**Video Script: Section 7 Video 5 – sharing your interactive webpage**

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| 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 share your interactive webpage with others. |
| 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. |  | So far, your interactive webpage has been running on a local server on your machine. You might want to share it with your colleagues or anyone on the internet. |
| 3 | Guidance (How to do it and how it works): |  | Shiny offers a few venues for sharing a shiny app.  Shiny apps can be run either on a dedicated server, or locally on the user’s machine. |
| 4 |  | Slide 3 | With a dedicated server, the user doesn’t have to use R. They only need an internet connection and a browser.  You have two solutions: |
| 5 |  |  | Your own server  If you have access to a Linux machine, you can install the Shiny server yourself.   * The advantage is that you have complete control of the source. * the drawback is that it takes some time and expertise to set up and maintain a server. |
| 6 |  |  | For an RStudio-hosted server,  you can open an account on a Shiny server provided by Rstudio.   * the advantage is that it’s easy to setup. * The drawback here is that you have to upload your source code to a server you don't control. |
| 7 |  |  | If you don’t use a dedicated server, you can still share your work via the web but the users will have to run it locally on their machine and from R.  In all cases, they can access to your source code if they want to. |
| 8 |  | Switch to RStudio | Open R and activity\_07\_05.R in the editor |
| 9 |  |  | If you use git for source control software, you can upload your work as a gist or a repository on github. |
| 10 |  |  | Other users will then use:  shiny::runGist('3239667')  where the number is the identifier of the gist  or  shiny::runGitHub('shiny\_example', 'rstudio')  (the code for this example is quite old, ignore the warnings )  In both cases, the gist or the repository must contains all the files necessary for Shiny, i.e. at least ui.R and server.R |
| 11 |  | Highlight and run:  shiny::runUrl('https://github.com/rstudio/shiny\_example/archive/master.zip')  A description... | If you don’t use github, but can put a file on the internet, for example on your personal website or your personal cloud, as long as it’s accessible via a URL, you can simply bundle your work in a zip file and upload it there.  your users will use runUrl to run it:  shiny::runUrl('https://github.com/rstudio/shiny\_example/archive/master.zip')  The files necessary for your app (ui.R, server.R etc)must be in a subdirectory in the zip file. |
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| 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 a number of ways to share your work with your colleagues or the rest of the world , either by using a dedicated server or by sharing the code in a zip file or on github.  In the next section, we will put all we’ve seen together and build an interactive webpage for exploring a dataset. |