

Shiny

Lecture 19

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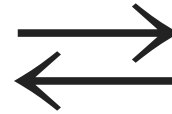
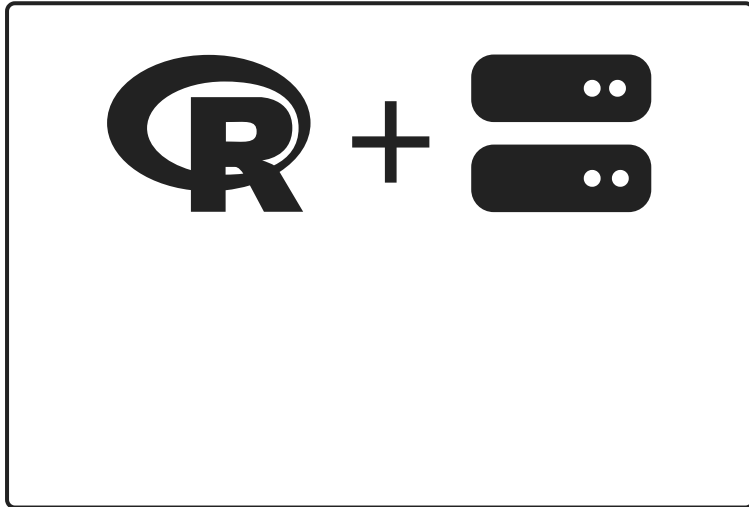


Shiny

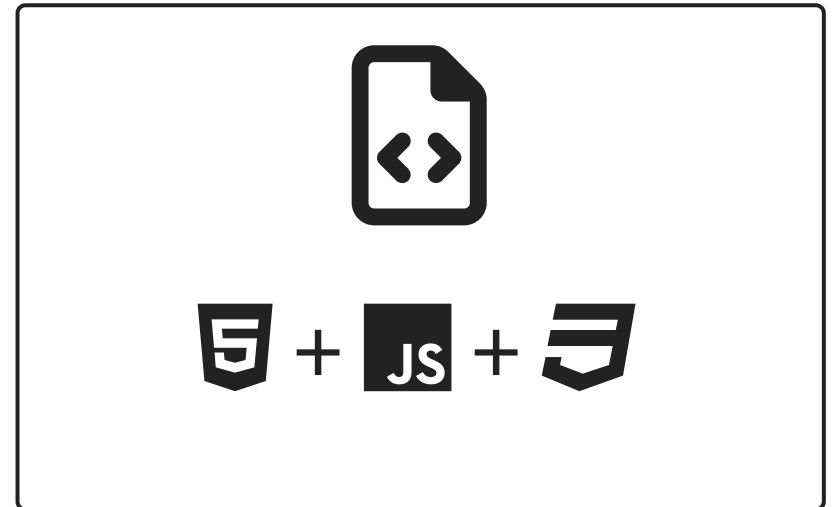
Shiny is an R package that makes it easy to build interactive web apps straight from R. You can host standalone apps on a webpage or embed them in R Markdown documents or build dashboards. You can also extend your Shiny apps with CSS themes, htmlwidgets, and JavaScript actions.

