



**Northeastern University**  
College of Engineering



# **IE6600 Computation and Visualization for Analytics**

*Introduction to R-Shiny*

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# 1. Introduction

**Shiny** is an R package that makes it easy to build interactive web applications (apps) straight from R, which means you don't need to know **D3.js**, **JavaScript** or **other languages**, e.g. CSS, JQuery, etc., *but if you know a little bit of HTML/CSS/JS which can make apps more fancy*

Why Shiny?



D3.js  
JavaScript/TypeScript  
HTML  
CSS

# Installation

# R-Shiny *Installation*

```
install.packages("shiny")
```

## 2. Basic Concept

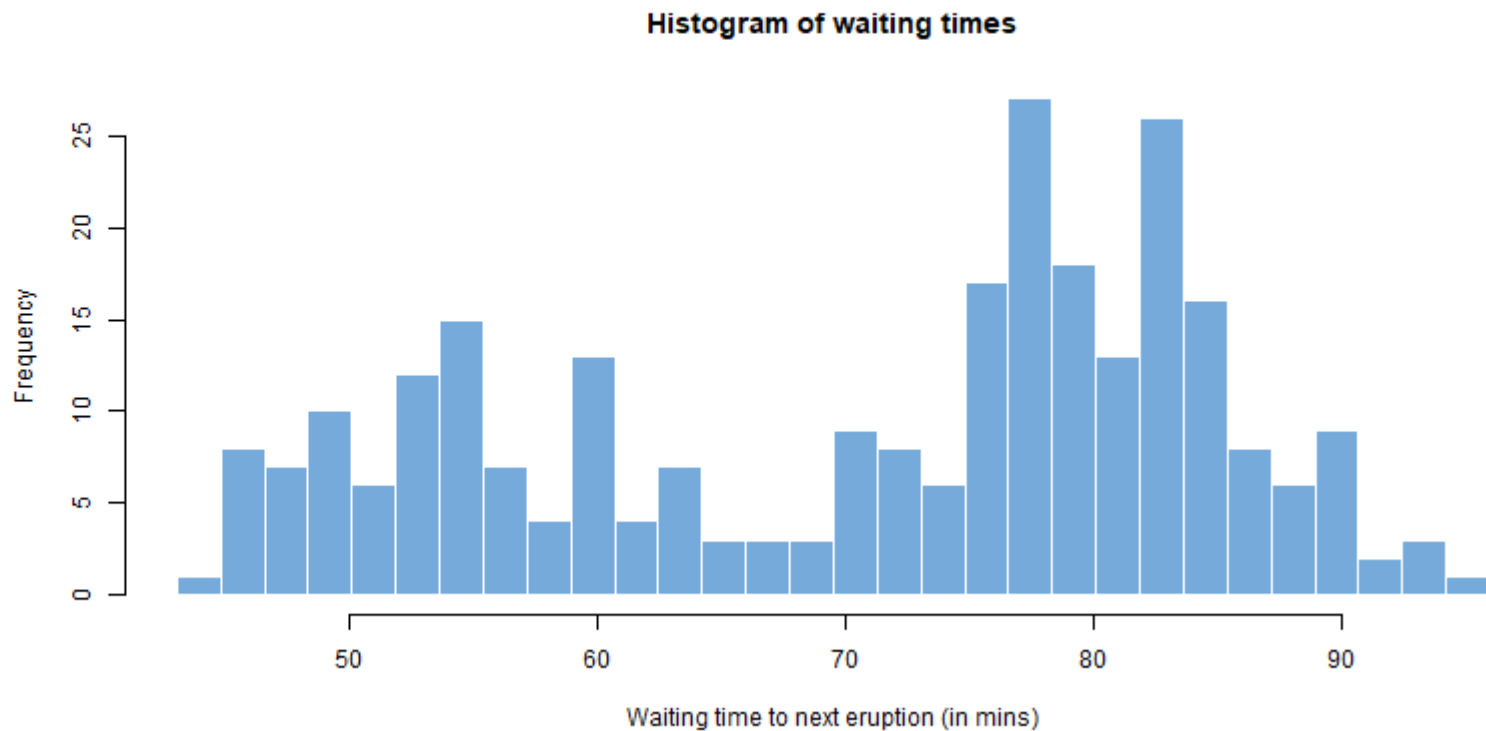
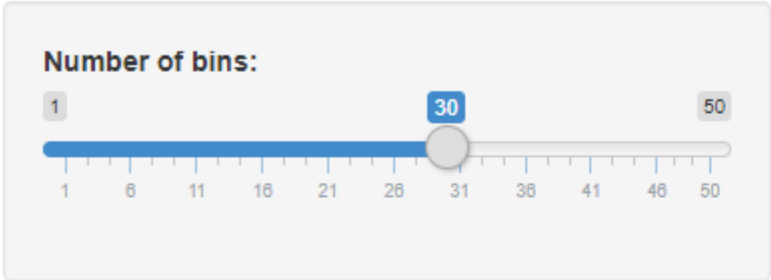


