



# Getting started on the right foot

[teach-shiny.rbind.io](https://teach-shiny.rbind.io)

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Which of the following four descriptions gives you a **better sense** of the final product?

(1)

# Pineapple and coconut sandwich cake

(2)

# Pineapple and coconut sandwich cake

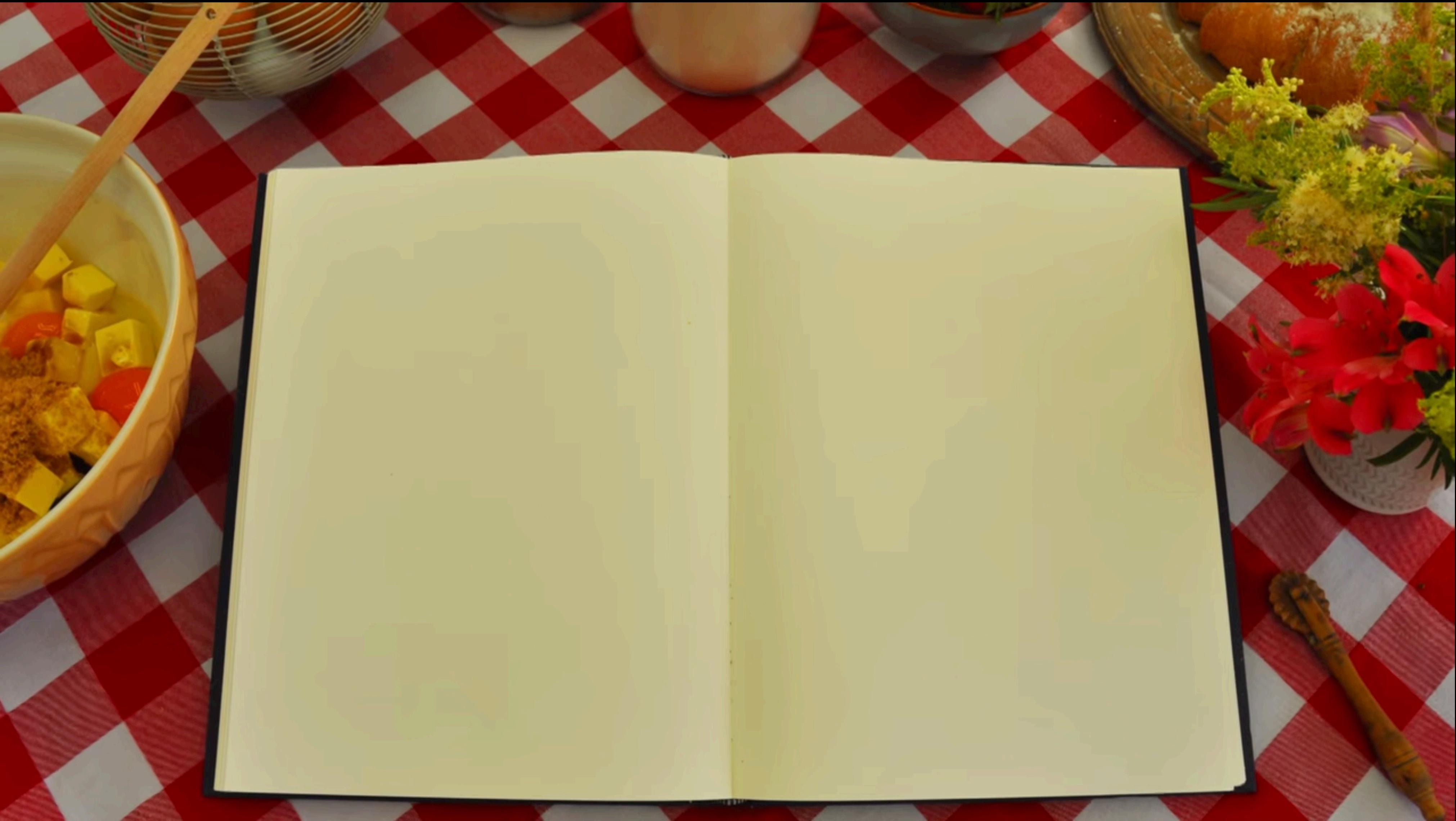


(3)

# Pineapple and coconut sandwich cake



(4)





Which of the following four descriptions would give your learners (who are new to Shiny) a **better sense** of the final product?

(1)

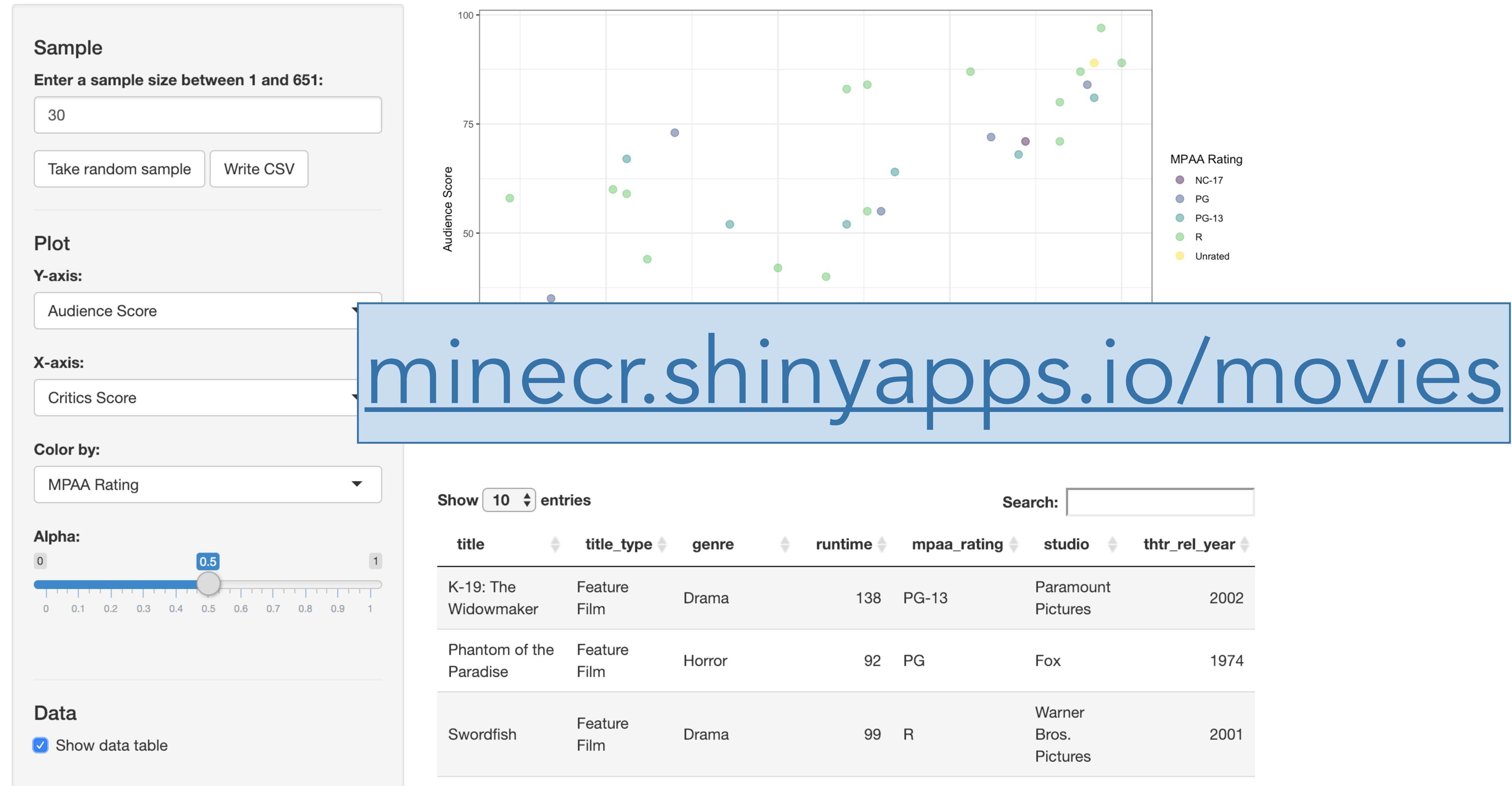
# What is Shiny?

