

app.R

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2022-04-03

```
#### Load packages ----
library(shiny)
library(shinythemes)
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.4       v dplyr 1.0.7
## v tidyr 1.1.3        v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr 2.0.1        v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()

#### Load data ----
nutrient_data <- read_csv("Data/NTL-LTER_Lake_Nutrients_PeterPaul_Processed.csv")

## Rows: 2770 Columns: 13

## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (2): lakeid, lakename
## dbl (9): year4, daynum, depth_id, depth, tn_ug, tp_ug, nh34, no23, po4
## lgl (1): comments
## date (1): sampleddate

##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
nutrient_data$sampledate <- as.Date(nutrient_data$sampledate, format = "%Y-%m-%d")
nutrient_data <- nutrient_data %>%
  filter(depth_id > 0) %>%
  select(lakename, sampledate:po4)

#### Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage(theme = shinytheme("superhero"),
  titlePanel("Nutrients in Peter Lake and Paul Lake"),
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(

      # Select nutrient to plot
      selectInput(inputId = "y",
        label = "Nutrient",
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        choices = c("tn_ug", "tp_ug", "nh34", "no23", "po4"),
        selected = "nh34"),

# Select depth
checkboxGroupInput(inputId = "fill",
                label = "Depth ID",
                choices = unique(nutrient_data$depth_id),
                selected = c(1, 7)),

# Select lake
checkboxGroupInput(inputId = "shape",
                label = "Lake",
                choices = c("Peter Lake", "Paul Lake"),
                selected = "Paul Lake"),

# Select date range to be plotted
sliderInput(inputId = "x",
            label = "Date",
            min = as.Date("1991-05-01"),
            max = as.Date("2016-12-31"),
            value = c(as.Date("2011-01-01"), as.Date("2016-12-31"))),

# Output
mainPanel(
  plotOutput("scatterplot", brush = brushOpts(id = "scatterplot_brush")),
  tableOutput("mytable")
)))

#### Define server ----
server <- function(input, output) {

# Define reactive formatting for filtering within columns
filtered_nutrient_data <- reactive({
  nutrient_data %>%
    filter(sampledate >= input$x[1] & sampledate <= input$x[2]) %>%
    filter(depth_id %in% input$fill) %>%
    filter(lakename %in% input$shape)
})

# Create a ggplot object for the type of plot you have defined in the UI
output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
  ggplot(filtered_nutrient_data(),
        aes_string(x = "sampledate", y = input$y,
                  fill = "depth_id", shape = "lakename")) +
    geom_point(alpha = 0.5, size = 3) +
    theme_classic(base_size = 17) +
    scale_shape_manual(values = c(21, 24)) +
    labs(x = "Date", y = expression(Concentration ~ (mu*g / L)), shape = "Lake", fill = "Depth ID")
    #scale_fill_distiller(palette = "YlOrBr", guide = "colorbar", direction = 1)
    scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "viridis", begin = 0, end = 0.8, direction = -1)
})

# Create a table that generates data for each point selected on the graph

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    output$mytable <- renderTable({
      brush_out <- brushedPoints(filtered_nutrient_data(), input$scatterplot_brush)
    })
  }

#### Create the Shiny app object ----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)

```

PhantomJS not found. You can install it with `webshot::install_phantomjs()`. If it is installed, please

```

#### Questions for coding challenge ----
#1. Play with changing the options on the sidebar.
  # Choose a shinytheme that you like. The default here is "yeti"
  # How do you change the default settings?
  # How does each type of widget differ in its code and how it references the dataframe?
#2. How is the mainPanel component of the UI structured?
  # How does the output appear based on this code?
#3. Explore the reactive formatting within the server.
  # Which variables need to have reactive formatting?
  # How does this relate to selecting rows vs. columns from the original data frame?
#4. Analyze the similarities and differences between ggplot code for a rendered vs. static plot.
  # Why are the aesthetics for x, y, fill, and shape formatted the way they are? Continuous vs discrete
  # Note: the data frame has a "()" after it. This is necessary for reactive formatting.
  # Adjust the aesthetics, playing with different shapes, colors, fills, sizes, transparencies, etc.
#5. Analyze the code used for the renderTable function.
  # Notice where each bit of code comes from in the UI and server.
  # Note: renderTable doesn't work well with dates. "sampledate" appears as # of days since 1970.

```