# R-Shiny *Internal examples from Rshiny packages*

```
1  library(shiny)
2  runExample( "01_hello" )
```

# R-Shiny *Example*

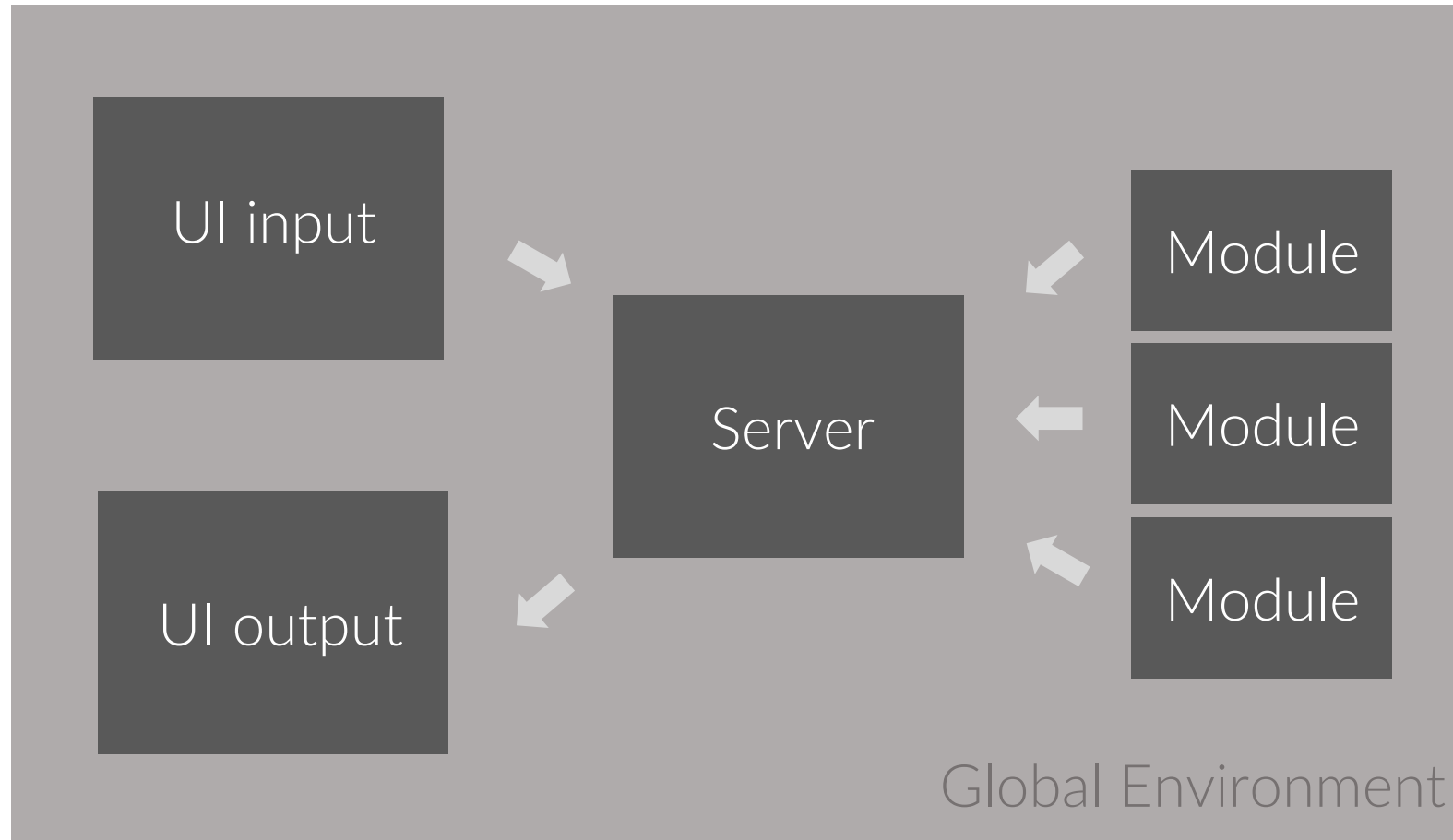
Hello Shiny!