- ▶ **shiny** is an R package that makes it incredibly easy to build interactive web applications with R.
- ▶ In a Shiny app, automatic "reactive" binding between inputs and outputs and extensive prebuilt widgets make it possible to build beautiful, responsive, and powerful applications with minimal effort.
- ▶ Today we will learn how to build Shiny apps, and along the way learn the basics of reactive programming.

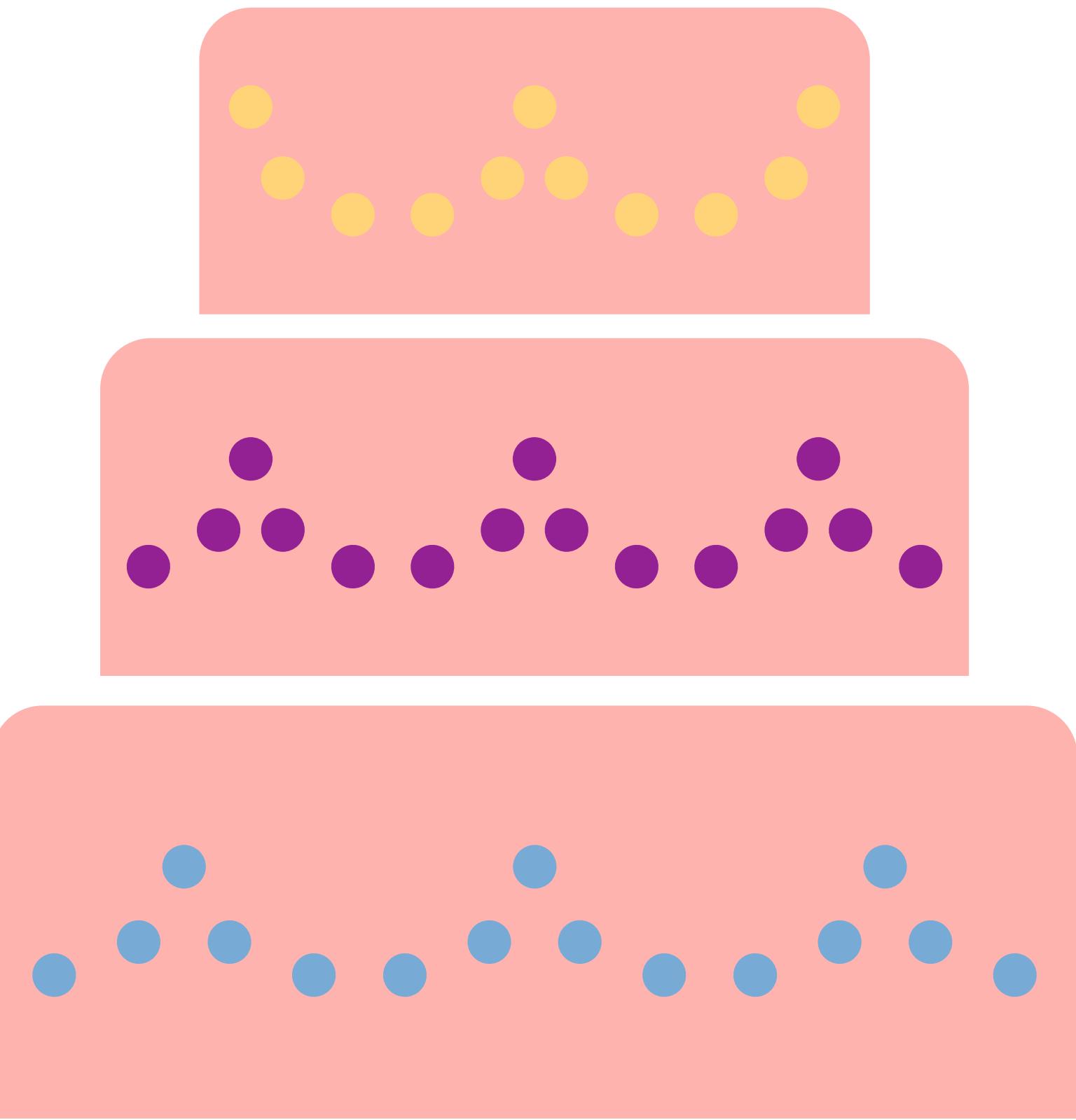
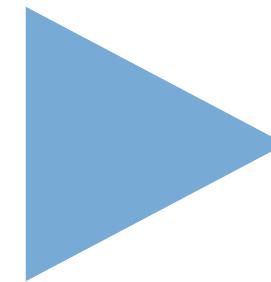


(2)

## Movie browser



**start  
with  
cake**



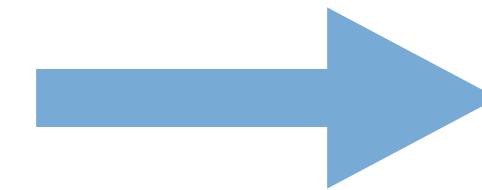


Which of the following two examples is more likely to be **interesting** for a wide range of learners?

(1)

# Uppercaser

Enter text to be converted to uppercase in  
the box below



# Uppercaser

Enter text to be converted to uppercase in  
the box below

HELLO WORLD

(2)

# Movie browser

**Sample**

Enter a sample size between 1 and 651:

[Take random sample](#) [Write CSV](#)

