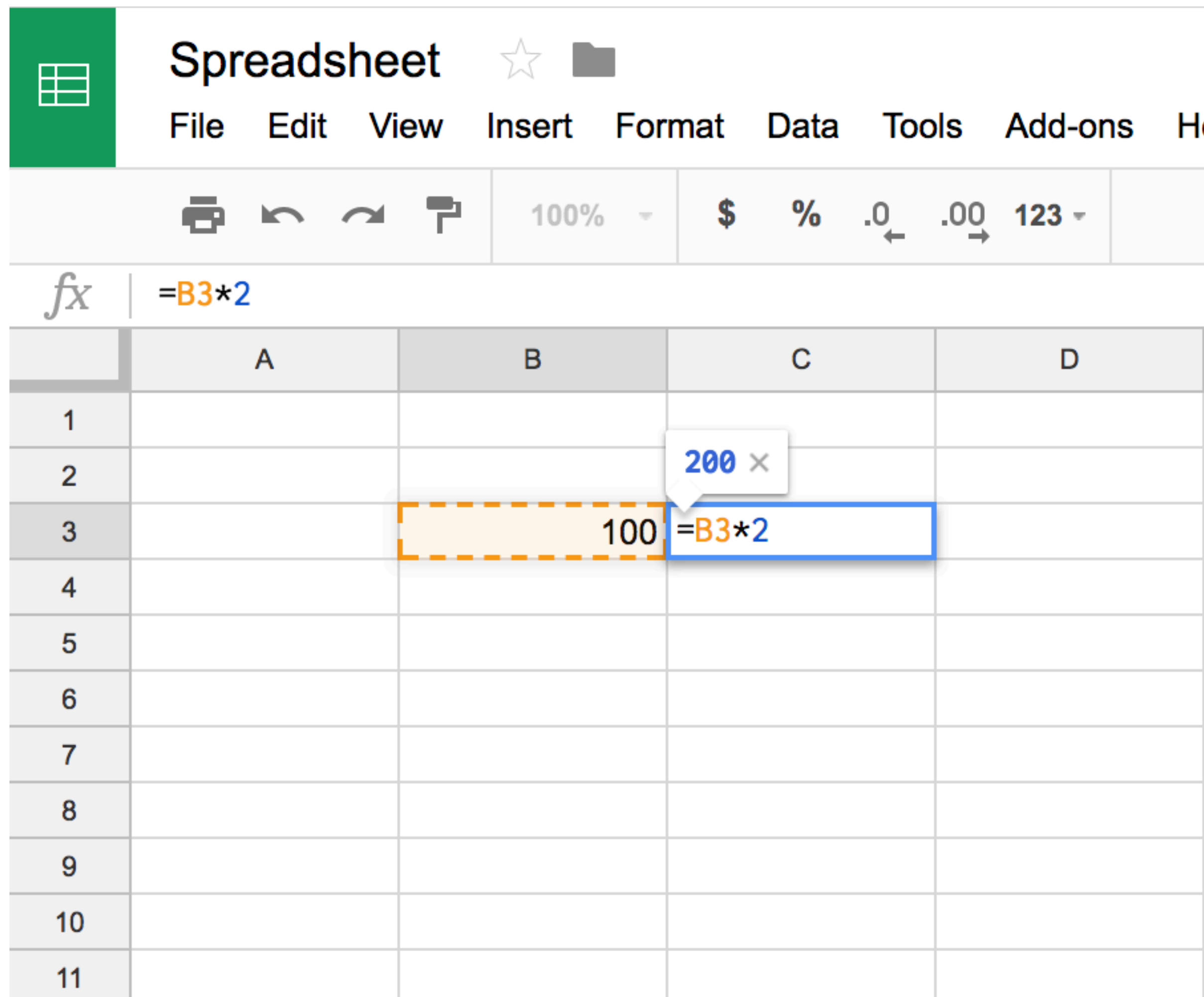
Reactivity, in spreadsheets



The screenshot shows a Google Sheets interface. At the top, there's a green tab labeled "Spreadsheet" with a star and folder icon. Below it is a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Format", "Data", "Tools", "Add-ons", and "Help". A toolbar contains icons for print, undo, redo, and insert, along with a zoom slider set to 100%, currency symbols (\$, %), decimal places (.0, .00), and a number format (123). The formula bar shows "fx" and the value "100". The spreadsheet grid has columns A, B, C, and D, and rows 1 through 11. Cell B3 is selected, highlighted with a blue border, and contains the value "100".

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3		100		
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

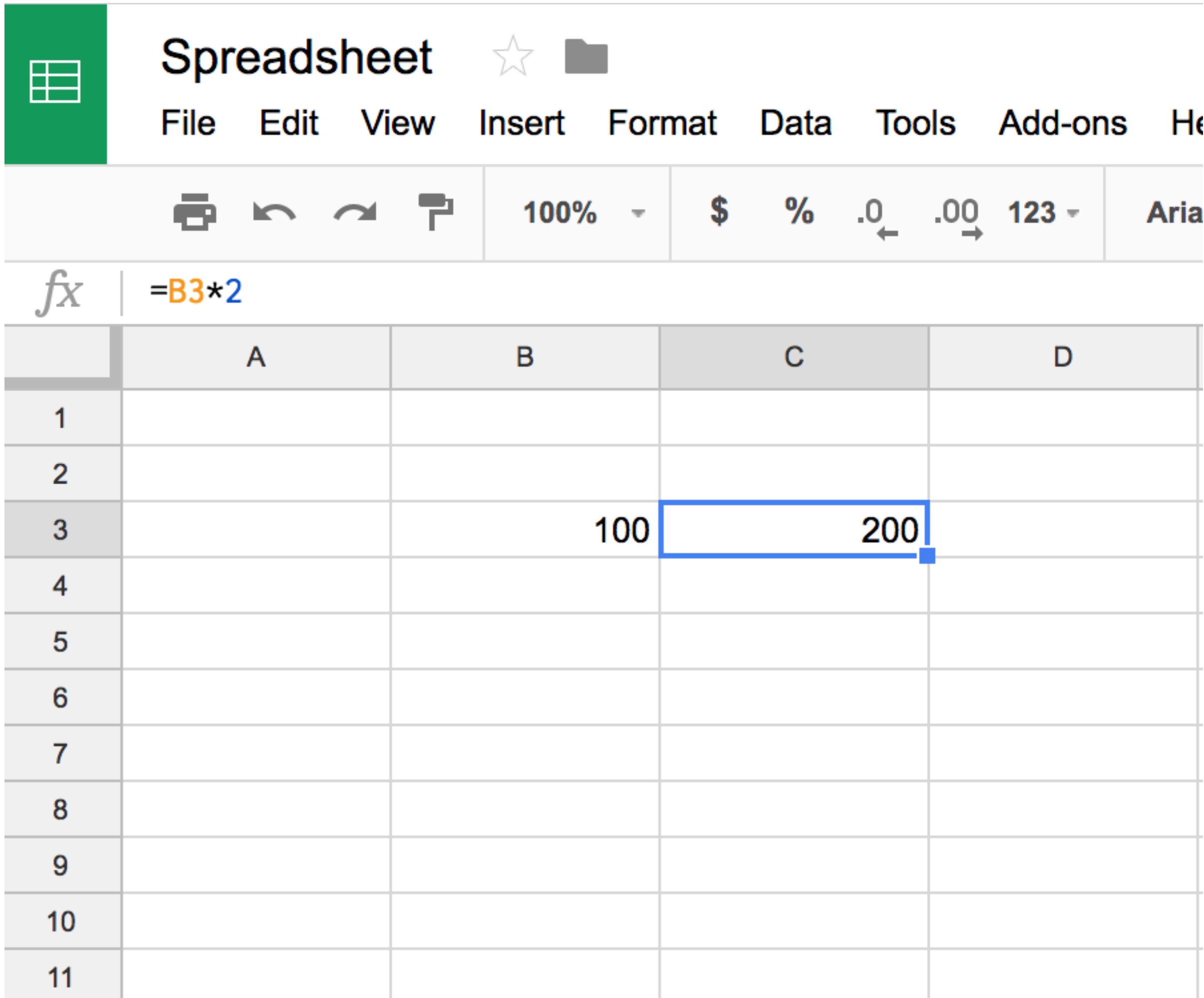
Reactivity, in spreadsheets



The screenshot shows a Google Sheets interface. At the top, there's a green header bar with a grid icon and the word "Spreadsheet". Below this is a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Format", "Data", "Tools", "Add-ons", and "Help". A toolbar contains icons for print, undo, redo, and a zoom slider set to 100%. To the right of the toolbar are currency symbols (\$, %) and decimal formatting options (.0, .00, 123). Below the toolbar is a formula bar with "fx" and the formula "=B3*2". The spreadsheet grid has columns A, B, C, and D, and rows 1 through 11. Cell B3 is highlighted with a dashed orange border and contains the value "100". A blue-bordered tooltip box is positioned over cell C3, displaying "200 ×" and the formula "=B3*2".