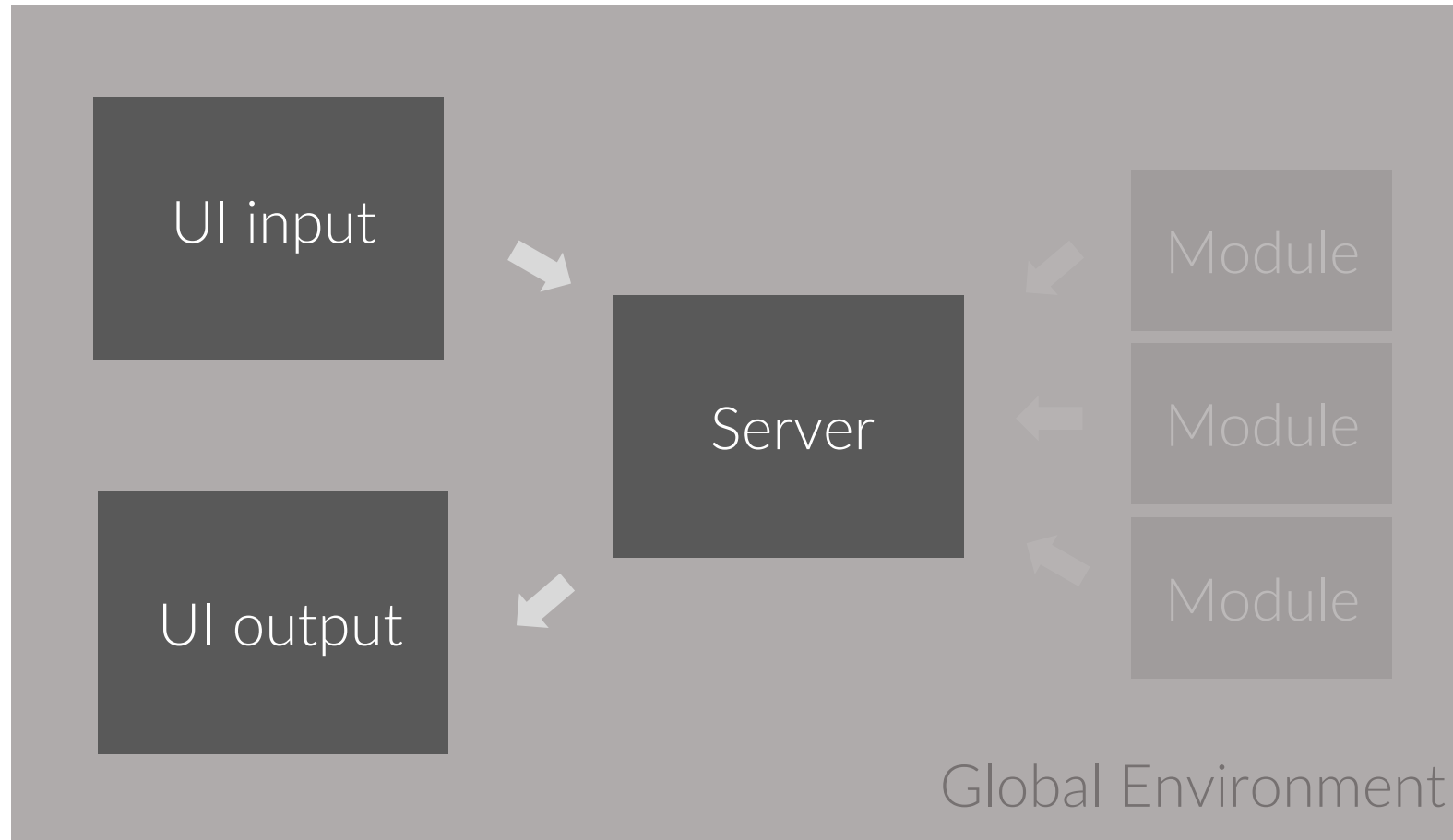
## R-Shiny *Internal examples from Rshiny packages*

```
1  runExample("02_text")           # tables and data frames
2  runExample("03_reactivity")     # a reactive expression
3  runExample("04_mpg")            # global variables
4  runExample("05_sliders")        # slider bars
5  runExample("06_tabsets")        # tabbed panels
6  runExample("07_widgets")        # help text and submit buttons
7  runExample("08_html")           # Shiny app built from HTML
8  runExample("09_upload")          # file upload wizard
9  runExample("10_download")       # file download wizard
10 runExample("11_timer")          # an automated timer
```