---

**Plot**

**Y-axis:**

Audience Score

**X-axis:**

Critics Score

**Color by:**

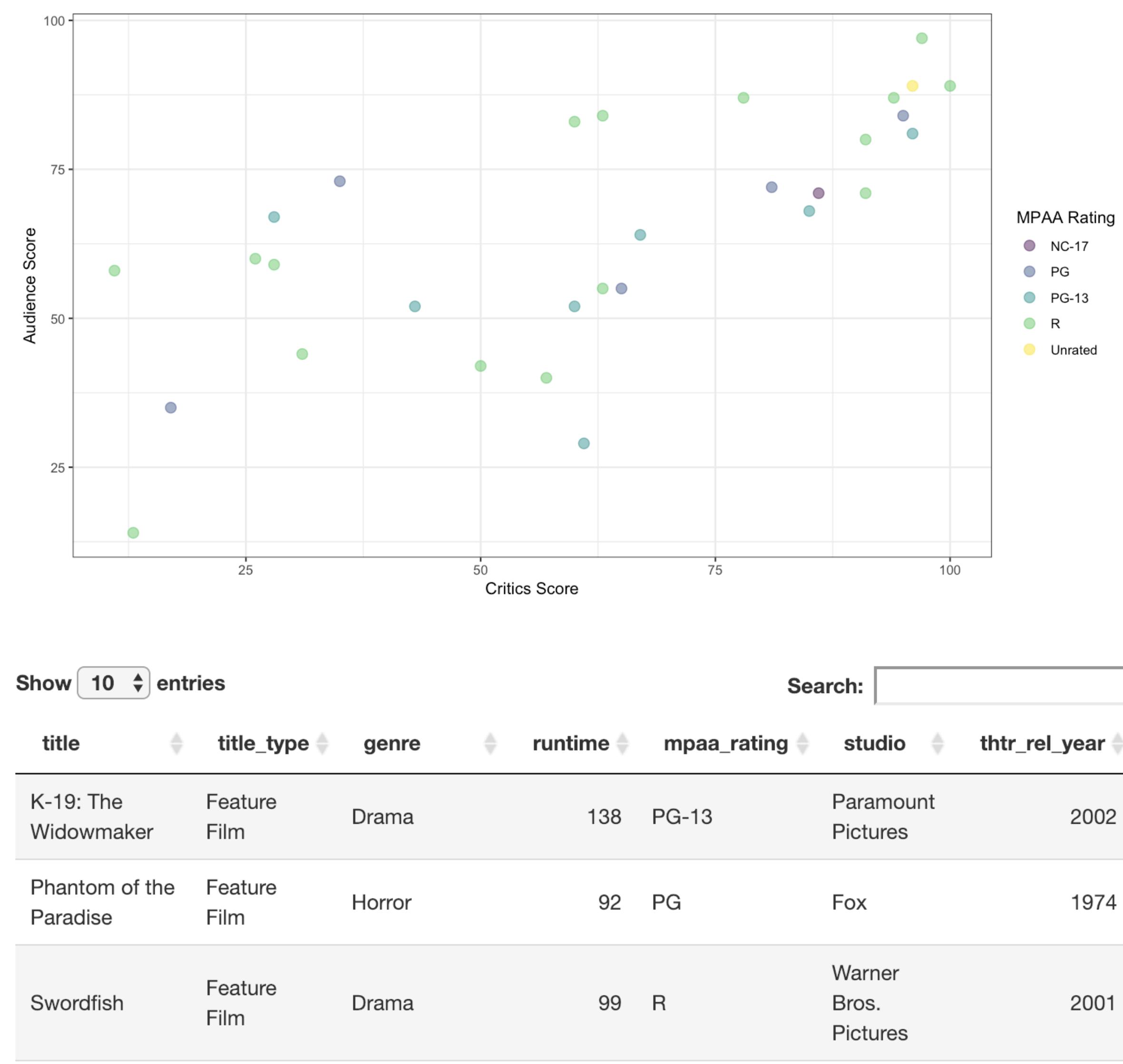
MPAA Rating

**Alpha:**

0 0.5 1

**Data**

Show data table



with great examples,  
comes a great amount of code...

but let's focus on the task at hand...

**Your turn**



The variable selected by default for the Y-axis of the plot is **Audience Score**. Update the app to make the default Y variable to be **IMDB Score**.

...

```
# Select variable for y-axis
selectInput(inputId = "y",
            label = "Y-axis:",
            choices = c("IMDB rating" = "imdb_rating",
                       "IMDB number of votes" = "imdb_num_votes",
                       "Critics Score" = "critics_score",
                       "Audience Score" = "audience_score",
                       "Runtime" = "runtime"),
            selected = "audience_score"),
```

...

...

```
# Select variable for y-axis
selectInput(inputId = "y",
            label = "Y-axis:",
            choices = c("IMDB rating" = "imdb_rating",
                       "IMDB number of votes" = "imdb_num_votes",
                       "Critics Score" = "critics_score",
                       "Audience Score" = "audience_score",
                       "Runtime" = "runtime"),
            selected = "audience_score"),
```

...

...

```
# Select variable for y-axis
selectInput(inputId = "y",
            label = "Y-axis:",
            choices = c("IMDB rating" = "imdb_rating",
                       "IMDB number of votes" = "imdb_num_votes",
                       "Critics Score" = "critics_score",
                       "Audience Score" = "audience_score",
                       "Runtime" = "runtime"),
            selected = "imdb_rating"),
```

...

# Movie browser

## Movie browser

**Sample**

Enter a sample size between 1 and 651:

**Plot**

**Y-axis:** Audience Score

**X-axis:** Critics Score

**Color by:** MPAA Rating

**Alpha:** 0.5

**Data**

Show data table

**Sample**

Enter a sample size between 1 and 651:

**Plot**

**Y-axis:** IMDB rating

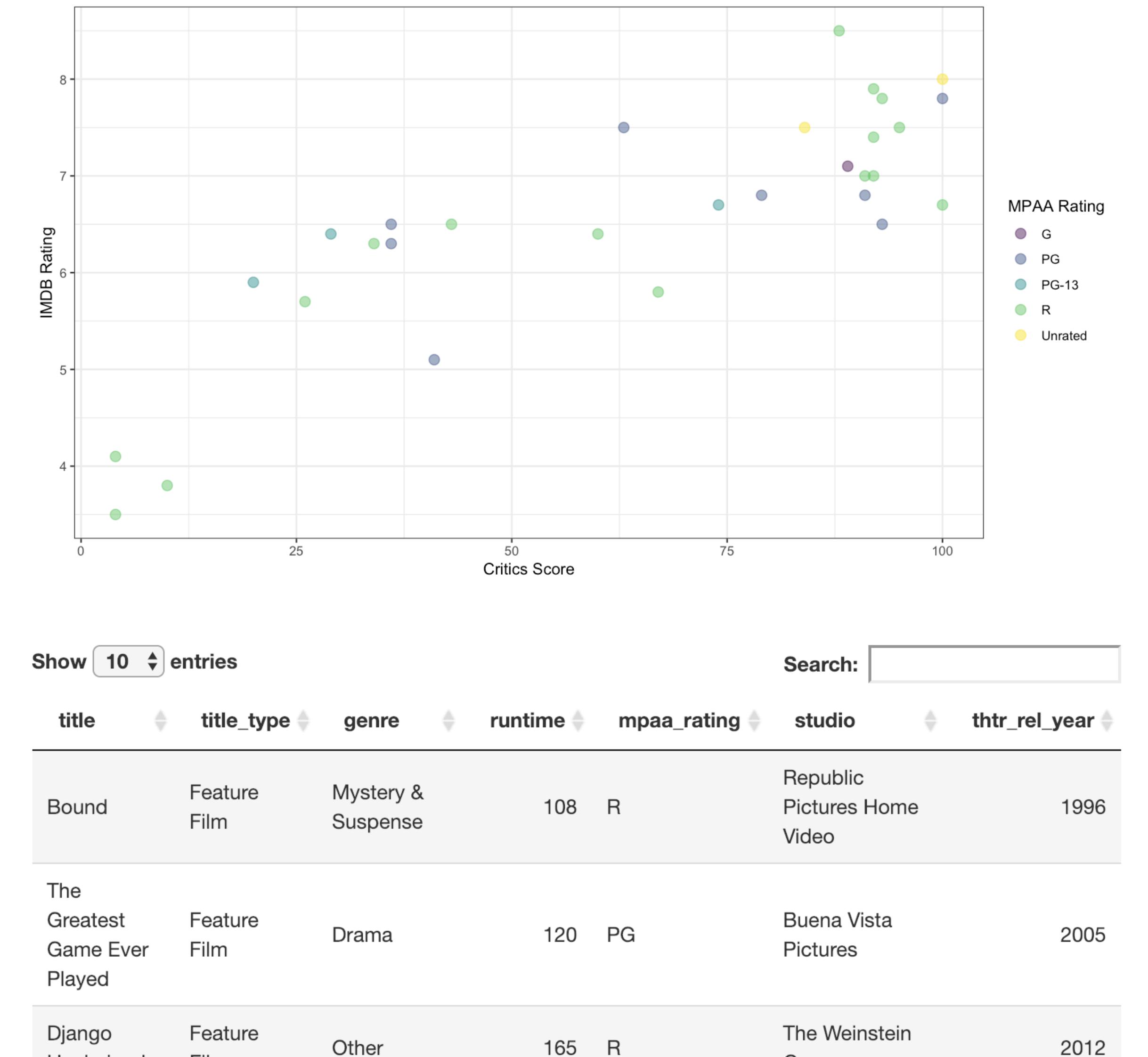
**X-axis:** Critics Score

**Color by:** MPAA Rating

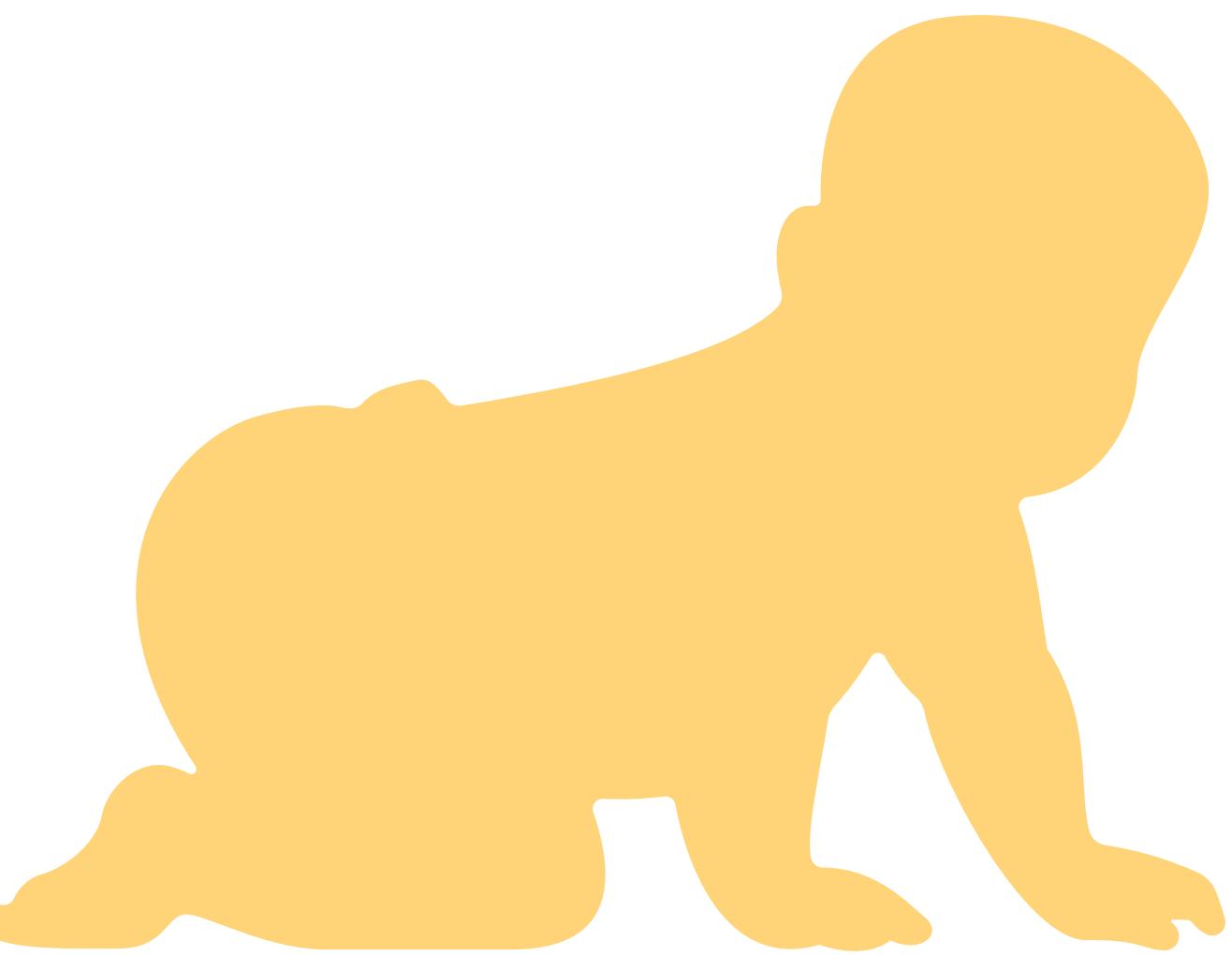
**Alpha:** 0.5

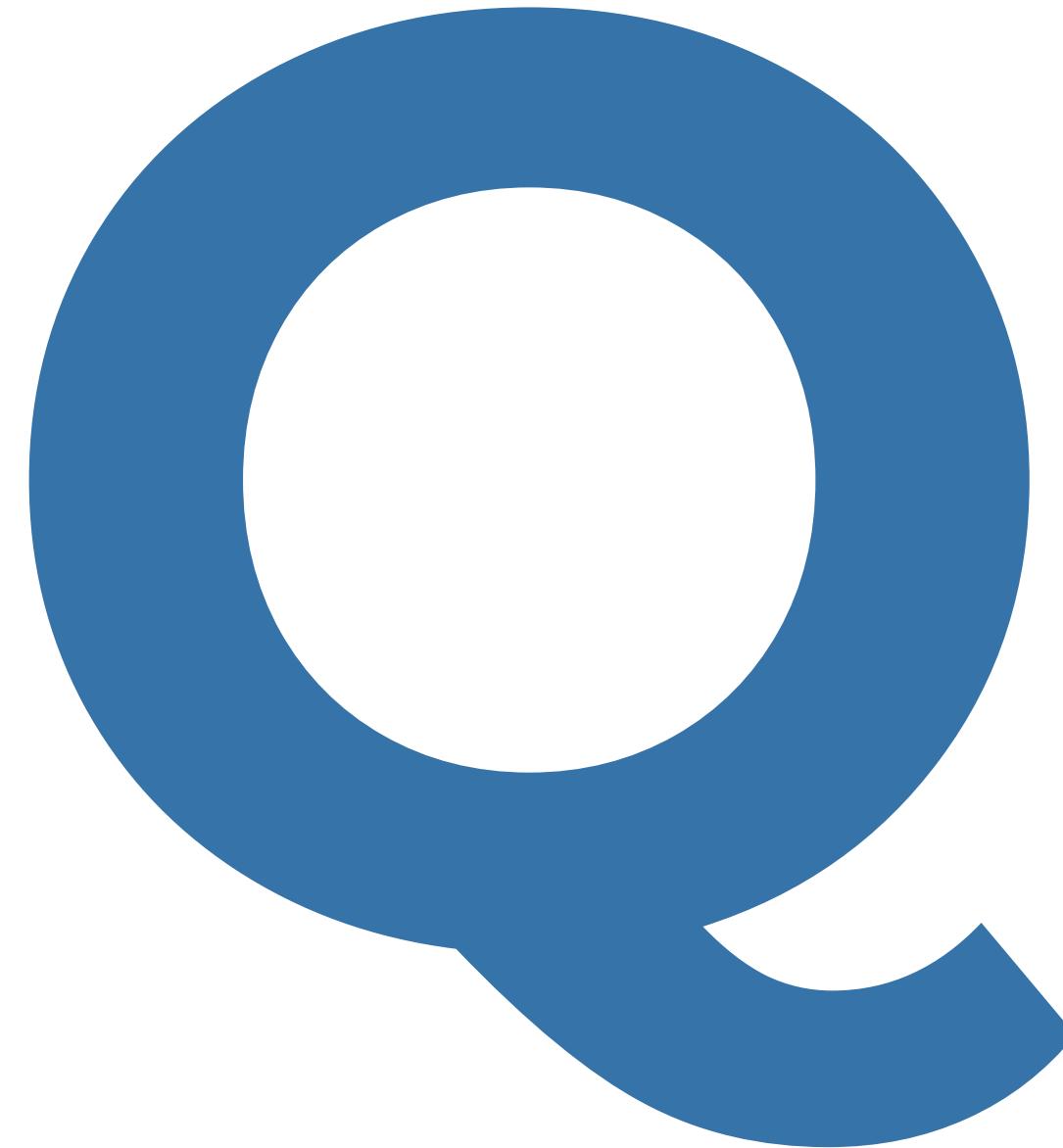
**Data**

Show data table



skip  
▶ baby  
steps





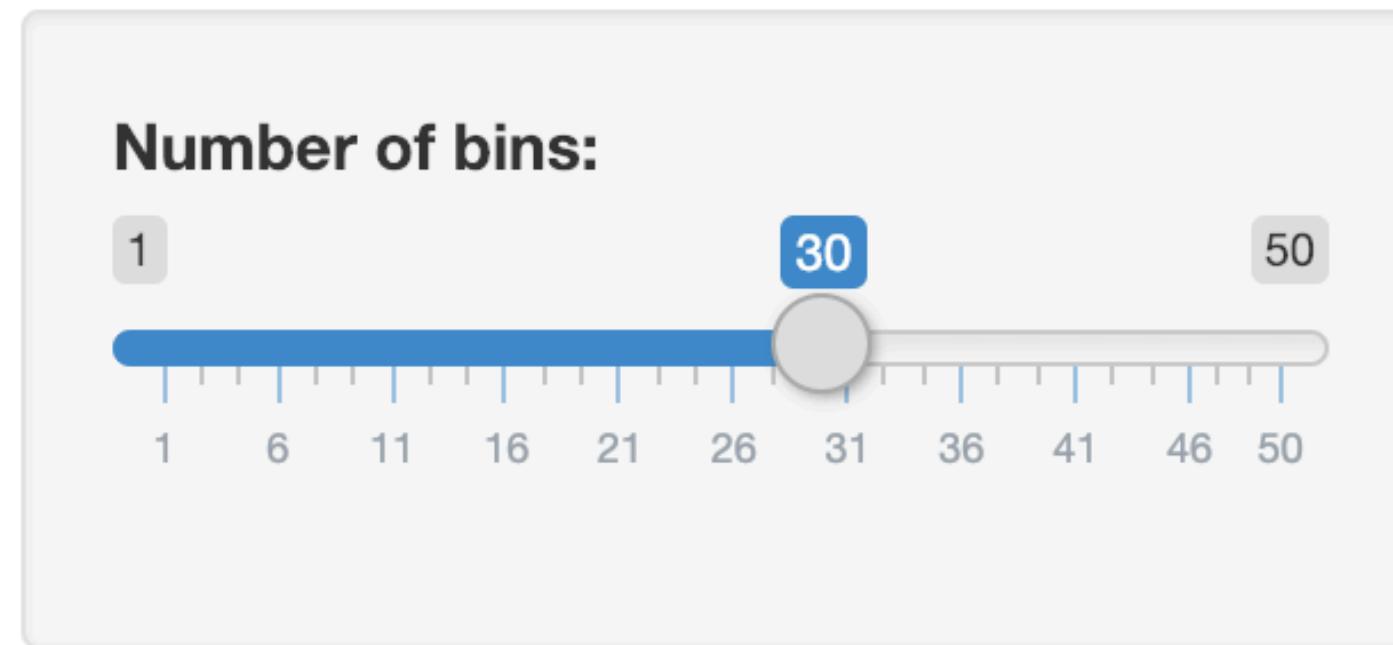
Which of the following two visualizations is more likely to **motivate** learners to want to learn more?

