

Reproducible Shiny apps with **shinymeta**

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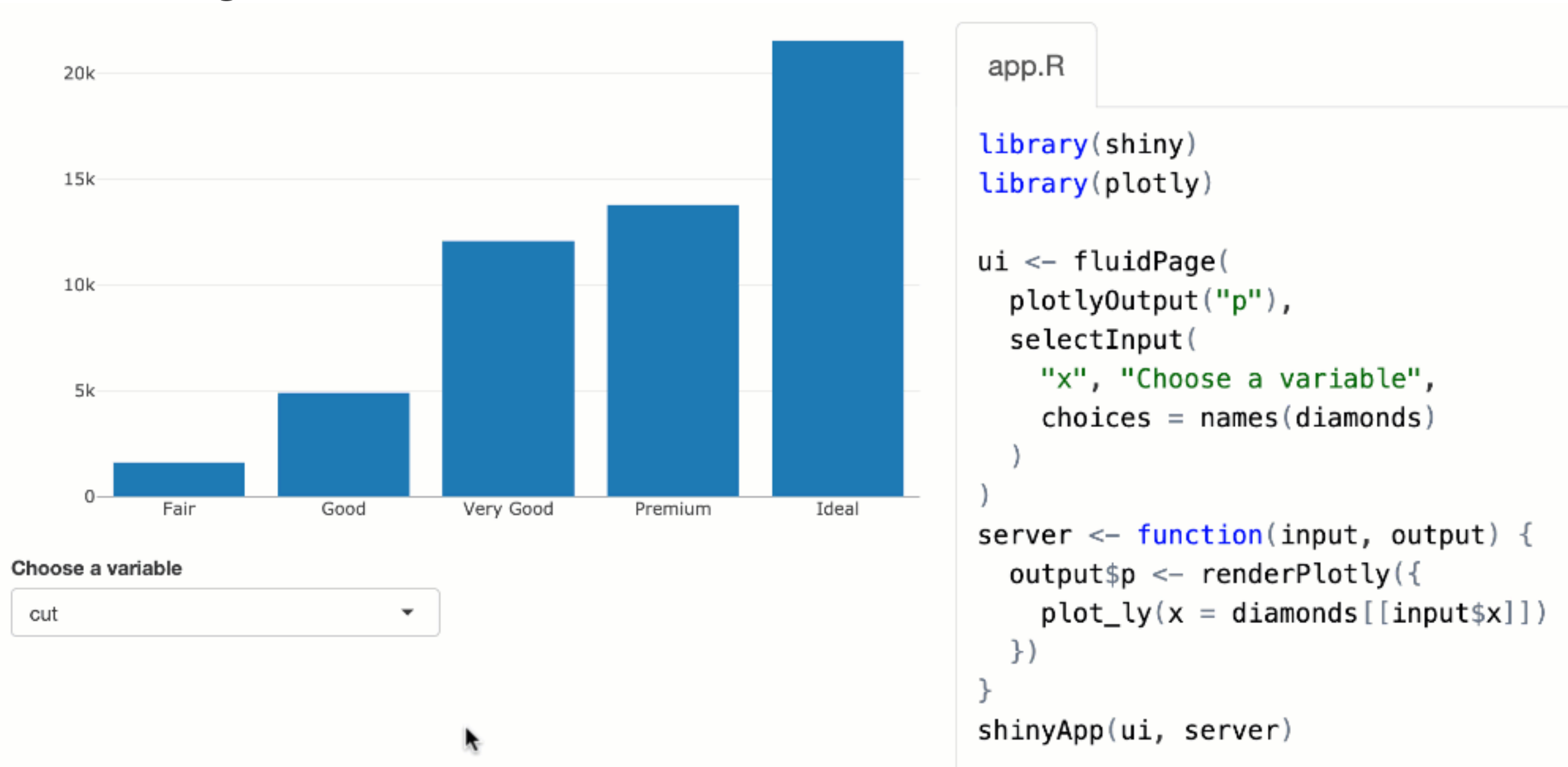
@schloerke

Slides: bit.ly/shinymeta-abacus-2019

Authored by Joe Cheng & Carson Sievert

Shiny: **Interactive** webapps in R

- Easily turn your R code into an interactive GUI.
- Allow users to **quickly explore** different parameters, models/ algorithms, other information



Interactivity is great, but **reproducibility suffers**

- Reproducing results is *possible* by replicating user events (or bookmarking), but results are **locked behind a GUI**
- Even if you can view the app's source code, the **domain logic is intertwined** with Shiny code
 - Methodology is less transparent
 - Harder to verify results are 'correct'

The goal: interactivity + reproducible code

1. Find interesting results via interactive app
2. Export domain logic, on demand
 - As reproducible code/results that are independent of Shiny

shinymeta:

tools for capturing logic in a Shiny app
and exposing it as independent code

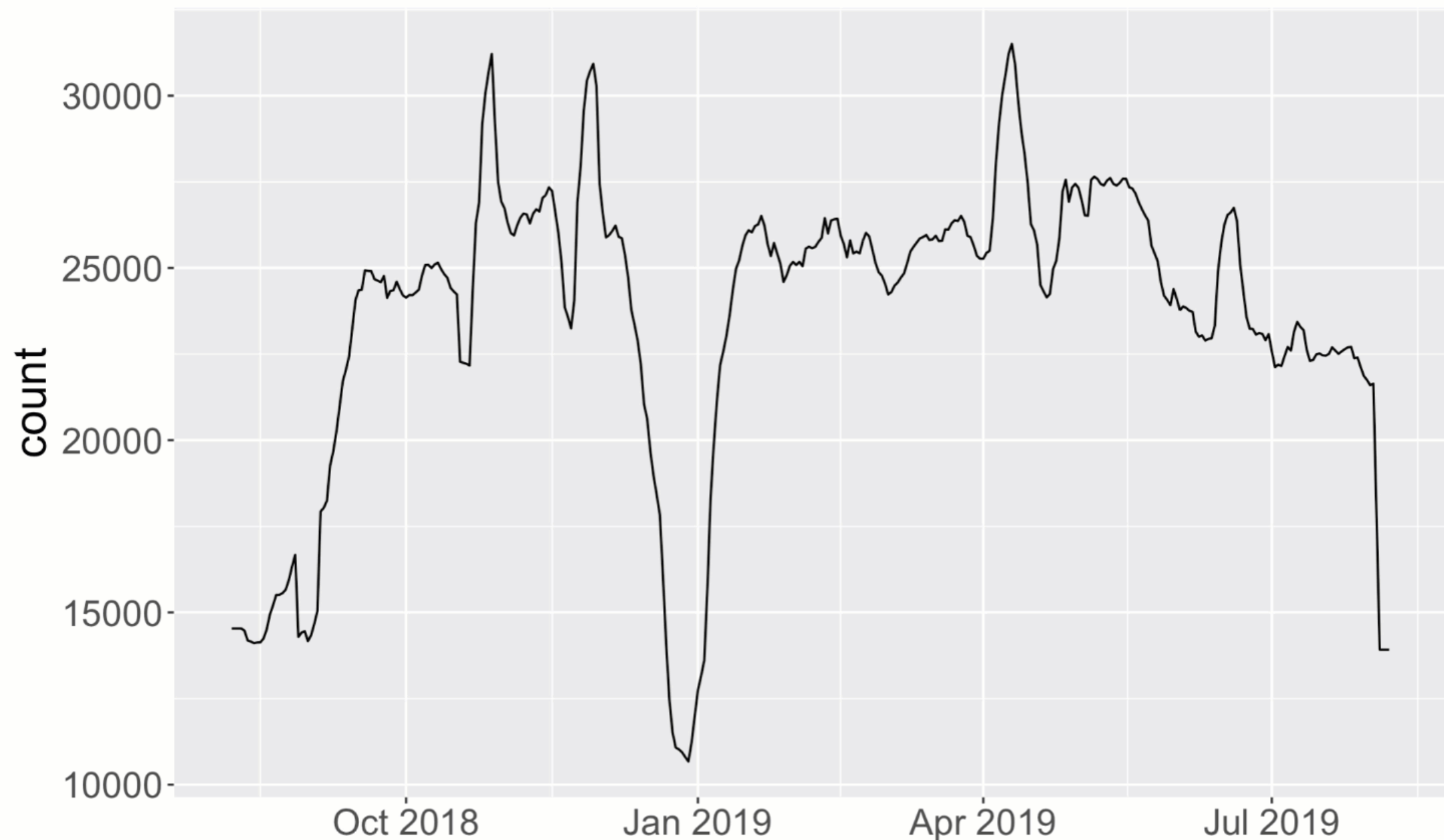
Install:

```
devtools::install_github("rstudio/shinymeta")
```