# R-Shiny *Basic Concept*



# R-Shiny *Basic Concept*



## Shiny App Template

The shortest viable shiny app

```
library(shiny)
# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage( )
# Define server logic ----
server <- function(input, output) { }
# Run the app ----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

1<sup>st</sup> way: all in one file `app.R`

- User interface object
- A server function
- A call to the shinyApp function

# R-Shiny *Basic Components*

1<sup>st</sup> way: all in one file `app.R`

```
library(shiny)
# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage( )
# Define server logic ----
server <- function(input, output) { }
# Run the app ----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```



# R-Shiny Working Directory

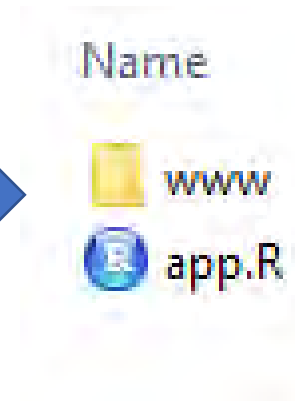
Windows

`E:\yourAppName\ (contained)`

 yourAppName

Mac

`~yourAppName\ (contained)`



For storing other files,  
img, css, etc.



You shiny app (or it  
can be ui.R, server.R,  
and global.R)

2<sup>nd</sup> way: contained in three different .R files

- ui.R
- server.R
- global.R

2<sup>nd</sup> way: contained in three different .R files

```
# global.R ----  
library(shiny)
```

```
# Define UI ----  
ui <- fluidPage( )
```

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

# R-Shiny Working Directory

Windows

E:\yourAppName\ (contained)

 yourAppName

Mac

~yourAppName\ (contained)



For storing other files,  
img, css, etc.



You shiny app (ui.R,  
server.R, and global.R)

# R-Shiny

## 1<sup>st</sup> way: all in one file app.R

- User interface object
- A server function
- A call to the shinyApp function

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage( )
# Define server logic ----
server <- function(input, output) { }
# Run the app ----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

## 2<sup>nd</sup> way

Recommend!

- ui.R
- server.R
- global.R

```
# global.R ----
library(shiny)
```

```
# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage( )
```

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


## R-Shiny *Exercise 0.1*

1. Create a folder with `#yourAppName#` (you name it)

 `yourAppName`

2. Then create one folder named `www` and one `#yourAppName#` .R file

 `www`

 `yourAppName.R`

3. Write the following code to `#yourAppName#` .R file

```
library(shiny)





# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage( )
# Define server logic ----
server <- function(input, output) { }
# Run the app ----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

## R-Shiny *Exercise 0.2*

1. Create a folder with `#yourAppName2#` (you name it)

 `yourAppName`

2. Then create one folder named `www` and three `.R` files

 `www`  
 `server.R`  
 `global.R`  
 `ui.R`

3. Put the following code into `global.R`, `ui.R`, and `server.R`, respectively

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage( )
# Define server logic ----
server <- function(input, output) { }
```

# R-Shiny *One Example*

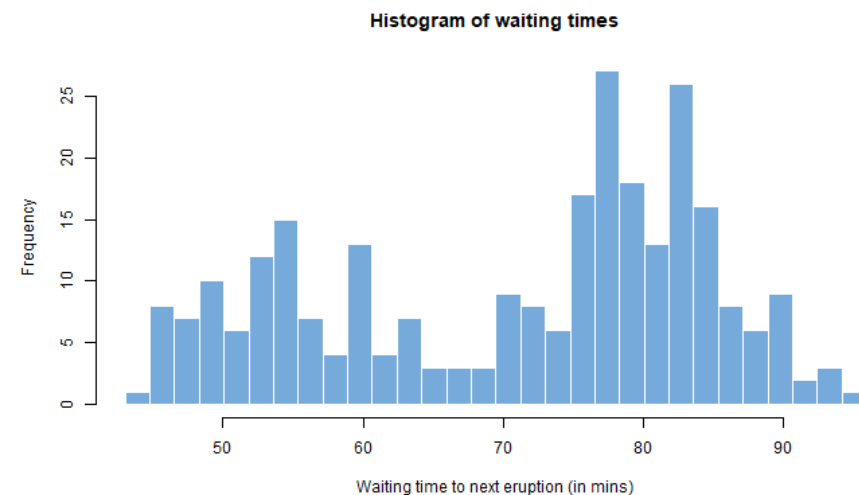
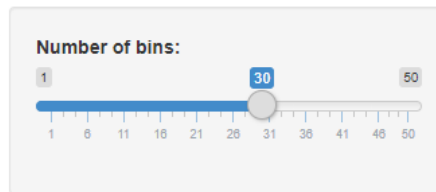
```
library(shiny)  
runExample("01_hello")
```