(1)

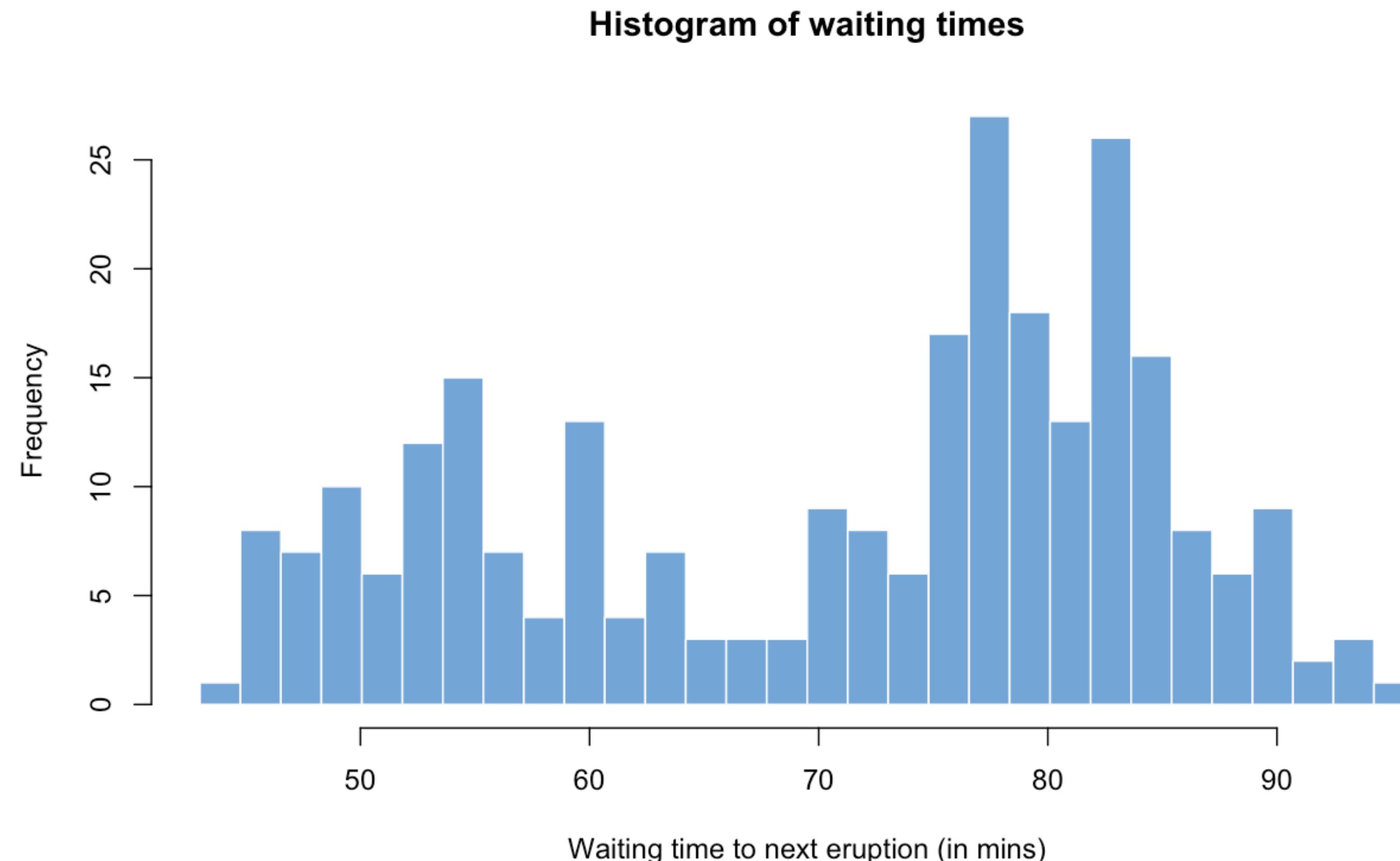
# Hello Shiny!

Number of bins:

1      30      50



A horizontal slider with a blue track and a grey handle. The handle is positioned at the value 30, which is highlighted with a blue box. The slider has numerical labels at 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41, 46, and 50.



