**Video Script: Section 8 Video 4 – Making conditional panels**

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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’re going to learn how to dynamically change the user interface in Shiny. |
| 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. |  | Our dashboard will have two tabs that each require different controls. We want the interface to change depending on which tab is active. |
| 3 | Guidance (How to do it and how it works): |  | It is possible to hide and show controls on some condition. |
| 4 |  | Open R and run:  shiny::runApp(“conditional”)  A description... | Let’s see an example first:  Open Rstudio and run:  shiny::runApp(“conditional”)  in folder ‘Section 8’ |
| 5 |  | Select ‘c’. A new control appears.  Select ‘a’ or ‘b’. The control disappears. | If you select ‘c’, a new control appears, from which you can change the value of string#1.  Select ‘a’ or ‘b’ and the control disappears. |
| 6 |  | Click on secondTab. A new control appears. | Likewise, if you click on the second tab, a new control appears, for string#2. |
| 7 |  |  | This is achieved by using conditional panels. Let’s see the code. |
| 8 |  | Open conditional/UI.R in the editor. | Open conditional/UI.R in the editor. |
| 9 |  | Highlight where necessary. | The sidebarPanel contains two conditionalPanels. |
| 10 |  |  | The condition for showing/hiding is a string containing some javascript but this is very similar to R. For example:  The condition for the first panel is: "input.someChoice == 'c'": the value of in R: input$someChoice is accessed with in javascript: input.someChoice, simply replacing the $ with a dot. |
| 11 |  |  | When this condition is true, the panel is shown. It is built as usual, with a list of controls and text. |
| 12 |  | Highlight:  id = "theTabs" | To know whether a panel is active or not , we first give a name to the tabSet with the argument id. |
| 13 |  | Highlight value = ‘firstTab’ and value = ‘secondTab’ | Each tab has a unique identifier, specified by the parameter ‘value’.  If you don’t specify the parameter value, it defaults to the title. |
| 14 |  |  | So to know if the second tab is active, we just need to check whether:  input$theTabs == 'secondTab',  Or, in javascript:  input.theTabs == 'secondTab' |
| 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’ve learned how to make the interface adaptive to the user’s selection by using conditionalPanel.  In the next section, we’ll build our dashboard by integrating the time series plot and the bubble chart in two conditional panels. |