# R-Shiny UI for “Hello Shiny”

```
1 library(shiny)
2
3 # Define UI for app that draws a histogram ----
4 ui <- fluidPage(
5
6   # App title ----
7   titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
8
9   # Sidebar layout with input and output definitions -
10  sidebarLayout(
11
12    # Sidebar panel for inputs ----
13    sidebarPanel(
14
15      # Input: Slider for the number of bins ----
16      sliderInput(inputId = "bins",
17                  label = "Number of bins:",
18                  min = 1,
19                  max = 50,
20                  value = 30)
21
22    ),
23
24    # Main panel for displaying outputs ----
25    mainPanel(
26
27      # Output: Histogram ----
28      plotOutput(outputId = "distPlot")
29
30    )
31  )
32 )
```

Hello Shiny!



# R-Shiny Server for “Hello Shiny”

```
# Define server logic required to draw a histogram ----
server <- function(input, output) {

  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({

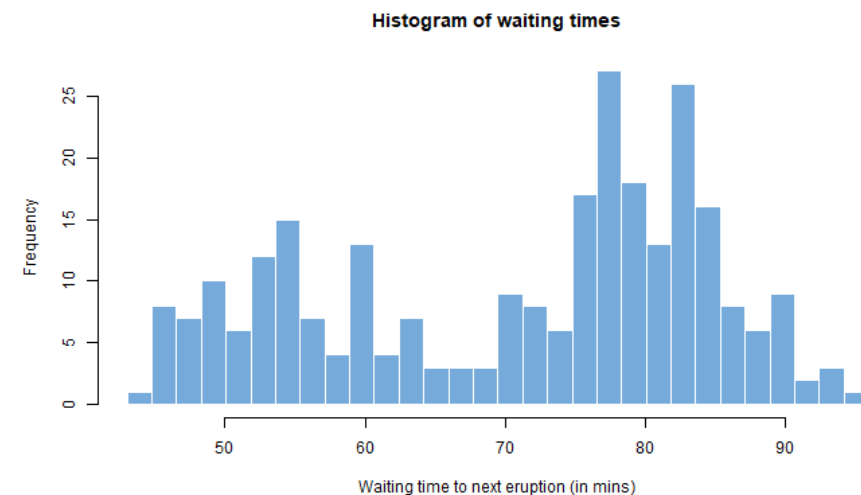
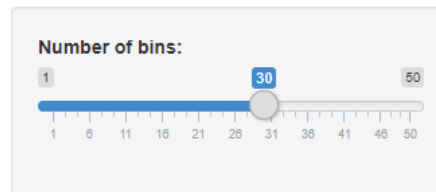
    x    <- faithful$waiting
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)

    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = "#75AADB", border =
"white",
        xlab = "Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)",
        main = "Histogram of waiting times")

  })

}
```

Hello Shiny!



# R-Shiny *Server for “Hello Shiny”*

## UI

```
1  library(shiny)
2
3  # Define UI for app that draws a histogram ----
4  ui <- fluidPage(
5
6    # App title ----
7    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
8
9    # Sidebar layout with input and output definitions ----
10   sidebarLayout(
11
12     # Sidebar panel for inputs ----
13     sidebarPanel(
14
15       # Input: Slider for the number of bins ----
16       sliderInput(inputId = "bins",
17                   label = "Number of bins:",
18                   min = 1,
19                   max = 50,
20                   value = 30)
21
22     ),
23
24     # Main panel for displaying outputs ----
25     mainPanel(
26
27       # Output: Histogram ----
28       plotOutput(outputId = "distPlot")
29
30     )
31   )
32 )
```