(2)

# Movie browser

**Sample**

Enter a sample size between 1 and 651:

[Take random sample](#) [Write CSV](#)

---

**Plot**

**Y-axis:**

Audience Score

**X-axis:**

Critics Score

**Color by:**

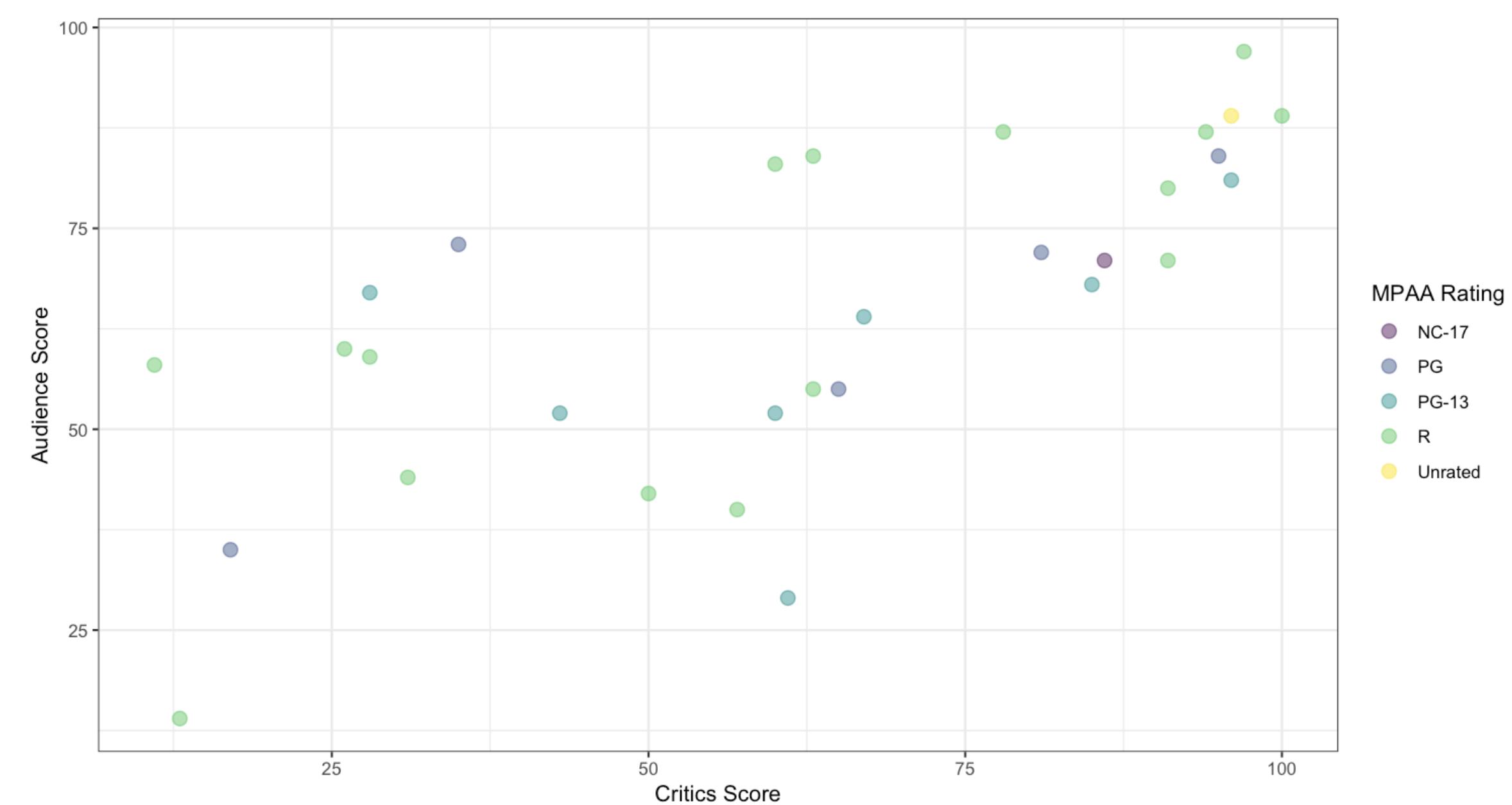
MPAA Rating

**Alpha:**

0 0.5 1

**Data**

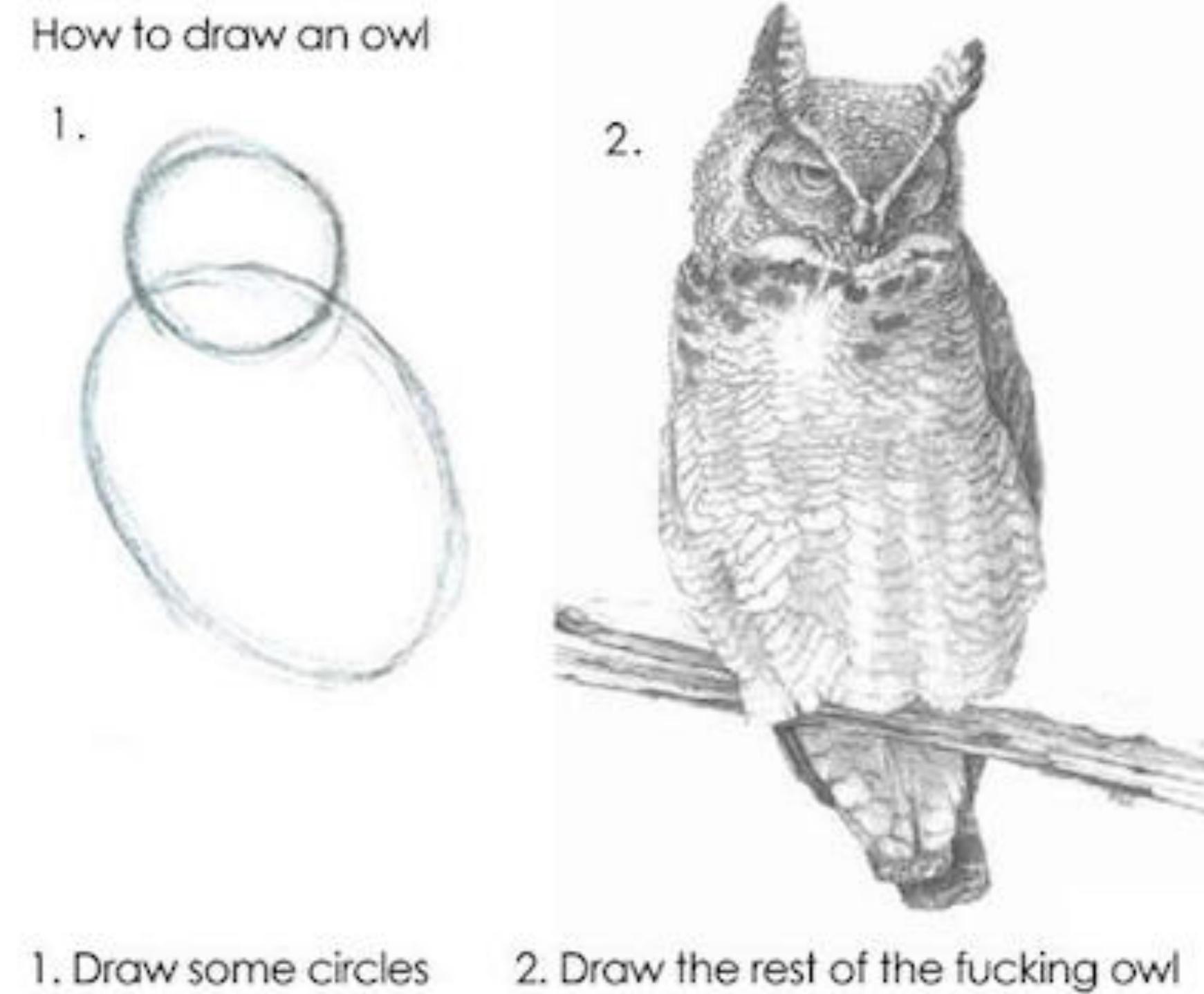
Show data table



Show 10 entries

title	title_type	genre	runtime	mpaa_rating	studio	thtr_rel_year
K-19: The Widowmaker	Feature Film	Drama	138	PG-13	Paramount Pictures	2002
Phantom of the Paradise	Feature Film	Horror	92	PG	Fox	1974
Swordfish	Feature Film	Drama	99	R	Warner Bros. Pictures	2001

non-trivial examples can be motivating,  
but need to avoid !