Example: basic Shiny app

Package name

ggplot2

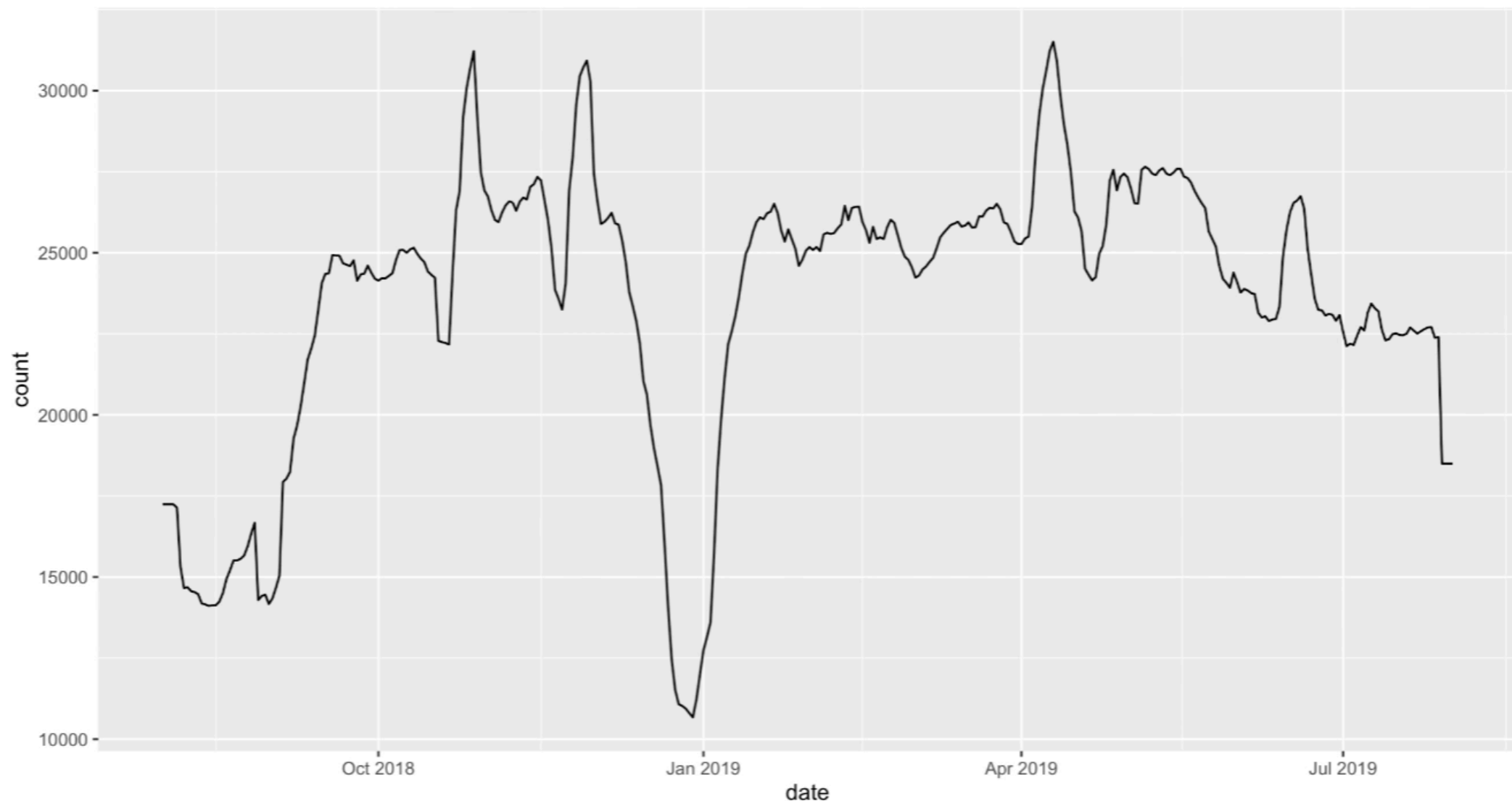


Goal: reproducible plot code

Package name

ggplot2

```
library(tidyverse)
downloads <- cranlogs::cran_downloads("ggplot2", from = Sys.Date() - 365, to = Sys.Date())
downloads_rolling <- downloads %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```



```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)

ui <- fluidPage(
  textInput("package", "Package name", value = "ggplot2"),
  plotOutput("plot")
)

server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- reactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- reactive({
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    downloads() %>%
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
  })

  output$plot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}

shinyApp(ui, server)
```


Step 1: Identify domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- reactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })


  downloads_rolling <- reactive({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    downloads() %>%
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
  })

  output$plot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```

Step 1: Identify domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- reactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- reactive({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    downloads() %>%  
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- renderPlot({  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```



Only applies to Shiny,
don't export it!

Step 1: Identify domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- reactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- reactive({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    downloads() %>%
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
  })

  output$plot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```

Step 1: Capture domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- metaReactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    metaExpr({
      downloads() %>%
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
    })
  })

  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```

Step 1: Capture domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {
```

```
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })
```

reactive becomes
metaReactive

```
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))
```

```
    metaExpr({  
      downloads() %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })
```

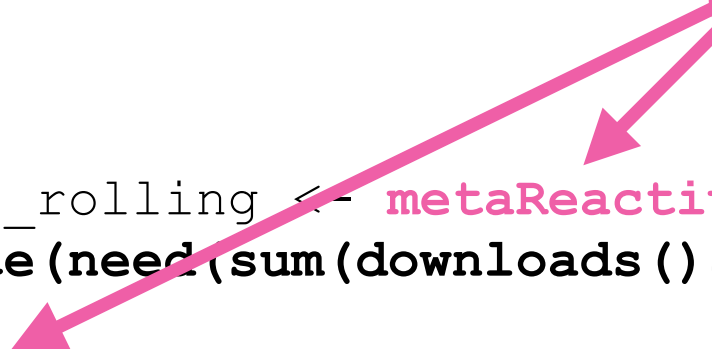
```
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })
```

render functions
must be wrapped in
metaRender

```
}
```

Step 1: Capture domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      downloads() %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```



Capture domain logic with metaExpr inside meta***2 variants

Step 2: Identify reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- metaReactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    metaExpr({
      downloads() %>%
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
    })
  })

  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- metaReactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      ..(input$package),
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

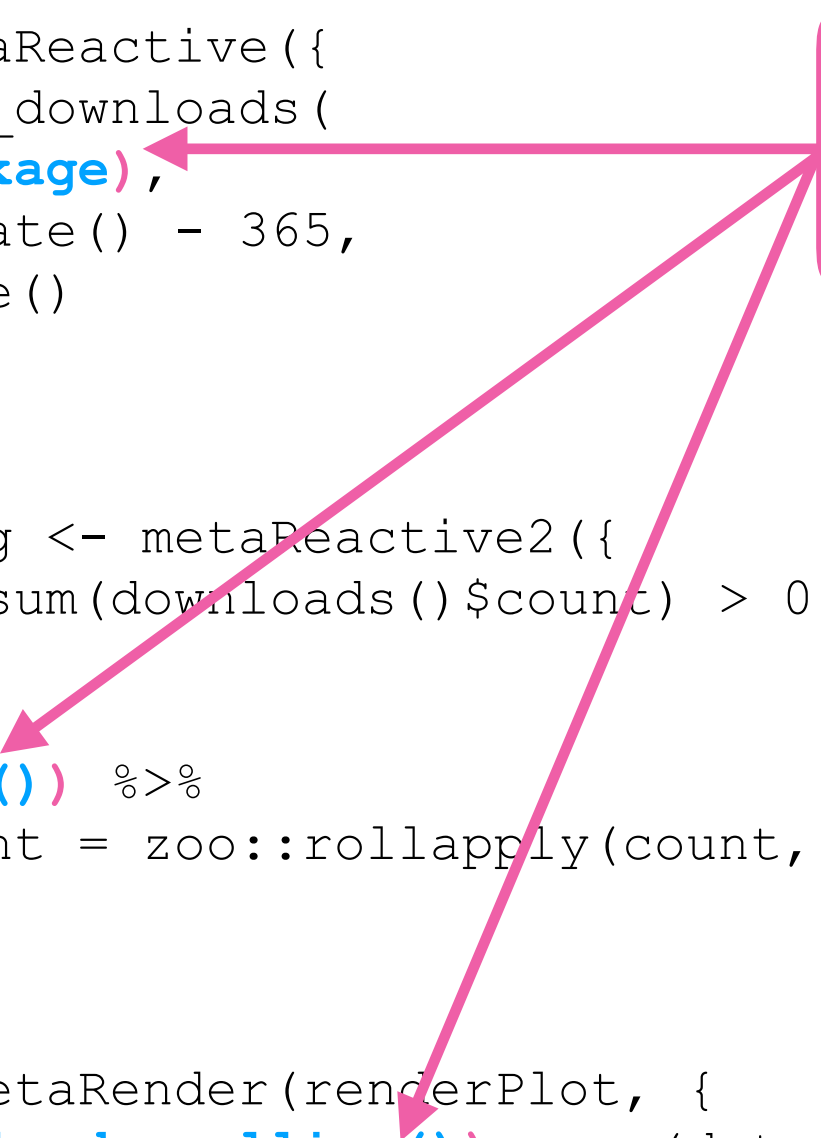
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    metaExpr({
      ..(downloads()) %>%
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
    })
  })