Shiny App

Server



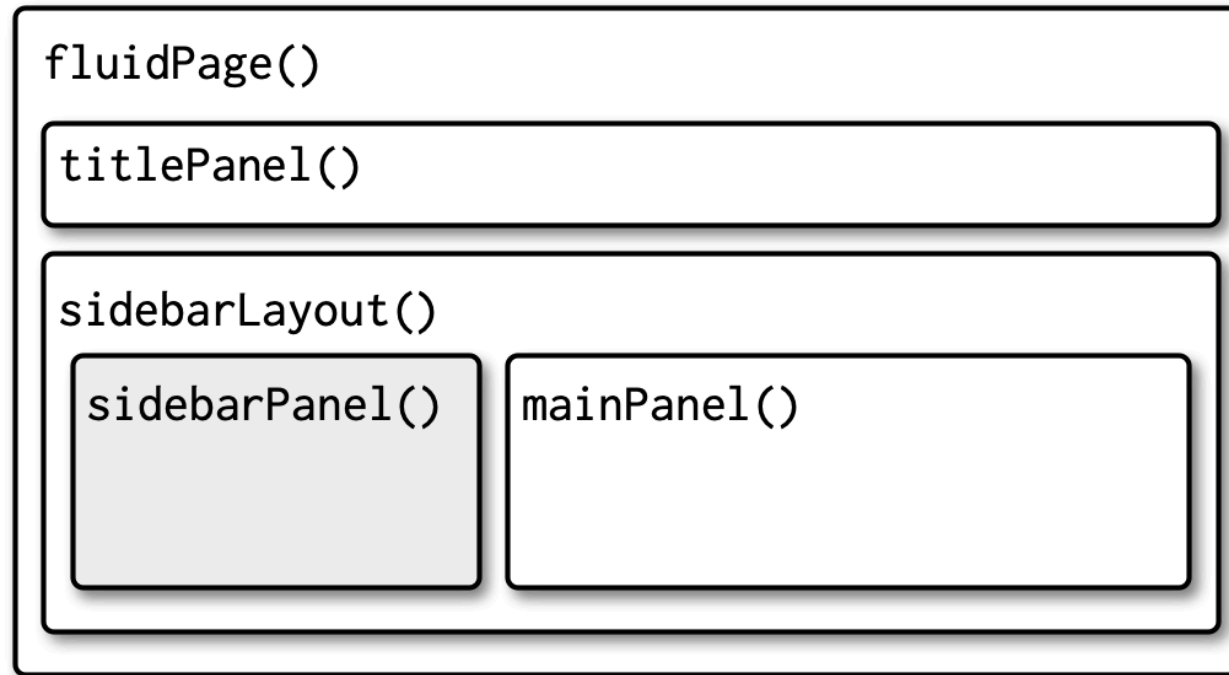
Client / Browser



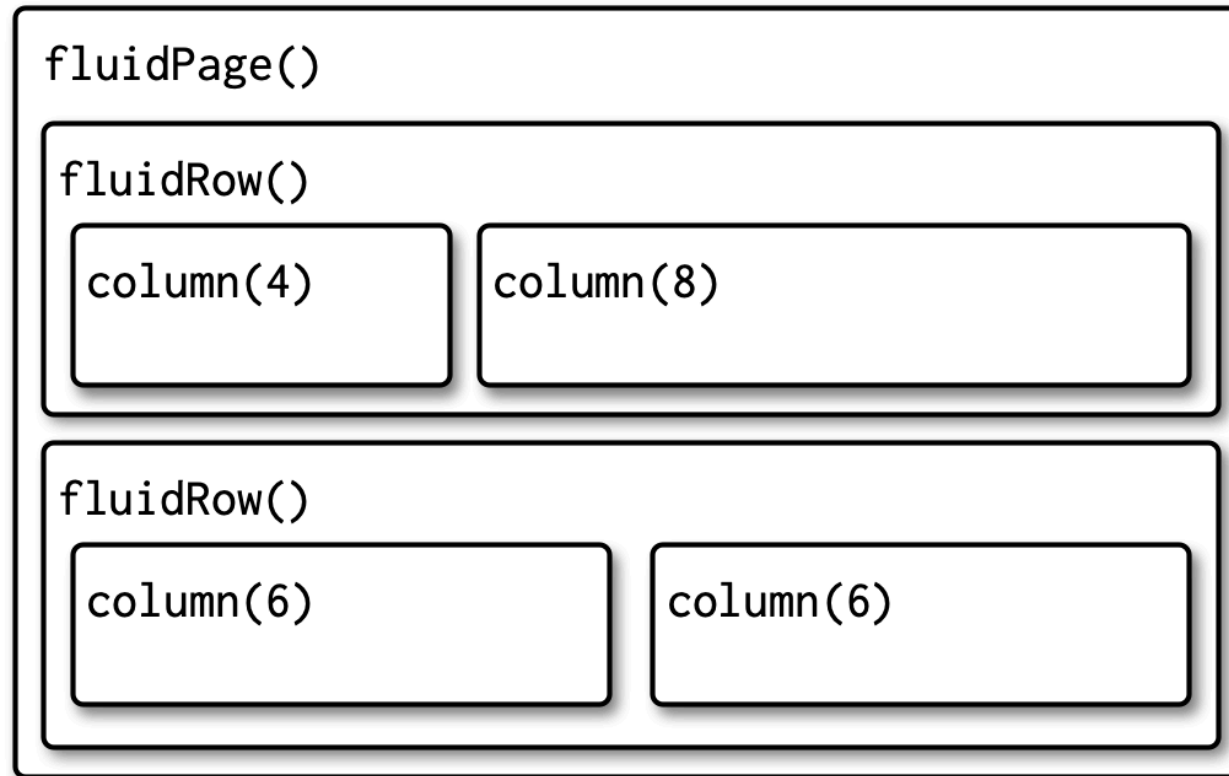
Anatomy of an App

```
1 library(shiny)
2
3 shinyApp(
4   ui = list(),
5
6   server = function(input, output, session) {
7
8   }
9 )
```

Sidebar layout



Multi-row layout



Other layouts

- Tabsets
 - see `tabsetPanel()`
- Navbars and navlists
 - See `navlistPanel()`
 - and `navbarPage()`
- Dashboards
 - `flexdashboard`
 - `Shinydashboard`
 - `bslib`

Shiny Widgets Gallery

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/gallery/widgets/widget-gallery/>

A brief widget tour

rundel.shinyapps.io/widgets/

App background

I've brought a coin with me to class and I'm claiming that it is fair (equally likely to come up heads or tails).

I flip the coin 10 times and we observe 7 heads and 3 tails, should you believe me that the coin is fair? Or more generally what should you believe about the coin's fairness now?

Model

Let y be the number of successes (heads) in n trials then,

Likelihood:

$$\begin{aligned}y|n, p &\sim \text{Binom}(n, p) \\f(y|n, p) &= \binom{n}{y} p^y (1 - p)^{n-y} \\&= \frac{n!}{y!(n - y)!} p^y (1 - p)^{n-y}\end{aligned}$$

Prior:

$$\begin{aligned}p &\sim \text{Beta}(a, b) \\\pi(p|a, b) &= \frac{\Gamma(a + b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1 - p)^{b-1}\end{aligned}$$

Posterior

From the definition of Bayes' rule:

$$\begin{aligned} f(p|y, n, a, b) &= \frac{f(y|n, p)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y|n, p) dp} \pi(p|a, b) \\ &\propto f(y|n, p) \pi(p|a, b) \end{aligned}$$

We then plug in the likelihood and prior and then simplify by dropping any terms not involving p ,

$$\begin{aligned} f(p|y, n, a, b) &\propto \left(\frac{n!}{y!(n-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \right) \left(\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1} \right) \\ &\propto \left(p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \right) \left(p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1} \right) \\ &\propto p^{y+a-1} (1-p)^{n-y+b-1} \end{aligned}$$

Posterior distribution

Based on the form of the density we can see that the posterior of p must also be a Beta distribution with parameters,

$$p|y, n, a, b \sim \text{Beta}(y + a, n - y + b)$$