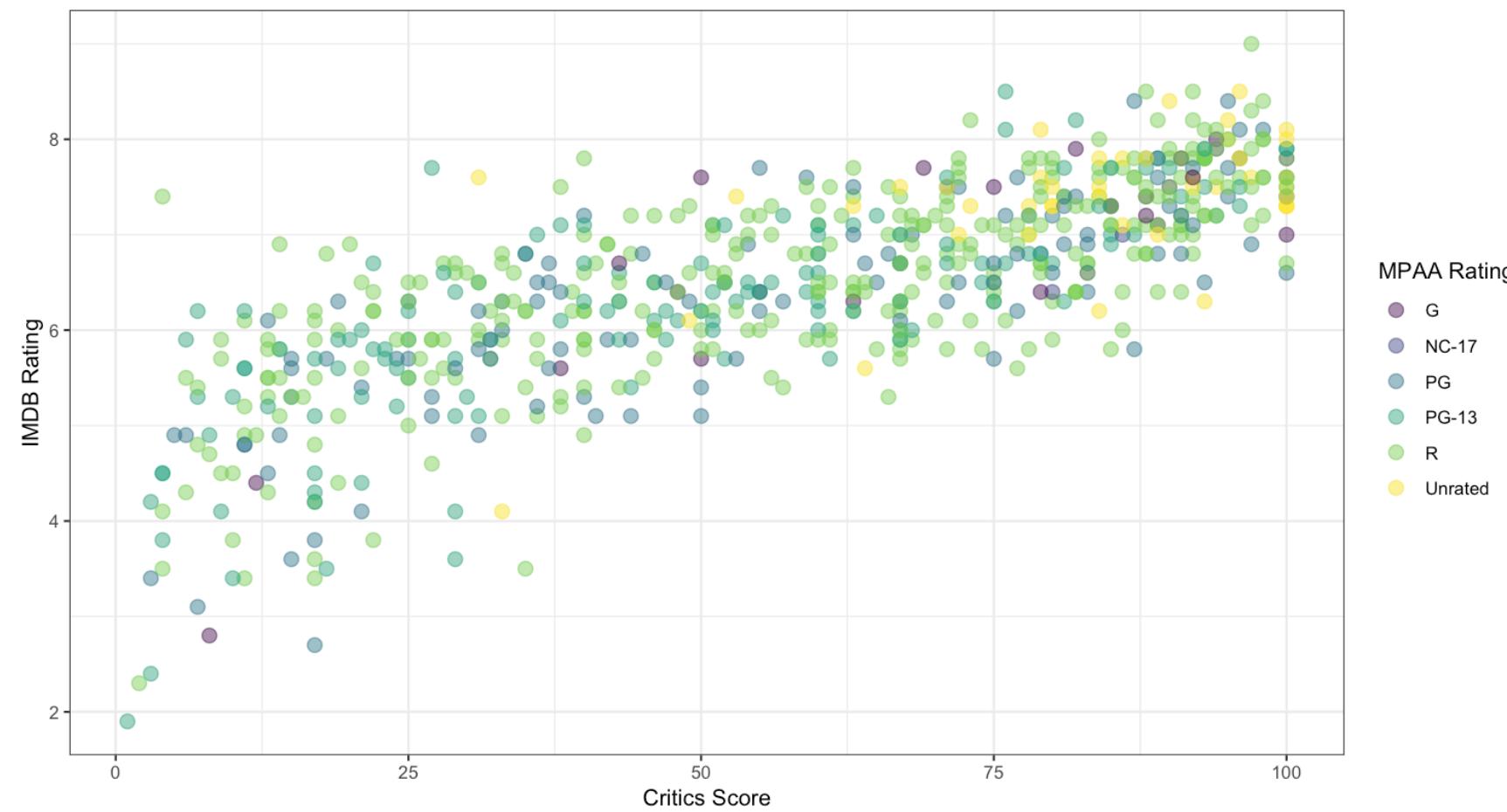
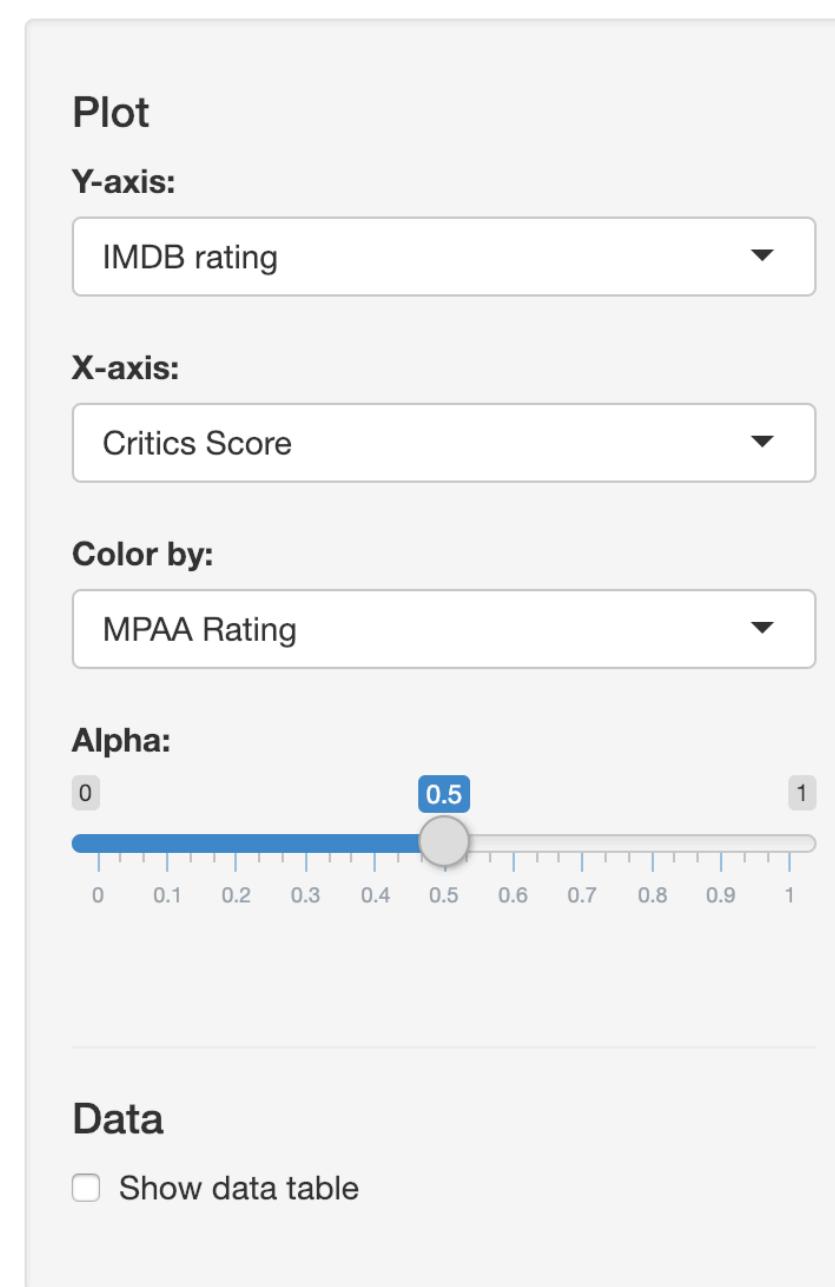
*more on this later today...*

hide  
the  
veggies



# Suppose you start with an app like this...

Movie browser



and ask students to add functionality take a random sample (of size input by the user) and plot it

