**Video Script: Section 7 Video 3 – uploading a file**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Description | Action on screen | Narration |
| 1 | Introduction  (Outcome and why it is desirable)  This should give the viewer an idea of the outcome of the task at the beginning of the videos and set the stage and expectations of the viewer. | Refer to PPT | In this video, we are going to see how to let the user upload their own data for analysis. |
| 2 | Context(Problem/Solution)  Present the viewer with a real-world solution and how the situation would pose as a challenge. It always helps to draw the viewer's attention using a use-case. Metadata template can be used here. |  | Suppose you have set up a dashboard with some plots and tables for analyzing your data, how can another user use it for their own data? |
| 3 | Guidance (How to do it and how it works): |  | Shiny makes it very easy to upload a file with the fileInput() function.  This function might not work with early version of internet explorer. Use IE10 or any other browser.  Let's see how this works. |
| 4 |  | library(“shiny”)  runApp(activity\_07\_03”) | Open RStudio and run the shiny app activity\_07\_03: |
| 5 |  |  | Select the file ‘diamondsData.csv’ and upload the file. |
| 6 |  | A description... | The top panel shows what is known about the file after it’s been uploaded. Typically, only the pathname is of interest to us, in order for us to access it from our script  You can also read the file size, in bytes.  Files are uploaded on the server in a temporary folder. |
| 7 |  |  | The second panel shows the first 10 rows of the  data frame built by parsing the uploaded csv file. |
| 8 |  | In RStudio, open UI.R and server.R in the editor. | Let’s look at the code and see how it’s done. |
| 9 |  | Show UI.R  Highlight  fileInput() | In UI.R, we use fileInput() to get a file upload control. |
| 10 |  | Highlight  accept=… | It’s good practice to specify the type of file you're expecting (text, image etc.)  If you’re not sure, Shiny will infer it from the file. |
| 11 |  | Open server.R  Highlight  if (is.null(downloadedFile)) return(NULL) | In server.R, you first need to check whether input$filename is null, which is its default value.  This will avoid generating errors when trying to process data that isn't there yet. |
| 12 |  | Highlight  downloadedFile$datapath | Once the file has been uploaded, “downloadedFile$datapath” contains the location of the file on the server. |
| 13 |  |  | output$contents can then access it and read its content. |
| 14 |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |
| 16 | Conclusion:The video concludes by showing the viewer that the goal has been achieved, and reminding them why they should be happy about that. A PowerPoint summary slide with the key points emphasized would make it easier for the viewer to remember what was covered in the video | Back to PPT | In this video, we saw how a user can easily upload their data and use your designed plots and reports from the browser, without having to use or even know R.  In the next video, we’ll learn how a user can download a file. |