## Server

```
# Define server logic required to draw a histogram ----
server <- function(input, output) {

  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({

    x      <- faithful$waiting
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)

    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = "#75AADB", border =
"white",
        xlab = "Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)",
        main = "Histogram of waiting times")

  })

}
```

## Run App

```
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

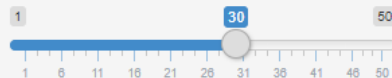
# 3.VERY Basic Syntax

# R-Shiny Page structure

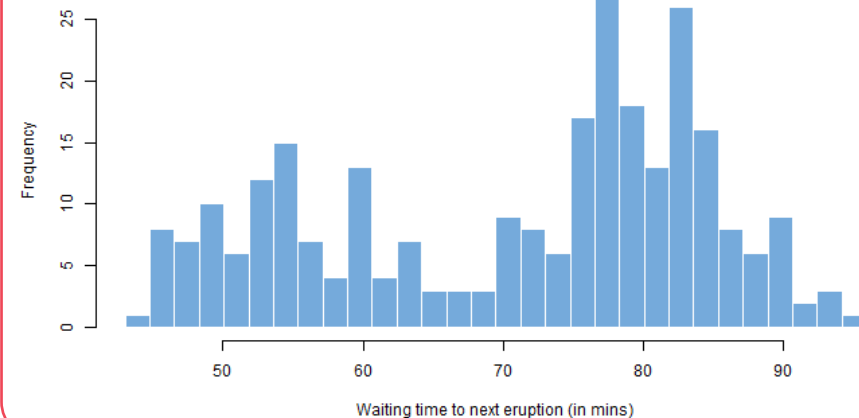
```
1 library(shiny)
2
3 # Define UI for app that draws a histogram ----
4 ui <- fluidPage(
5
6   # App title ----
7   titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
8
9   # Sidebar layout with input and output definitions
10  sidebarLayout(
11
12    # Sidebar panel for inputs ----
13    sidebarPanel(
14
15      # Input: Slider for the number of bins ----
16      sliderInput(inputId = "bins",
17                  label = "Number of bins:",
18                  min = 1,
19                  max = 50,
20                  value = 30)
21
22    ),
23
24    # Main panel for displaying outputs ----
25    mainPanel(
26
27      # Output: Histogram ----
28      plotOutput(outputId = "distPlot")
29
30    )
31  )
32 )
```

Hello Shiny!

Number of bins:



Histogram of waiting times

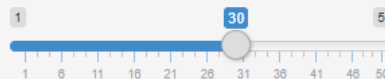


# R-Shiny UI components

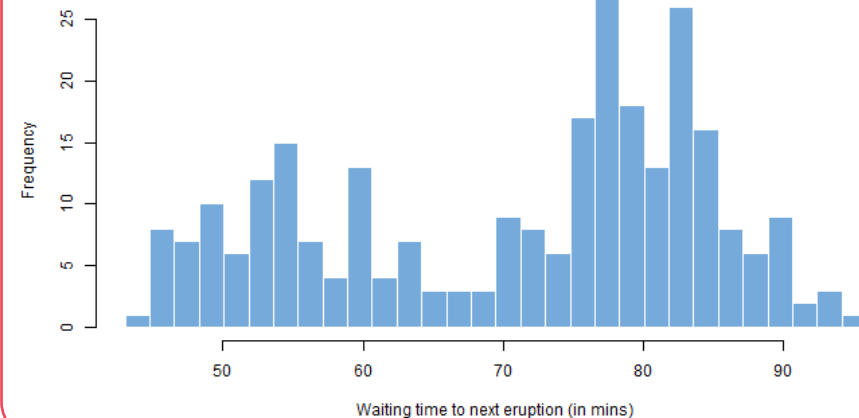
```
1 library(shiny)
2
3 # Define UI for app that draws a histogram ----
4 ui <- fluidPage(
5
6   # App title ----
7   titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
8
9   # Sidebar layout with input and output definitions ----
10  sidebarLayout(
11
12    # Sidebar panel for inputs ----
13    sidebarPanel(
14
15      # Input: Slider for the number of bins ----
16      sliderInput(inputId = "bins",
17                  label = "Number of bins:",
18                  min = 1,
19                  max = 50,
20                  value = 30)
21
22    ),
23
24    # Main panel for displaying outputs ----
25    mainPanel(
26
27      # Output: Histogram ----
28      plotOutput(outputId = "distPlot")
29
30    )
31  )
32 )
```

Hello Shiny!

Number of bins:



Histogram of waiting times



# R-Shiny Server for "Hello Shiny"