# What is ~~wrong~~ unideal about this solution?

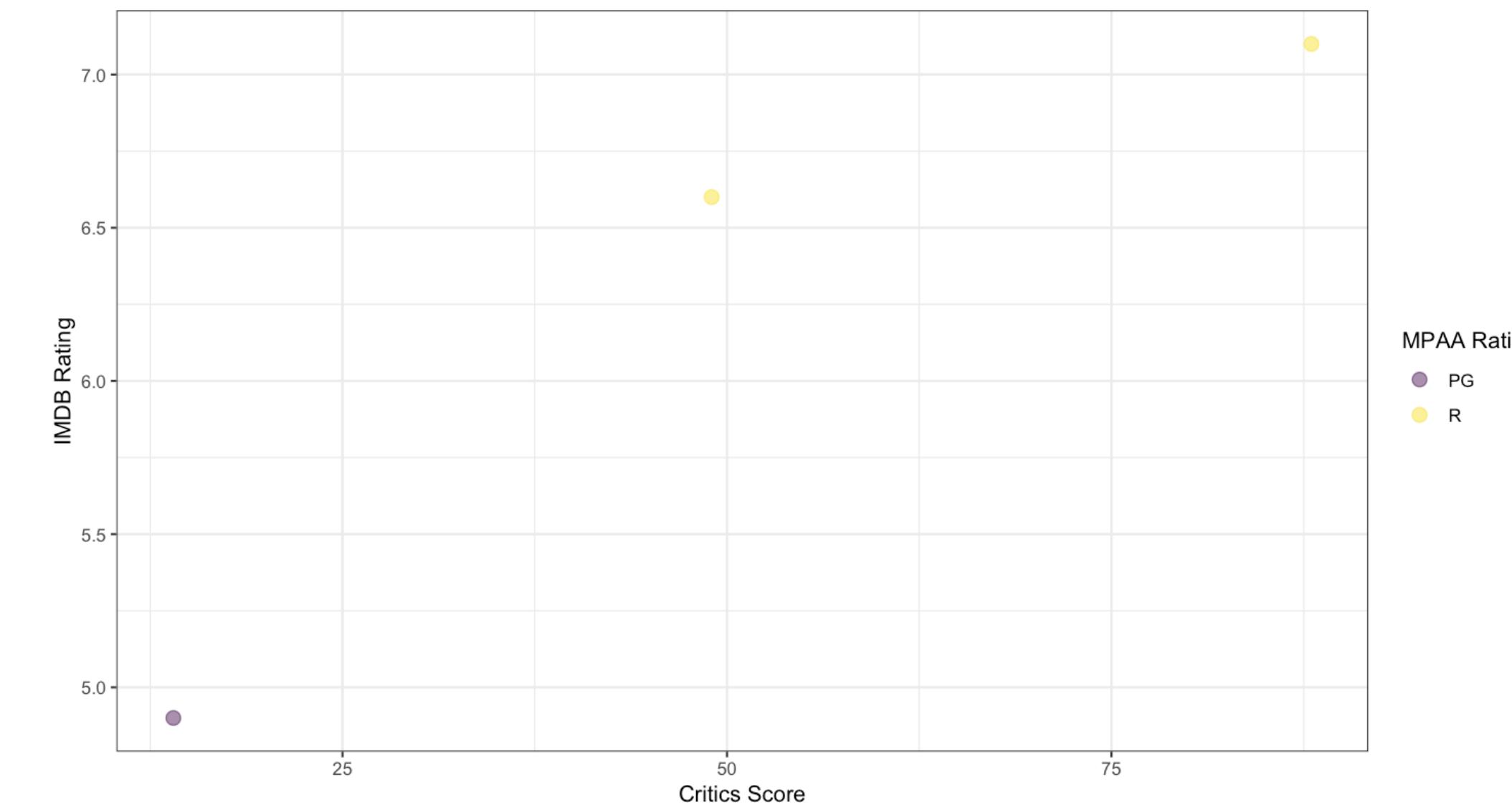


## Movie browser

**Sample**  
Enter a sample size between 1 and 651:

**Plot**  
**Y-axis:** IMDB rating  
**X-axis:** Critics Score  
**Color by:** MPAA Rating  
**Alpha:** 0.5

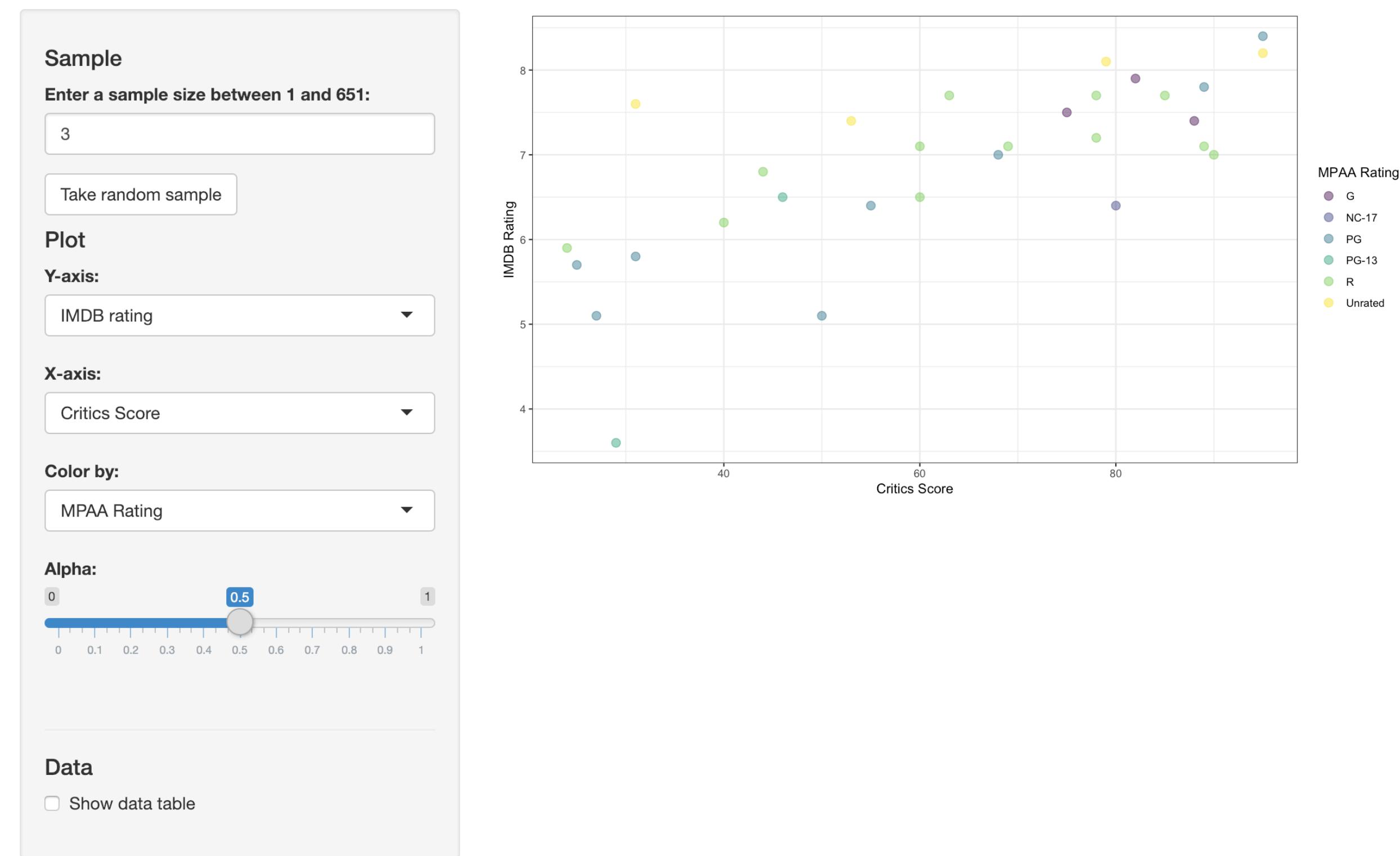
**Data**  
 Show data table



Students will encounter lots of new challenges along the way — let that happen, and then provide a solution

# A better approach uses actionButton() and eventReactive()

Movie browser



now there's a good motivation  
for introducing these not-so-simple concepts

- ▶ **start with cake**
- ▶ **skip baby steps**
- ▶ **hide the veggies**

# Your turn



## Impromptu workshop



Get in groups of three and run the first 3 minutes of a workshop for an audience of Shiny novices.