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3		100	=B3*2	
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

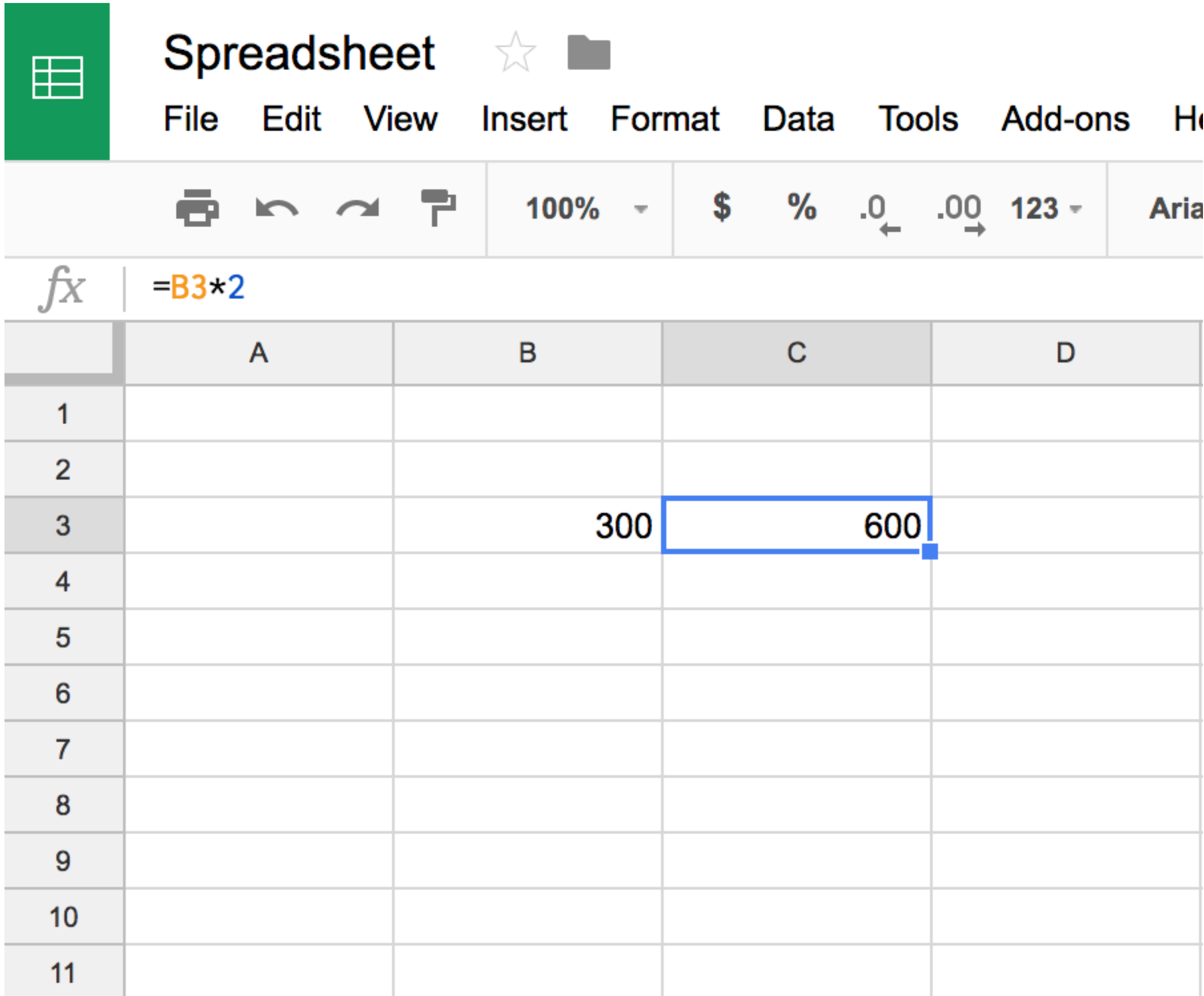
Reactivity, in spreadsheets



The image shows a screenshot of a Google Sheets interface. At the top, there is a green tab labeled 'Spreadsheet' with a star and folder icon. Below the tab is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Format', 'Data', 'Tools', 'Add-ons', and 'Help'. A toolbar contains icons for print, undo, redo, and insert, followed by a zoom slider set to 100%, currency and percentage symbols, decimal and thousand separators, and a text color dropdown. The formula bar shows the formula $=B3*2$. The spreadsheet grid has columns A, B, C, and D, and rows 1 through 11. Cell B3 contains the value 100, and cell C3 contains the value 200. Cell C3 is selected, indicated by a blue border and a small blue square at the bottom right corner.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3		100	200	
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

Reactivity, in spreadsheets



The image shows a screenshot of a Google Sheets interface. At the top, there is a green tab labeled 'Spreadsheet' with a star and folder icon. Below the tab is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Format', 'Data', 'Tools', 'Add-ons', and 'Help'. A toolbar contains icons for print, undo, redo, and insert, along with a zoom slider set to 100%, currency and percentage symbols, decimal and thousand separators, and a font color dropdown. The formula bar shows the formula $=B3*2$. The spreadsheet grid has columns A, B, C, and D, and rows 1 through 11. Cell B3 contains the value 300, and cell C3 contains the value 600, which is the result of the formula in B3 multiplied by 2. A blue selection box is around cell C3.

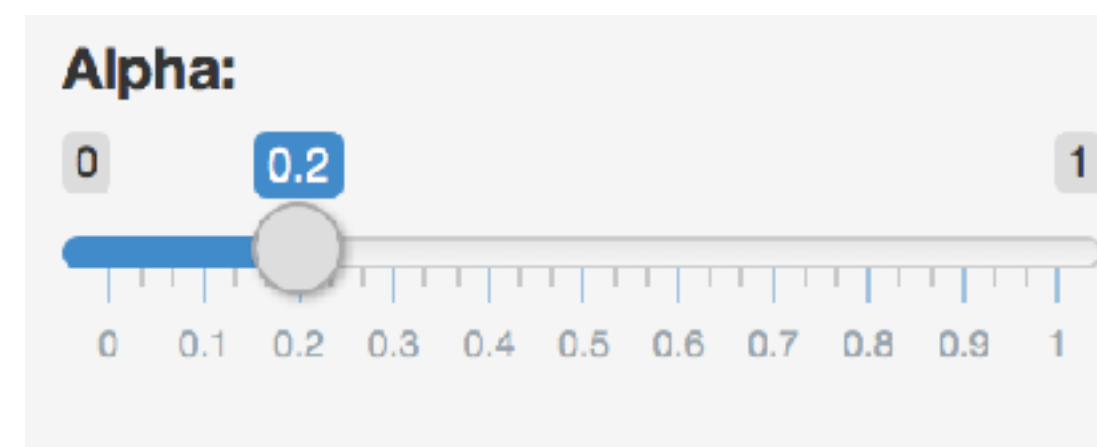
	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3		300	600	
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