  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```


Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      ..(downloads()) %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```



Replaced by a static value or name (when code is generated)

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  downloads <- metaReactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      ..(input$package),
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })


  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    metaExpr({
      ..(downloads()) %>%
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
    })
  })

  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      ..(downloads()) %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```



Pro tip: use `..()` to return the *value of* an expression

Step 3: Generate code with `expandChain()`

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {

  output$code <- renderPrint({
    expandChain(output$plot)
  })

  downloads <- metaReactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      ..(input$package),
      from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    metaExpr({
      ..(downloads()) %>%
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
    })
  })

  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot)
```

← expandChain() returns the relevant domain logic

```
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    ..(input$package),  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
  )  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  ..(downloads()) %>%  
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot)
```

```
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    ..(input$package),  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
  )
```

```
downloads_rolling <-  
  ..(downloads()) %>%  
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
```

```
ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot)

downloads <-
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(
    "shiny",
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),
    to = Sys.Date()
  )

downloads_rolling <-
  downloads %>%
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))

ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot)
```

```
downloads <-
```

```
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(
```

```
    "shiny",
```

```
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),
```

```
    to = Sys.Date()
```

```
  )
```

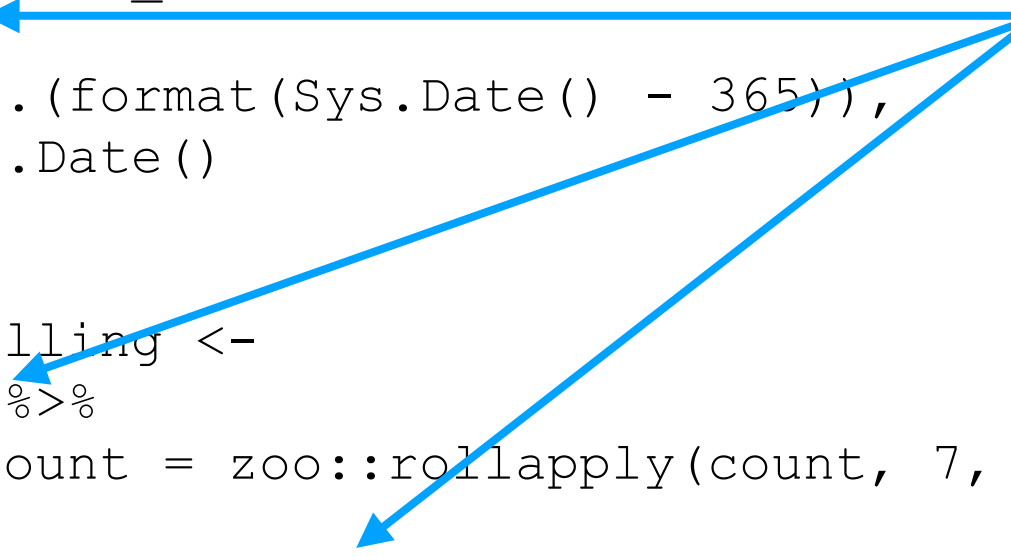
```
downloads_rolling <-
```

```
  downloads %>%
```

```
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
```

```
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Marked reactive reads are
replaced with a suitable
value or name



Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot)
```

```
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
  )
```

```
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
```

```
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Other code wrapped in `..()` is
evaluated (i.e. unquoted)

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot)
```

```
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = "2019-08-01",  
    to = Sys.Date()  
  )
```

```
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
```

```
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

This allows dynamic results
to be 'hard coded'



Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

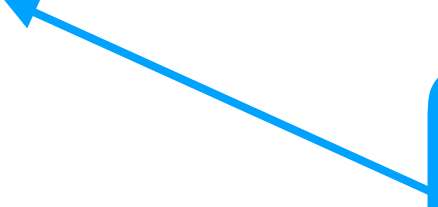
```
> expandChain(quote(library(tidyverse)), output$plot)
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = "2019-08-01",  
    to = Sys.Date()  
  )
```

```
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
```

```
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

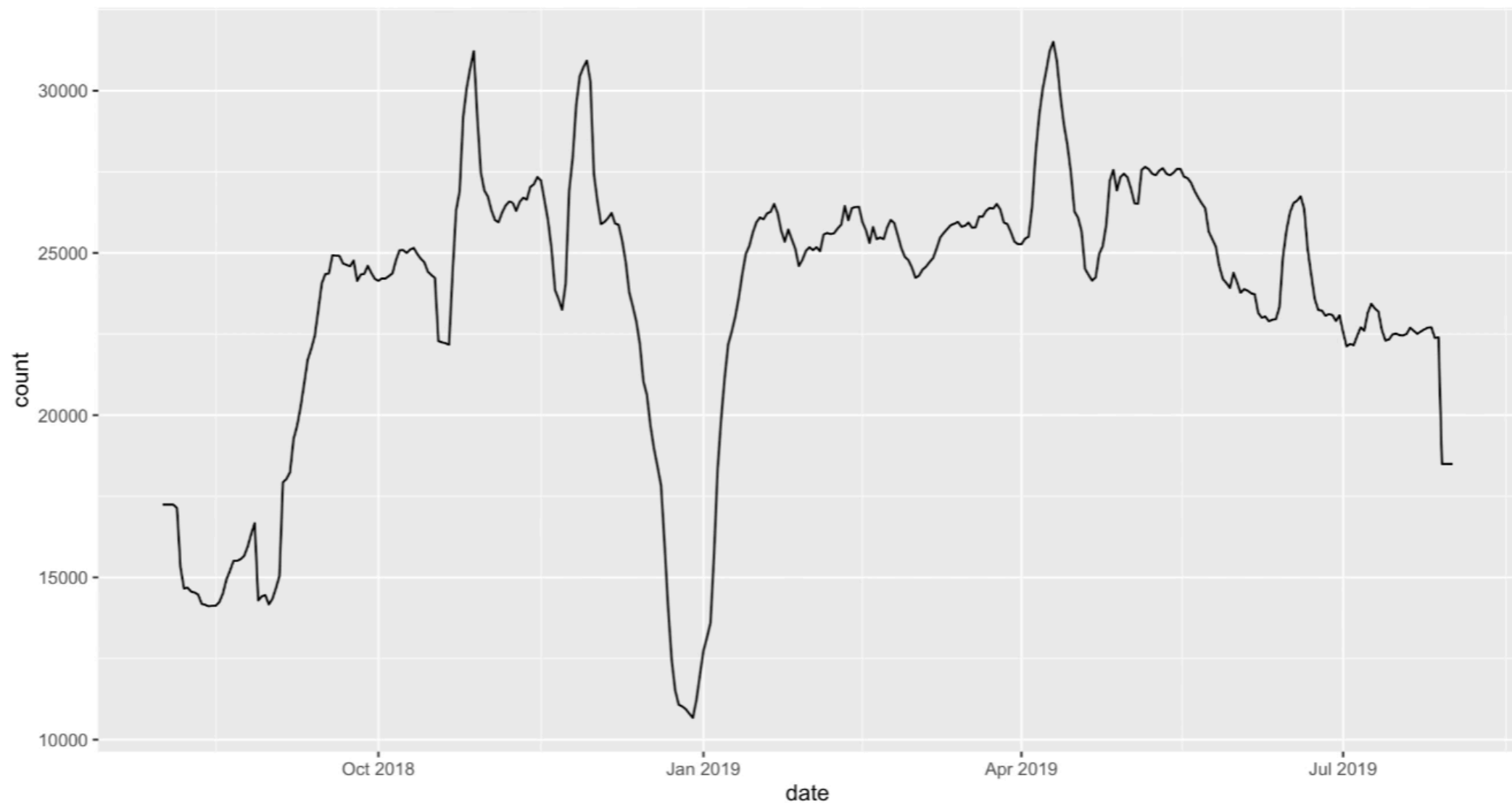


Add quoted code to supply
'setup code'

TaDa!

Package name

```
library(tidyverse)
downloads <- cranlogs::cran_downloads("ggplot2", from = Sys.Date() - 365, to = Sys.Date())
downloads_rolling <- downloads %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