Reactions

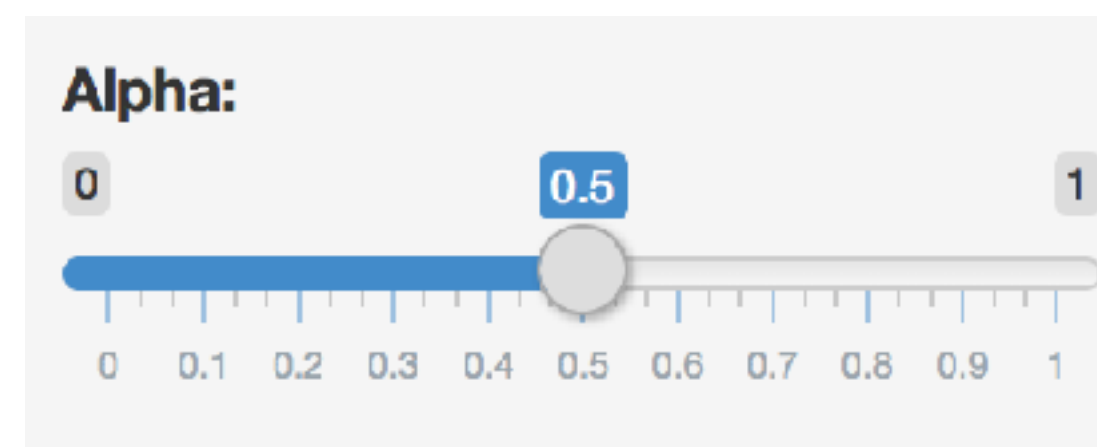
The **input\$** list stores the current value of each input object under its name.

```
# Set alpha level  
sliderInput(inputId = "alpha",  
            label = "Alpha:",  
            min = 0, max = 1,  
            value = 0.5)
```

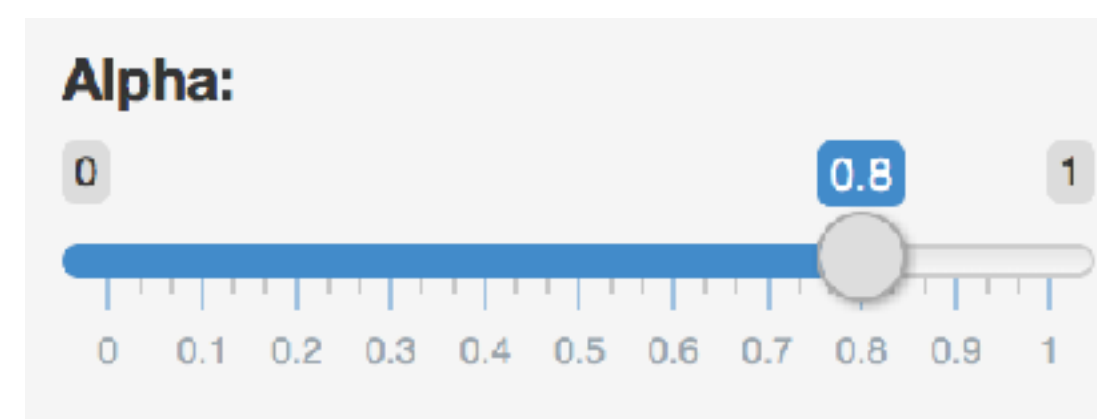
`input$alpha`



`input$alpha = 0.2`



`input$alpha = 0.5`



`input$alpha = 0.8`

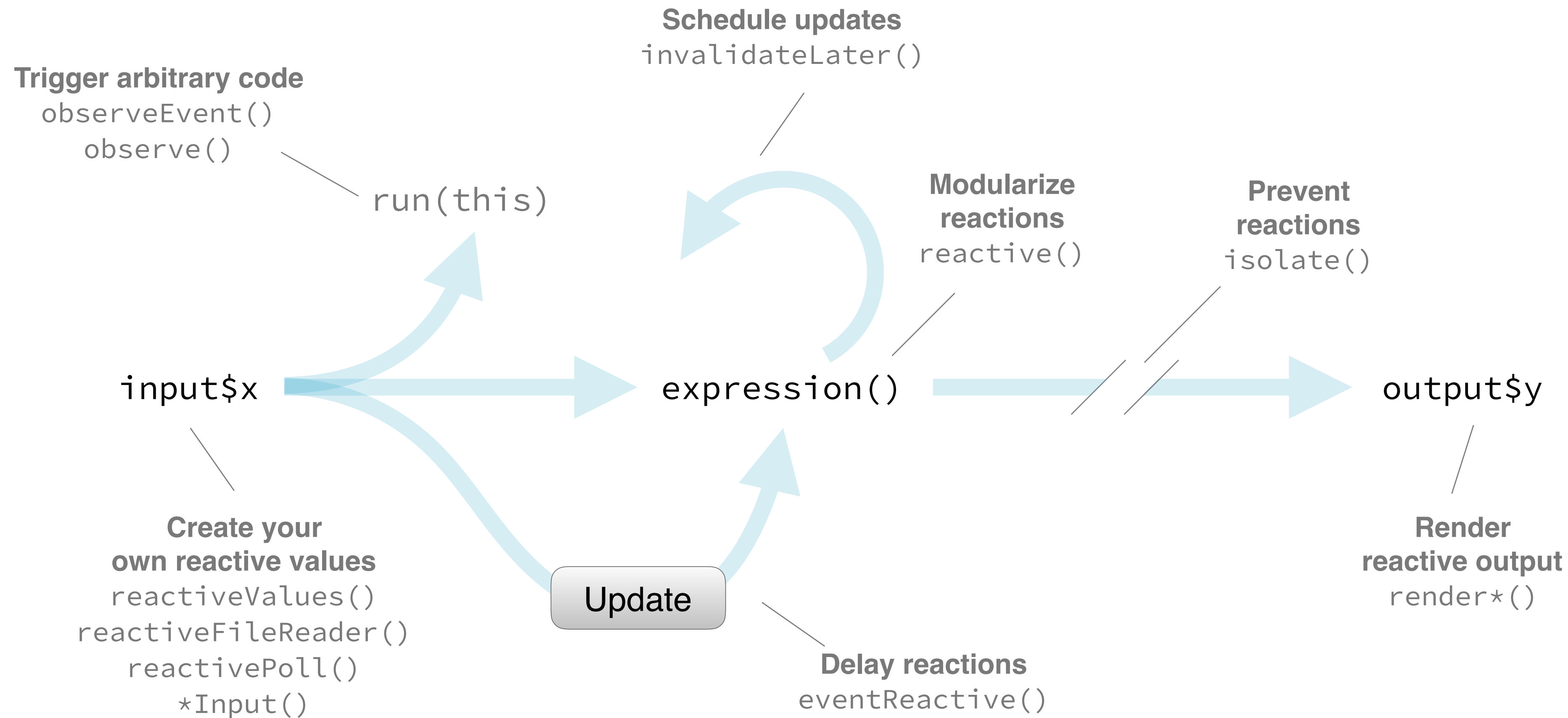
Reactivity 101

Reactivity automatically occurs when an input value is used to render an output object.

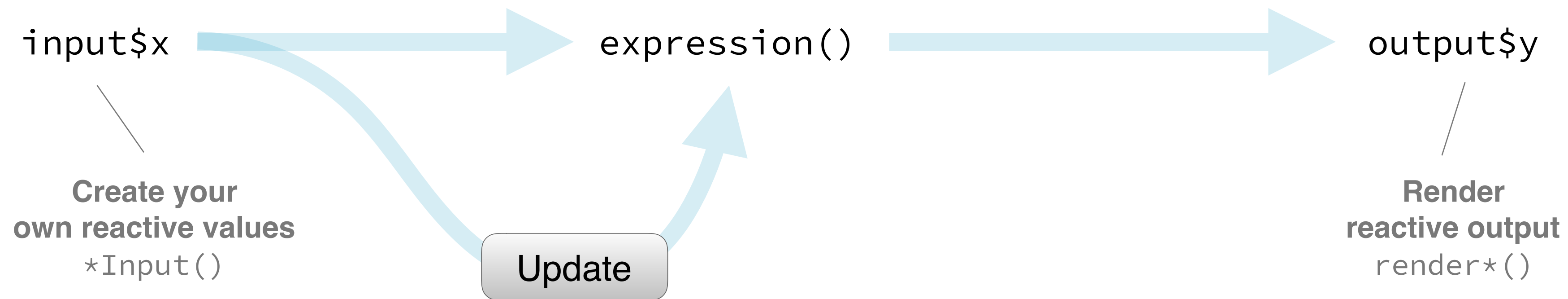
```
# Define server function required to create the scatterplot
server <- function(input, output) {

  # Create the scatterplot object the plotOutput function is expecting
  output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(data = movies, aes_string(x = input$x, y = input$y)) +
      geom_point(alpha = input$alpha)
  })
}
```


Reactive flow



Reactive flow, simplified





BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Let's practice!



BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

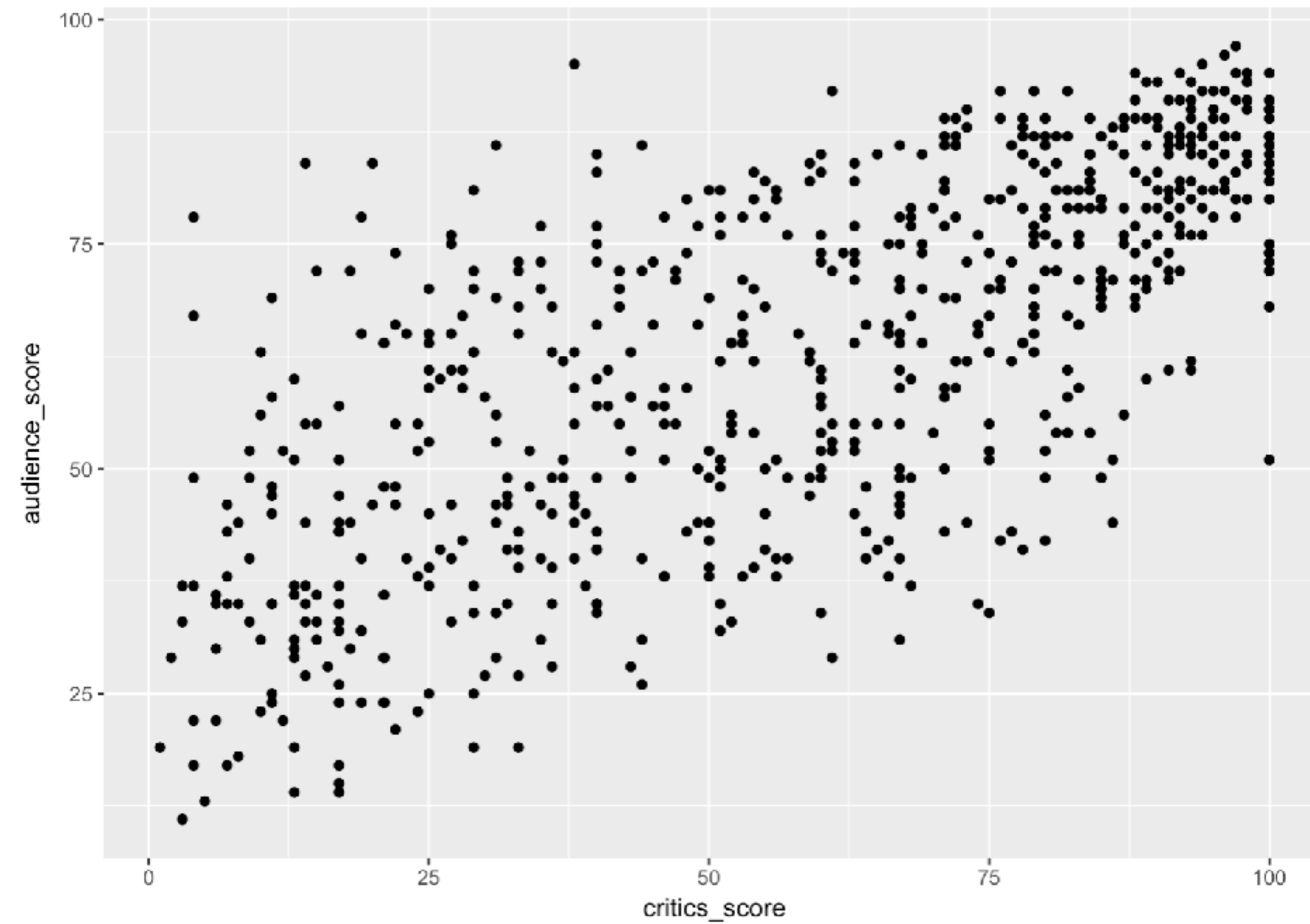
UI inputs

Y-axis:

audience_score ▼

X-axis:

critics_score ▼



Inputs

collect values from the user

Access the current value of an input object with **input\$<inputId>**. Input values are **reactive**.

Action

actionButton(inputId, label, icon, ...)

Link

actionLink(inputId, label, icon, ...)

☒ Choice 1

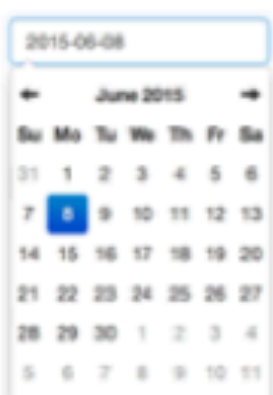
checkboxGroupInput(inputId, label, choices, selected, inline)

☒ Choice 2

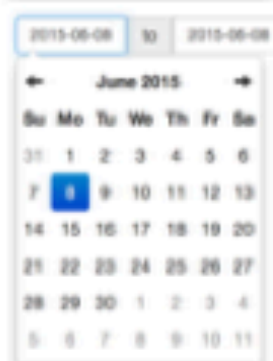
☐ Choice 3

☒ Check me

checkboxInput(inputId, label, value)



dateInput(inputId, label, value, min, max, format, startview, weekstart, language)



dateRangeInput(inputId, label, start, end, min, max, format, startview, weekstart, language, separator)

Choose File

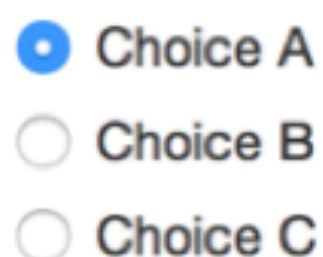
fileInput(inputId, label, multiple, accept)



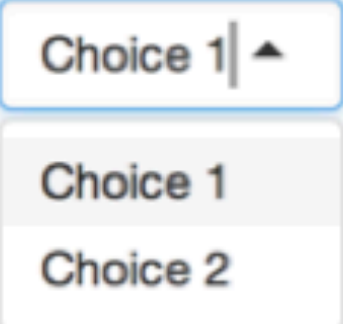
numericInput(inputId, label, value, min, max, step)



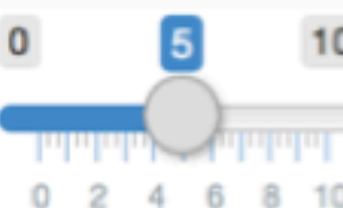
passwordInput(inputId, label, value)



radioButtons(inputId, label, choices, selected, inline)



selectInput(inputId, label, choices, selected, multiple, selectize, width, size) (also [selectizeInput\(\)](#))



sliderInput(inputId, label, min, max, value, step, round, format, locale, ticks, animate, width, sep, pre, post)

Apply Changes

submitButton(text, icon)
(Prevents reactions across entire app)

Enter text

textInput(inputId, label, value)

checkboxInput

Add a checkbox input to specify whether the data plotted should be shown in a data table.

1. **ui:** Add an input widget that the user can interact with to check/uncheck the box.
2. **ui:** Add an output defining where the data table should appear.
3. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the data table *if* the checkbox is checked.

checkboxInput

Add a checkbox input to specify whether the data plotted should be shown in a data table.

1. **ui:** Add an input widget that the user can interact with to check/uncheck the box.

```
# Show data table  
checkboxInput(inputId = "show_data",  
            label = "Show data table",  
            value = TRUE)
```


Watch for commas!

```
sidebarPanel(  
  # Select variable for y-axis  
  selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",  
              choices = c("imdb_rating", "imdb_num_votes", "critics_score",  
"audience_score", "runtime"),  
              selected = "audience_score"),  
  # Select variable for x-axis  
  selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",  
              choices = c("imdb_rating", "imdb_num_votes", "critics_score",  
"audience_score", "runtime"),  
              selected = "critics_score"),  
  # Show data table  
  checkboxInput(inputId = "show_data",  
                label = "Show data table",  
                value = TRUE)  
)
```

checkboxInput

Add a checkbox input to specify whether the data plotted should be shown in a data table.

2. **ui:** Add an output to the UI defining where the data table should appear.

```
mainPanel(  
  # Show scatterplot  
  plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot"),  
  # Show data table  
  DT::dataTableOutput(outputId = "moviestable")  
)
```

checkboxInput

Add a checkbox input to specify whether the data plotted should be shown in a data table.

3. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the data table *if* the checkbox is checked.

```
# Print data table if checked
output$moviestable <- DT::renderDataTable({
  if(input$show_data){
    DT::datatable(data = movies %>% select(1:7),
      options = list(pageLength = 10),
      rownames = FALSE)
  }
})
```

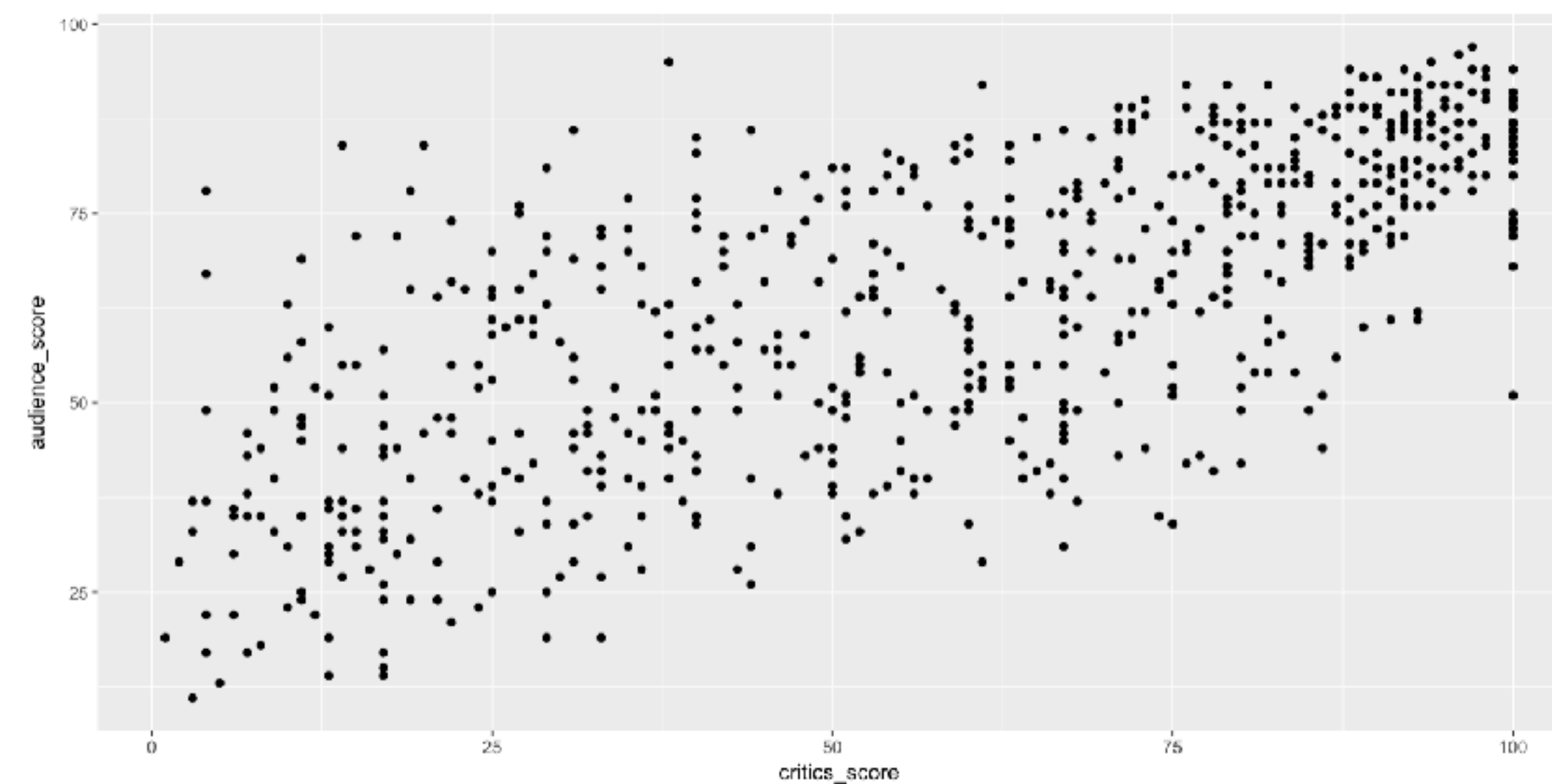
Y-axis:

audience_score ▼

X-axis:

critics_score ▼

☒ Show data table



Show 10 entries

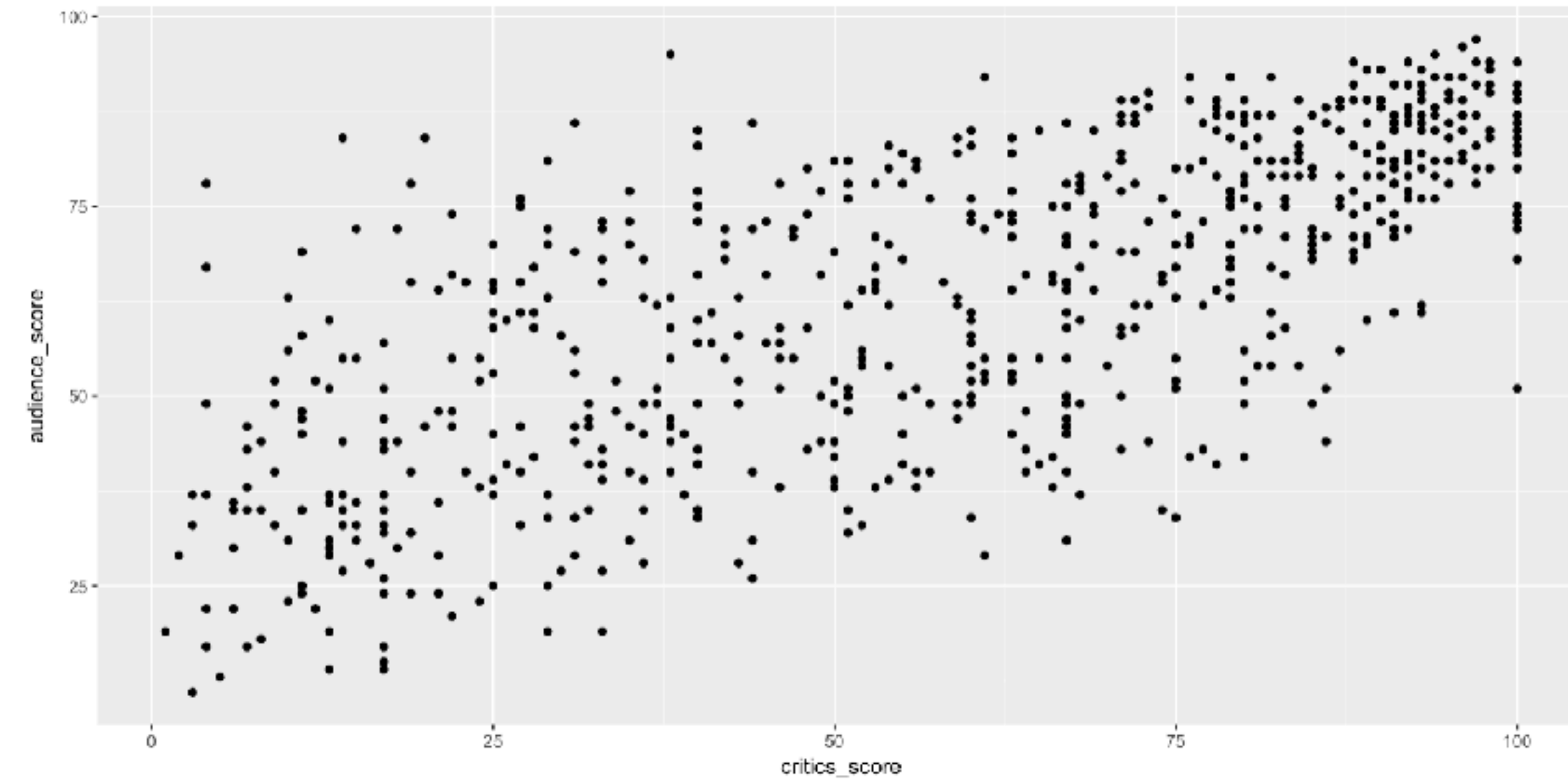
Search:

title	title_type	genre	runtime	mpaa_rating	studio	thtr_rel_date
Filly Brown	Feature Film	Drama	80	R	Indomina Media Inc.	2013-04-19T04:00:00Z
The Dish	Feature Film	Drama	101	PG-13	Warner Bros. Pictures	2001-03-14T05:00:00Z
Waiting for Guffman	Feature Film	Comedy	84	R	Sony Pictures Classics	1996-08-21T04:00:00Z
The Age of Innocence	Feature Film	Drama	139	PG	Columbia Pictures	1993-10-01T04:00:00Z
Malevolence	Feature Film	Horror	90	R	Anchor Bay Entertainment	2004-09-10T04:00:00Z

Y-axis:
audience_score ▼

X-axis:
critics_score ▼

☐ Show data table



Scoping

- We saw that the data loaded on top of the Shiny app is visible to the server.
- It is also visible to the UI.

```
# Display number of observations  
HTML(paste0("The dataset has ", nrow(movies),  
            "observations."))
```



BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Let's practice!

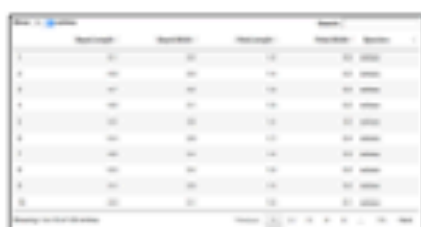


BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Rendering functions

Outputs – `render*()` and `*Output()` functions work together to add R output to the UI

works
with



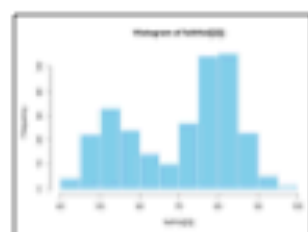
DT::renderDataTable(expr, options,
callback, escape, env, quoted)

dataTableOutput(outputId, icon, ...)



renderImage(expr, env, quoted,
deleteFile)

imageOutput(outputId, width, height,
click, dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, inline,
hoverDelayType, brush, clickId, hoverId)



renderPlot(expr, width, height, res, ...,
env, quoted, func)

plotOutput(outputId, width, height, click,
dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, inline,
hoverDelayType, brush, clickId, hoverId)

```
'data.frame': 3 obs. of 2 variables:
 $ Sepal.Length: num 5.1 4.9 4.7
 $ Sepal.Width : num 3.5 3 3.2
```

renderPrint(expr, env, quoted, func,
width)

verbatimTextOutput(outputId)

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	5.2	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.2	setosa

renderTable(expr,..., env, quoted, func)

tableOutput(outputId)

foo

renderText(expr, env, quoted, func)

textOutput(outputId, container, inline)



renderUI(expr, env, quoted, func)

&

uiOutput(outputId, inline, container, ...)
htmlOutput(outputId, inline, container, ...)

Outputs – `render*()` and `*Output()` functions work together to add R output to the UI

works
with



DT::renderDataTable(expr, options, callback, escape, env, quoted) **dataTableOutput**(outputId, icon, ...)



renderImage(expr, env, quoted, deleteFile)

imageOutput(outputId, width, height, click, dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, inline, hoverDelayType, brush, clickId, hoverId)



renderPlot(expr, width, height, res, ..., env, quoted, func)

plotOutput(outputId, width, height, click, dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, inline, hoverDelayType, brush, clickId, hoverId)

```
"data-frame" 3 obs. of 2 variables:
  $ Sepal.Length: num  5.1 4.9 4.7
  $ Sepal.Width : num  3.5 3 3.2
```

renderPrint(expr, env, quoted, func, width)

verbatimTextOutput(outputId)

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.10	3.50	1.40	0.20	setosa
2	4.90	3.00	1.40	0.20	setosa
3	4.70	3.20	1.30	0.20	setosa
4	5.00	3.10	1.50	0.20	setosa
5	5.40	3.40	1.40	0.20	setosa
6	5.20	3.20	1.70	0.20	setosa

renderTable(expr,..., env, quoted, func)

tableOutput(outputId)

foo

renderText(expr, env, quoted, func)

textOutput(outputId, container, inline)



renderUI(expr, env, quoted, func)

&

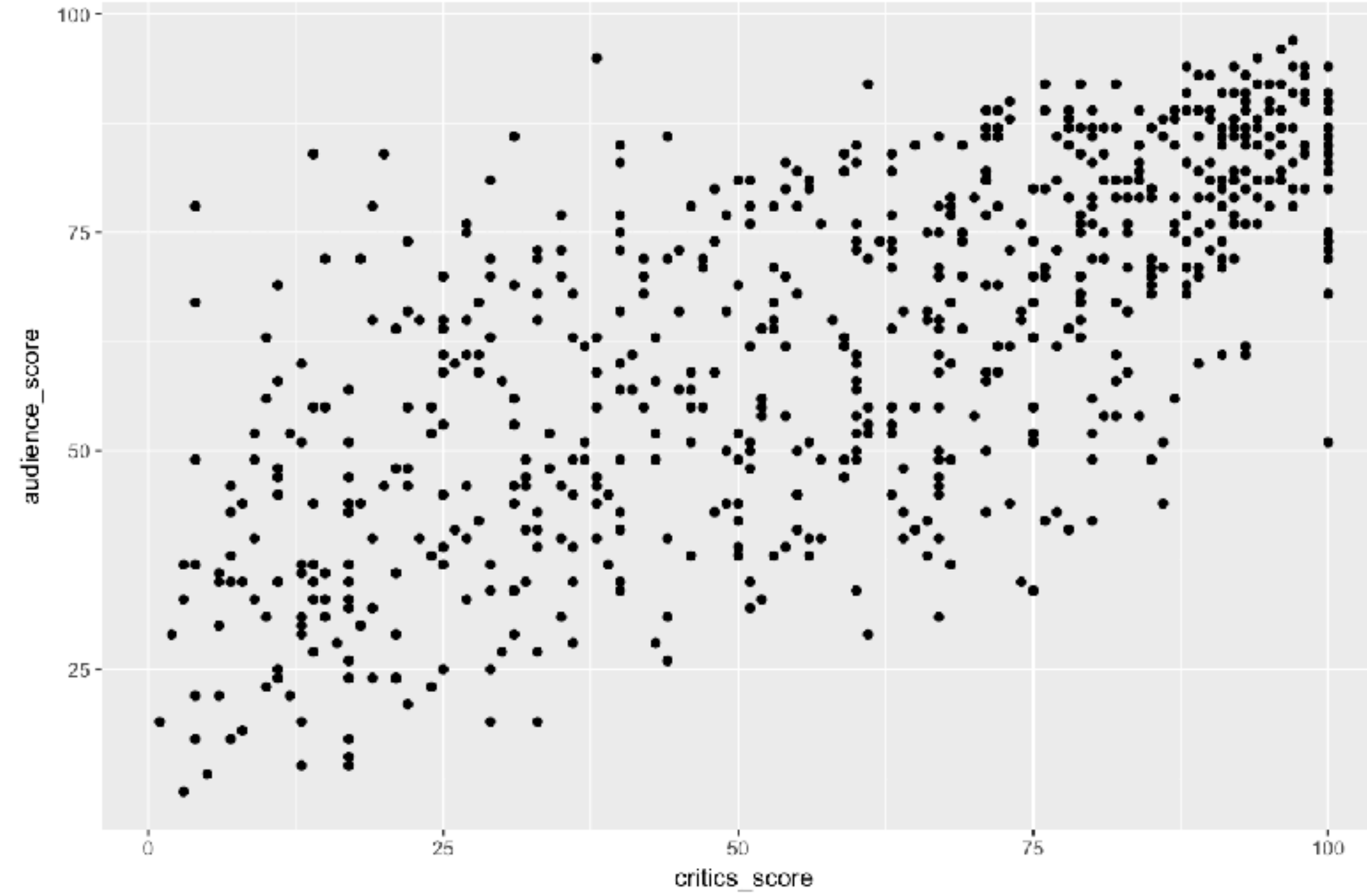
uiOutput(outputId, inline, container, ...)
htmlOutput(outputId, inline, container, ...)