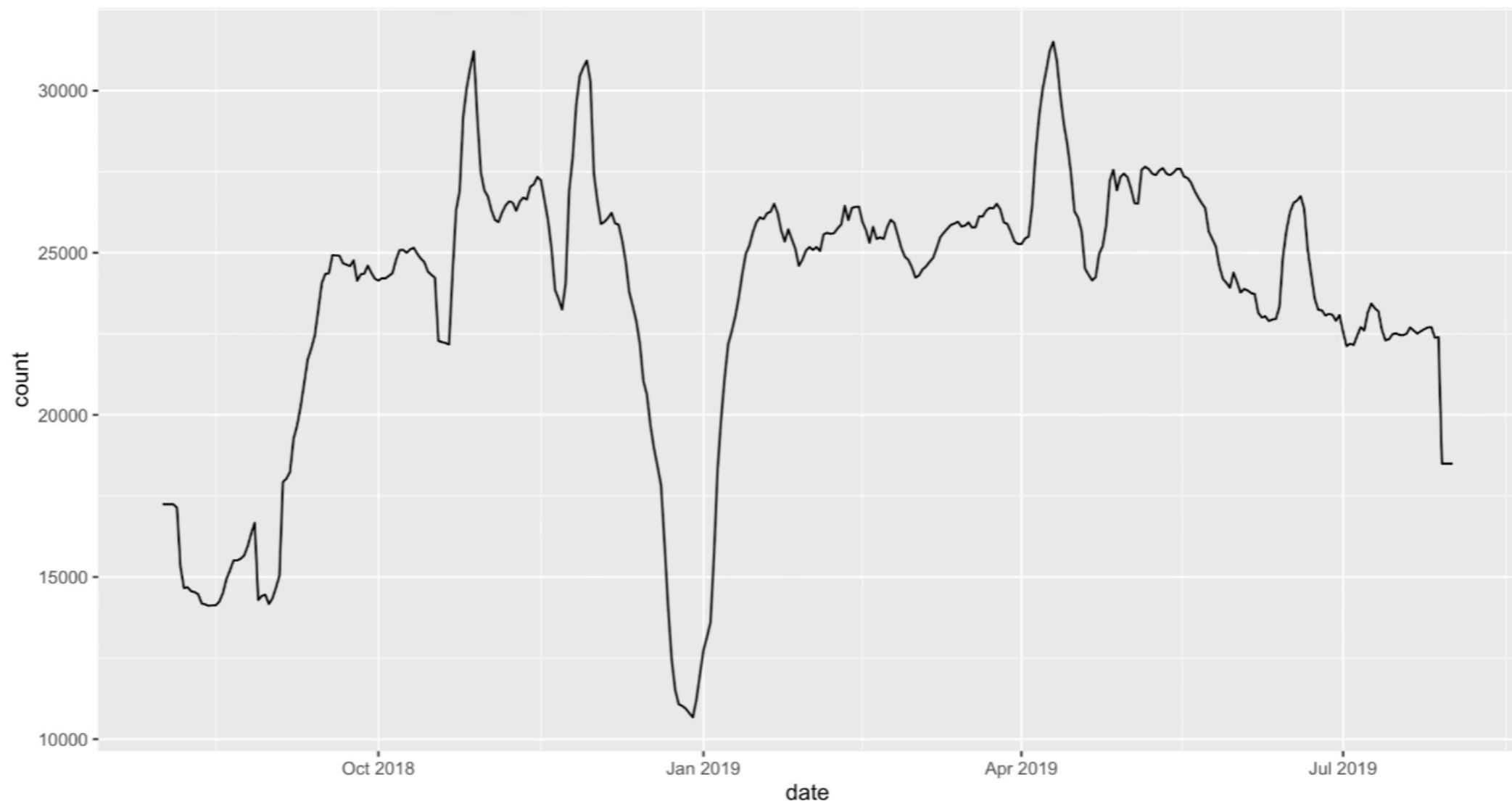


... but I don't need the code ***yet***

Package name

ggplot2

```
library(tidyverse)
downloads <- cranlogs::cran_downloads("ggplot2", from = Sys.Date() - 365, to = Sys.Date())
downloads_rolling <- downloads %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```



Better ways to distribute code (& results)

On Button click:

1. Display code with `displayCodeModal()`
2. Generate zip bundle with
 - code (e.g., R/Rmd)
 - supporting files (e.g., csv, rds, etc)
 - results (e.g., pdf, html, etc)


Learn about these approaches at

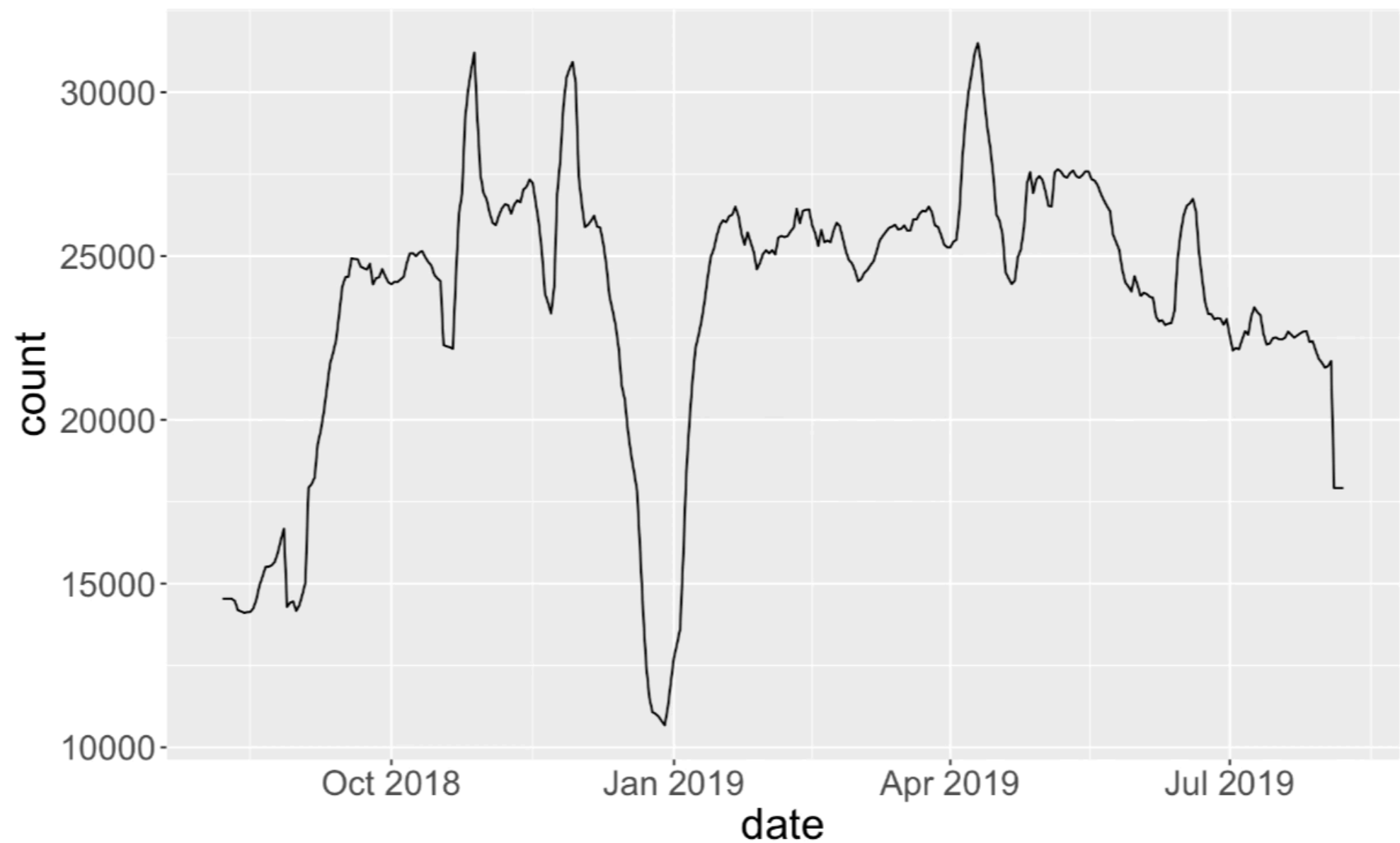
<https://rstudio.github.io/shinymeta/articles/code-distribution.html>

outputCodeButton() + displayCodeModal()

Package name

ggplot2

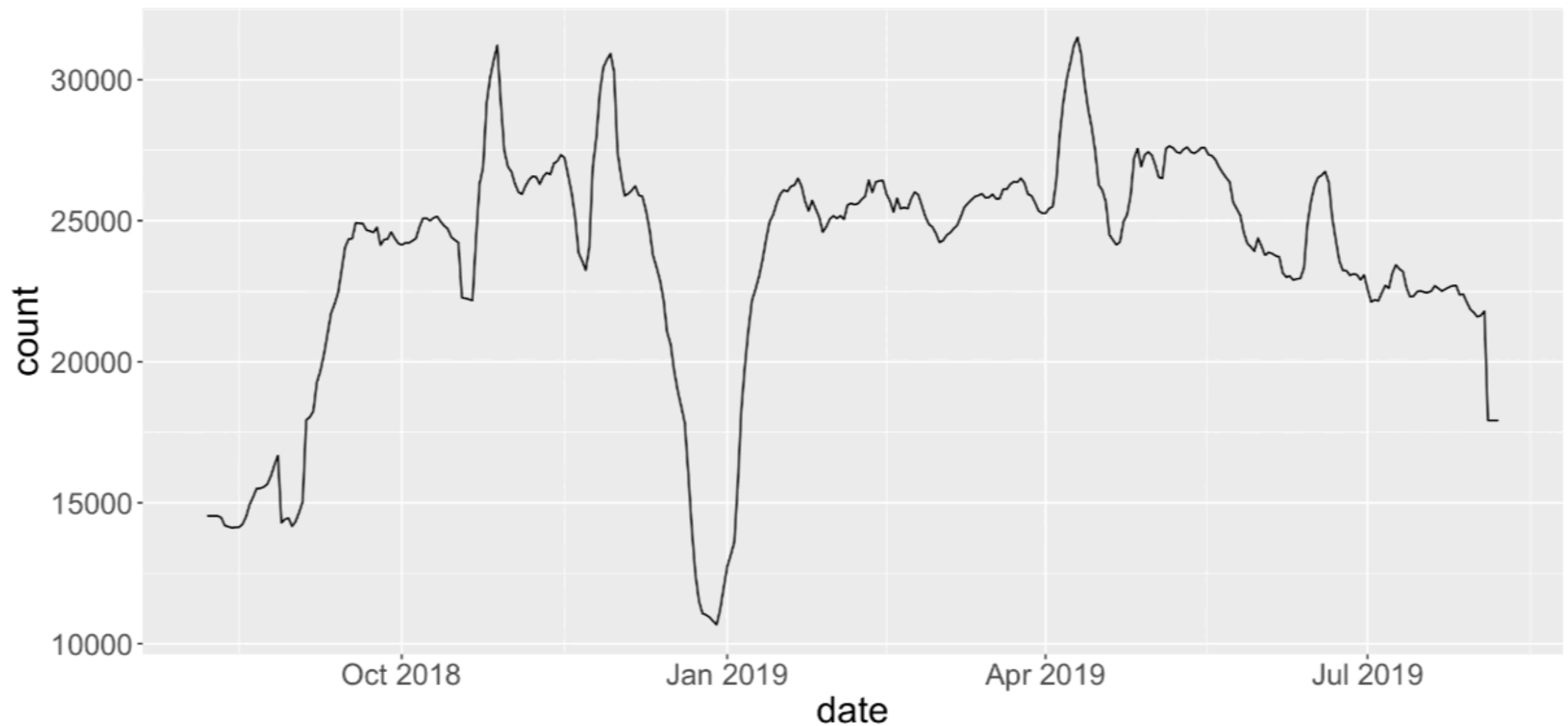
 Show code



downloadButton() + buildRmdBundle()

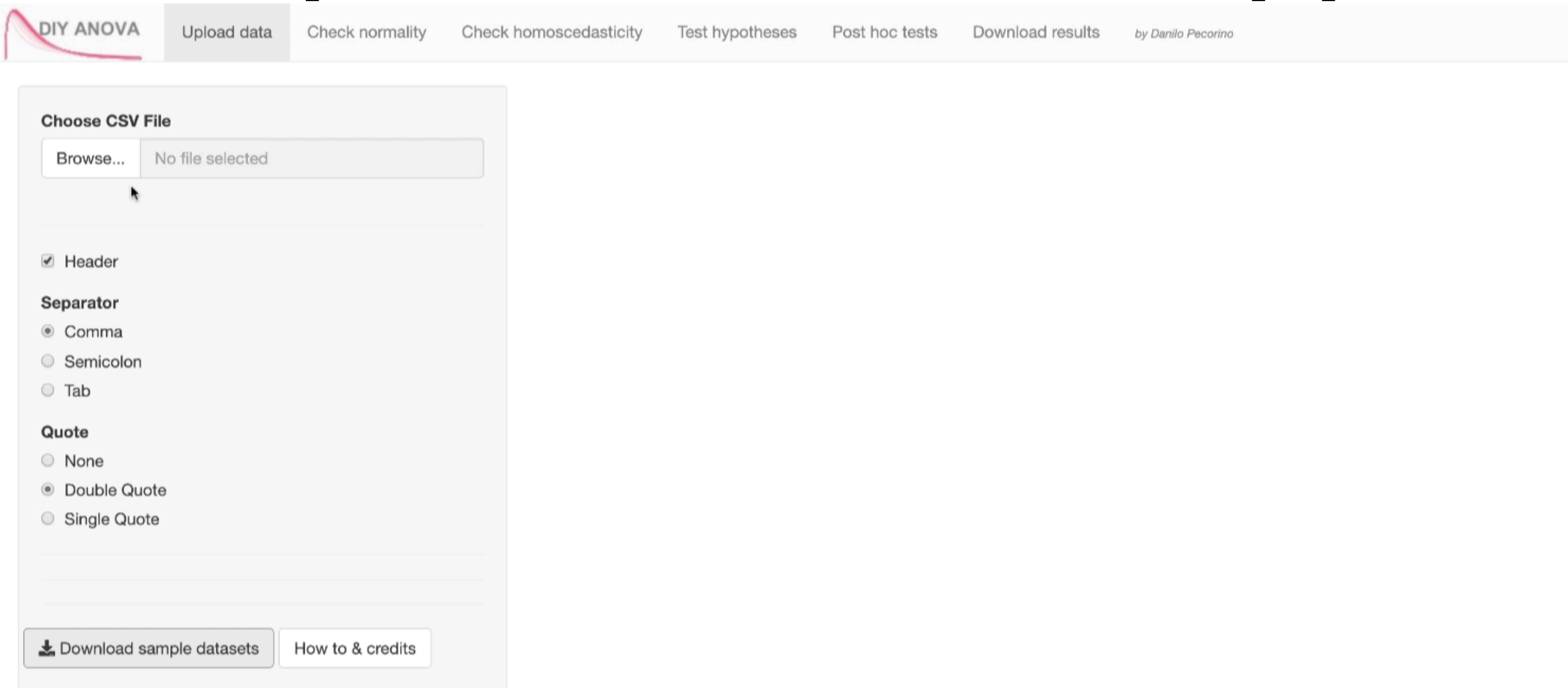
Package name

ggplot2



Download

Inspiration: ANOVA app



The screenshot shows the 'DIY ANOVA' Shiny app interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the app name and several tabs: 'Upload data' (active), 'Check normality', 'Check homoscedasticity', 'Test hypotheses', 'Post hoc tests', and 'Download results'. The 'Upload data' tab is highlighted. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled 'Choose CSV File'. It features a 'Browse...' button and a text field showing 'No file selected'. Below this, there are three sections: 'Header' with a checked checkbox, 'Separator' with radio buttons for 'Comma' (selected), 'Semicolon', and 'Tab', and 'Quote' with radio buttons for 'None', 'Double Quote' (selected), and 'Single Quote'. At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Download sample datasets' and 'How to & credits'.

DIY ANOVA

Upload data | Check normality | Check homoscedasticity | Test hypotheses | Post hoc tests | Download results | *by Danilo Pecorino*

Choose CSV File

Browse... No file selected

☒ Header

Separator

☒ Comma
☐ Semicolon
☐ Tab

Quote

☐ None
☒ Double Quote
☐ Single Quote

Download sample datasets | How to & credits

The Shiny app: https://testing-apps.shinyapps.io/diy_anova/

?GAD::rats

In summary

- Many benefits to having an interactive GUI generate reproducible code (transparency, permanence, automation)
- **shinymeta**: new R package for capturing logic in a Shiny app and exposing it as code that can be run outside of Shiny
- Add **shinymeta** integration to a Shiny app by:
 1. Identify and capture domain logic
 2. Mark reactive reads with `..()`
 3. Export domain logic with `expandChain()`

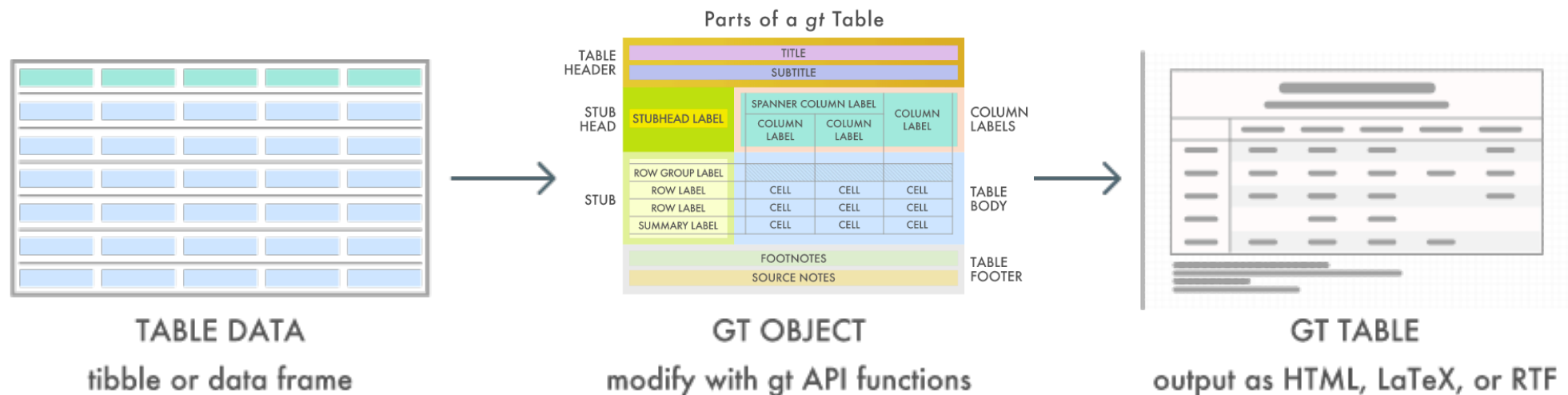
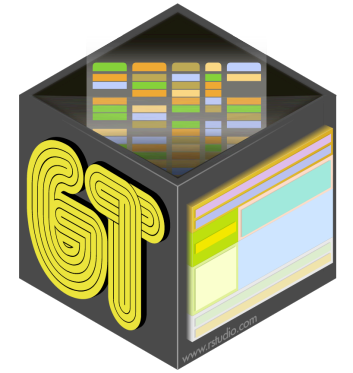
Acknowledgments

Many people have provided motivation, inspiration, and ideas that have lead to **shiny**meta.

Special thanks to:

- Adrian Waddell for inspiring the over-arching metaprogramming approach
- Doug Kelkhoff for his work in **scriptgloss**



gt: Presentation-Ready Tables



- Site: <https://gt.rstudio.com>
- 2019 Progress
 - Making infrastructure robust, maintainable, and extendable
- Future work
 - Heterogeneous columns

Thank you!

Questions?

- **shinymeta:** Reproduce domain logic code from Shiny
- Web: <https://rstudio.github.io/shinymeta/>
- Integration:
 1. Identify and capture domain logic
 2. Mark reactive reads with ``..()``
 3. Export domain logic with ``expandChain()``
- Barret Schloerke @ RStudio
- Slides: bit.ly/shinymeta-abacus-2019
-   @schloerke.com