Y-axis:

audience_score ▼

X-axis:

critics_score ▼



Y-axis:

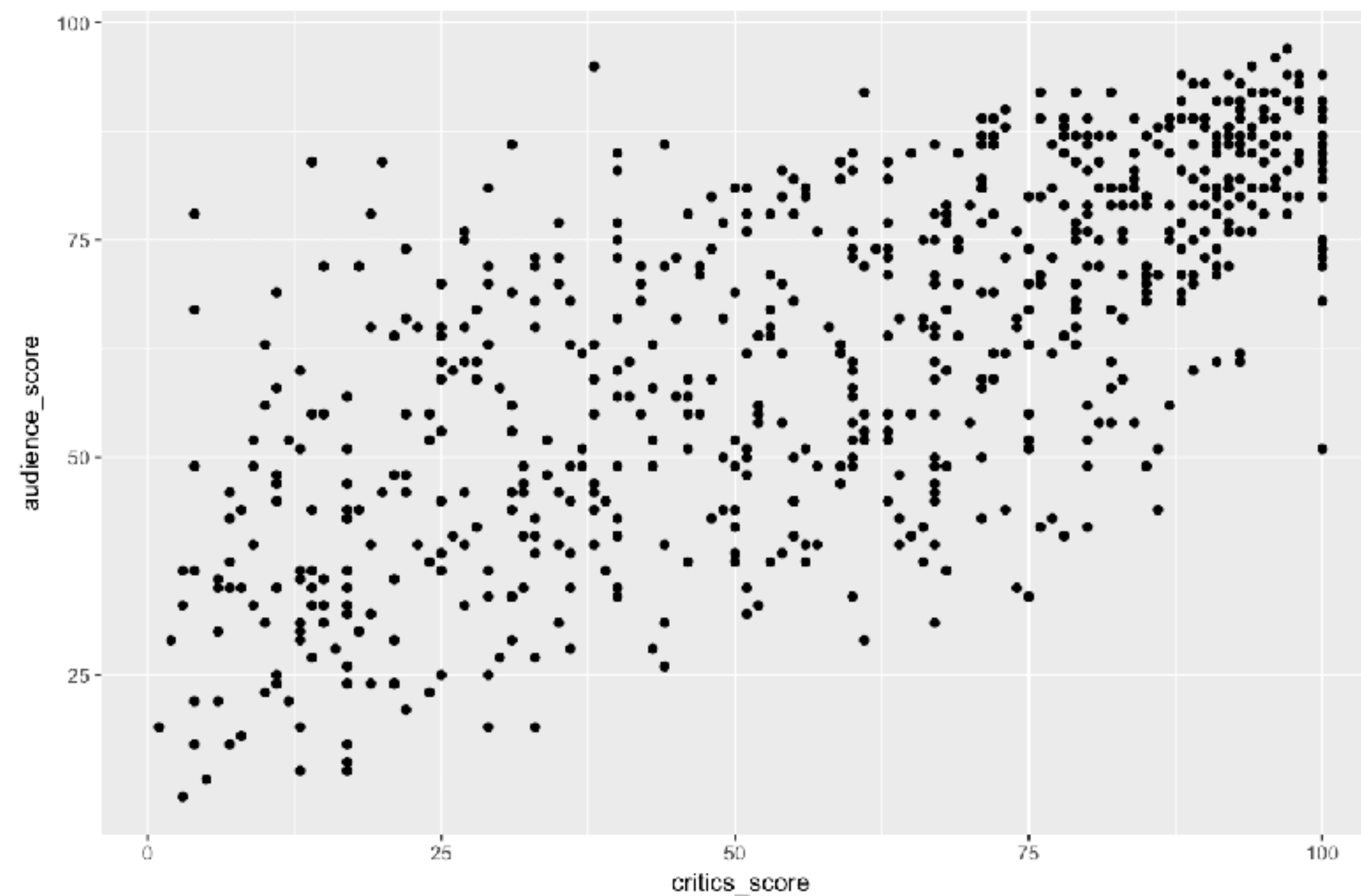
audience_score ▼

X-axis:

critics_score ▼

Select title type:

- ☒ Documentary
- ☒ Feature Film
- ☒ TV Movie



mpaa_rating	Mean	SD	n
G	1.2742	0.8215	19
NC-17	0.7628	0.0888	2
PG	1.4805	1.3242	118
PG-13	1.9962	2.3824	133
R	1.5282	1.7907	329
Unrated	0.9637	0.3054	50

Score ratio (audience / critics' scores) summary statistics by MPAA rating.

renderTable

Add a table beneath the plot displaying summary statistics for a new variable: `score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score`.

1. Calculate the new variable.
2. **ui:** Add an input widget that the user can interact with to check boxes for selected title types.
3. **ui:** Add an output defining where the summary table should appear.
4. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the summary table.

renderTable

Add a table beneath the plot displaying summary statistics for a new variable: `score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score`.

1. Calculate the new variable.

```
# Create new variable:  
# ratio of critics and audience scores  
movies <- movies %>%  
  mutate(score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score)
```

renderTable

Add a table beneath the plot displaying summary statistics for a new variable: `score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score`.

2. **ui:** Add an input widget that the user can interact with to check boxes for selected title types.

```
# Subset for title types
checkboxGroupInput(inputId = "selected_title_type",
               label = "Select title type:",
               choices = levels(movies$title_type),
               selected = levels(movies$title_type))
```

renderTable

Add a table beneath the plot displaying summary statistics for a new variable: `score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score`.

3. **ui:** Add an output defining where the summary table should appear.

```
mainPanel(  
  # Show scatterplot  
  plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot"),  
  # Show data table  
  tableOutput(outputId = "summarytable")  
)
```


renderTable

Add a table beneath the plot displaying summary statistics for a new variable: `score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score`.

4. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the summary table.

```
output$summarytable <- renderTable(  
  {movies %>%  
    filter(title_type %in% input$selected_title_type) %>%  
    group_by(mpaa_rating) %>%  
    summarise(Mean = mean(score_ratio), SD = sd(score_ratio), n = n())},  
  striped = TRUE, spacing = "l", align = "lccr", digits = 4, width = "90%",  
  caption = "Score ratio (audience / critics' scores) summary statistics by  
  MPAA rating."  
)
```

mpaa_rating	Mean	SD	n
G	1.27	0.82	19
NC-17	0.76	0.09	2
PG	1.48	1.32	118
PG-13	2.00	2.38	133
R	1.53	1.79	329
Unrated	0.96	0.31	50

mpaa_rating	Mean	SD	n
G	1.2742	0.8215	19
NC-17	0.7628	0.0888	2
PG	1.4805	1.3242	118
PG-13	1.9962	2.3824	133
R	1.5282	1.7907	329
Unrated	0.9637	0.3054	50

Score ratio (audience / critics' scores) summary statistics by MPAA rating.

renderTable

Add a table beneath the plot displaying summary statistics for a new variable: `score_ratio = audience_score / critics_score`.

4. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the summary table.

```
output$summarytable <- renderTable(  
  {movies %>%  
    filter(title_type %in% input$selected_title_type) %>%  
    group_by(mpaa_rating) %>%  
    summarise(Mean = mean(score_ratio), SD = sd(score_ratio), n = n())},  
  striped = TRUE, spacing = "l", align = "lccr", digits = 4, width = "90%",  
  caption = "Score ratio (audience / critics' scores) summary statistics by  
  MPAA rating."  
)
```

Recap

- Shiny has a variety of `render*` functions with corresponding `*Output` functions to create and display outputs.
- `render*` functions can take on multiple arguments, the first being the expression for the desired output.
- The expression in the `render*` function should be wrapped in curly braces.



BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Let's practice!



BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

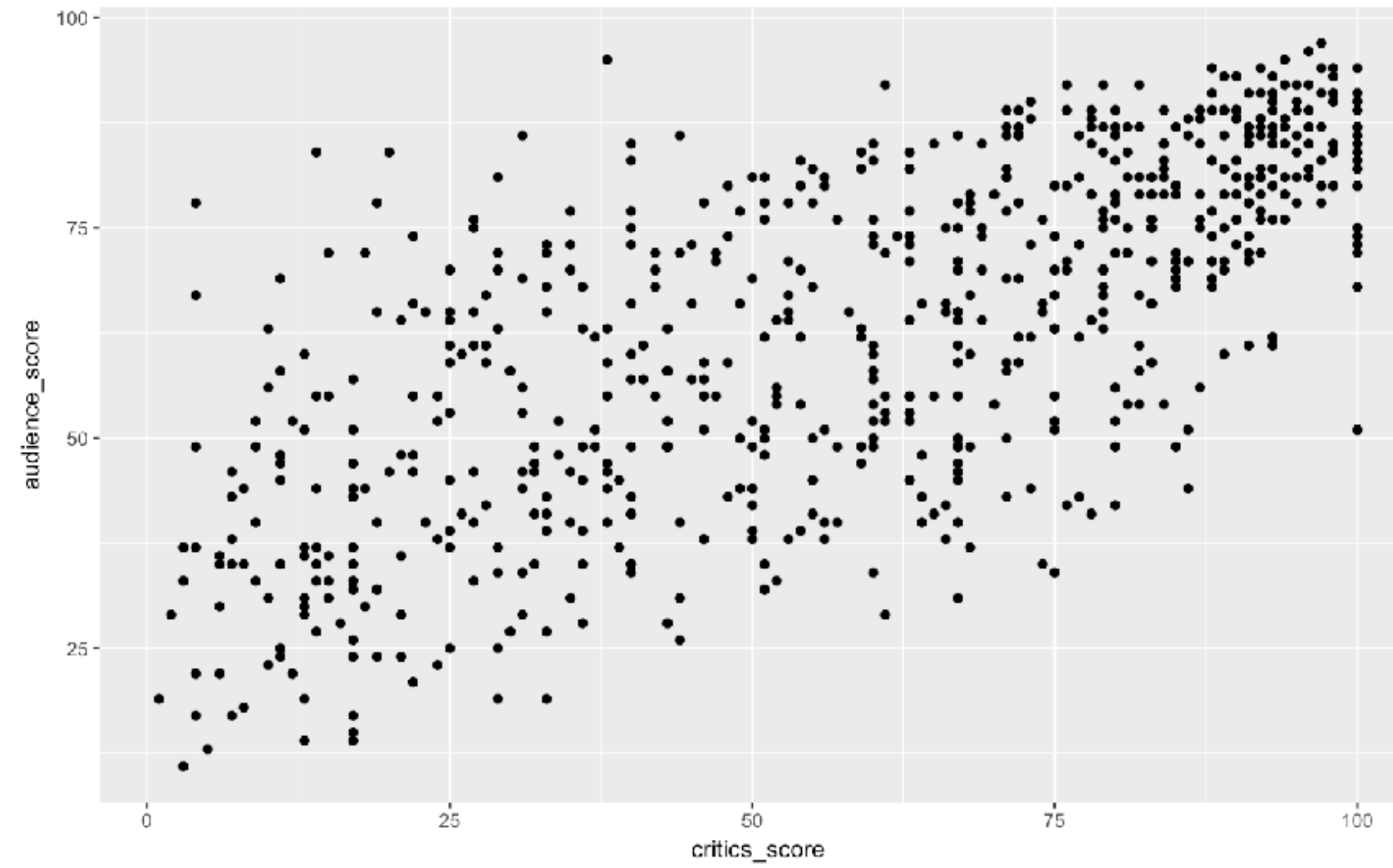
UI outputs

Y-axis:

audience_score ▼

X-axis:

critics_score ▼

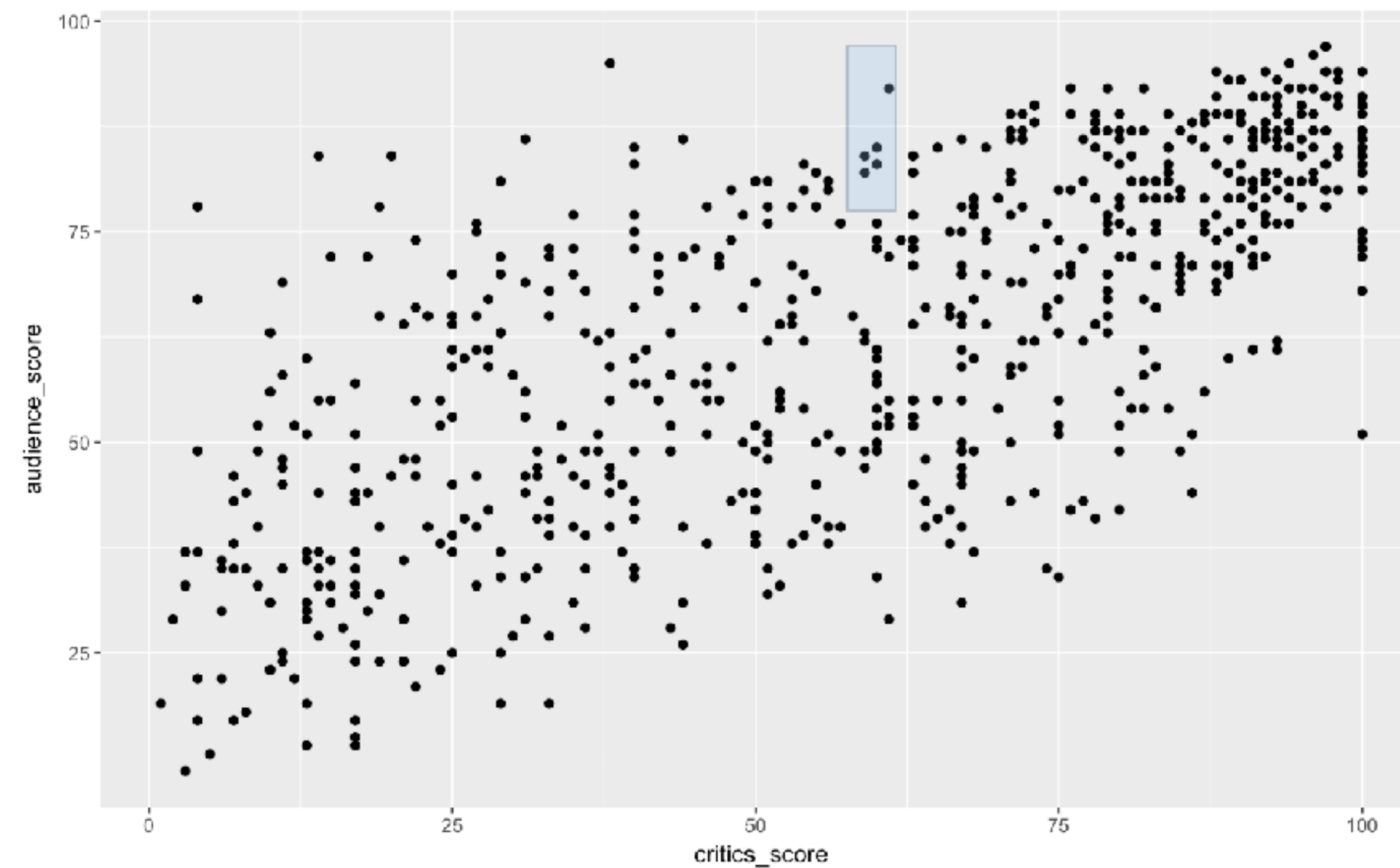


Y-axis:

audience_score ▼

X-axis:

critics_score ▼



Show 10 entries

Search:

	title	audience_score	critics_score
1	The Wood	92	61
2	Gotti	83	60
3	Happy Gilmore	85	60
4	Secondhand Lions	84	59
5	Felon	82	59

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries

Previous

1

Next

plotOutput

Select points on the plot via brushing, and report the selected points in a data table underneath the plot.

1. **ui:** Add functionality to `plotOutput` to select points via brushing.
2. **ui:** Add an output defining where the data table should appear.
3. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the data table for the selected points.

plotOutput

Select points on the plot via brushing, and report the selected points in a data table underneath the plot.

1. **ui:** Add functionality to `plotOutput` to select points via brushing.

```
# Show scatterplot with brushing capability  
plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot", brush = "plot_brush")
```

plotOutput

Select points on the plot via brushing, and report the selected points in a data table underneath the plot.

2. **ui:** Add an output defining where the data table should appear.

```
# Show data table  
DT::dataTableOutput(outputId = "moviestable")
```

plotOutput

Select points on the plot via brushing, and report the selected points in a data table underneath the plot.

3. **server:** Add a reactive expression that creates the data table for the selected points.

```
# Print data table
output$moviestable <- DT::renderDataTable({
  brushedPoints(movies, input$plot_brush) %>%
    select(title, audience_score, critics_score)
})
```



BUILDING WEB APPLICATIONS IN R WITH SHINY

Let's practice!