```
1 library(shiny)
2
3 # Define UI for app that draws a histogram ----
4 ui <- fluidPage(
5
6   # App title ----
7   titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
8
9   # Sidebar layout with input and output definitions ----
10  sidebarLayout(
11
12    # Sidebar panel for inputs ----
13    sidebarPanel(
14
15      # Input: Slider for the number of bins ----
16      sliderInput(inputId = "bins",
17                  label = "Number of bins:",
18                  min = 1,
19                  max = 50,
20                  value = 30)
21    ),
22
23    # Main panel for displaying outputs ----
24    mainPanel(
25
26      # Output: Histogram ----
27      plotOutput(outputId = "distPlot")
28    )
29  )
30 )
31 )
32 )
```

```
# Define server logic required to draw a histogram ----
server <- function(input, output) {
```

```
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
```

```
    x <- faithful$waiting
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)
```

```
    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = "#75AADB", border =
"white",
        xlab = "Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)",
        main = "Histogram of waiting times")
  })
```

```
}
```

```
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

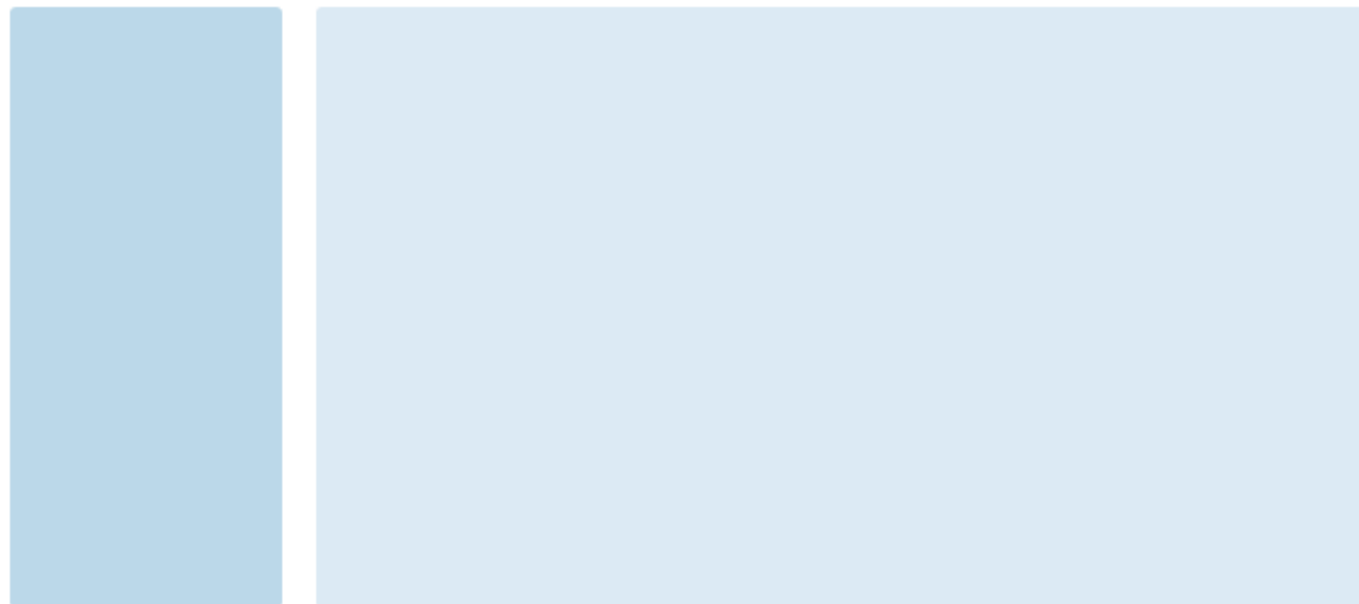
Input variables and other variables ->  
server functions, rendering ->  
output variables

## R-Shiny *Grid system for UI*

The Bootstrap grid system utilizes 12 columns which can be flexibly subdivided into rows and columns. To create a layout based on the fluid system you use the `fluidPage()` function. To create rows within the grid you use the `fluidRow()` function; to create columns within rows you use the `column()` function.

For example, consider this high level page layout (the numbers displayed are columns out of a total of 12):

From <<https://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/layout-guide.html>>



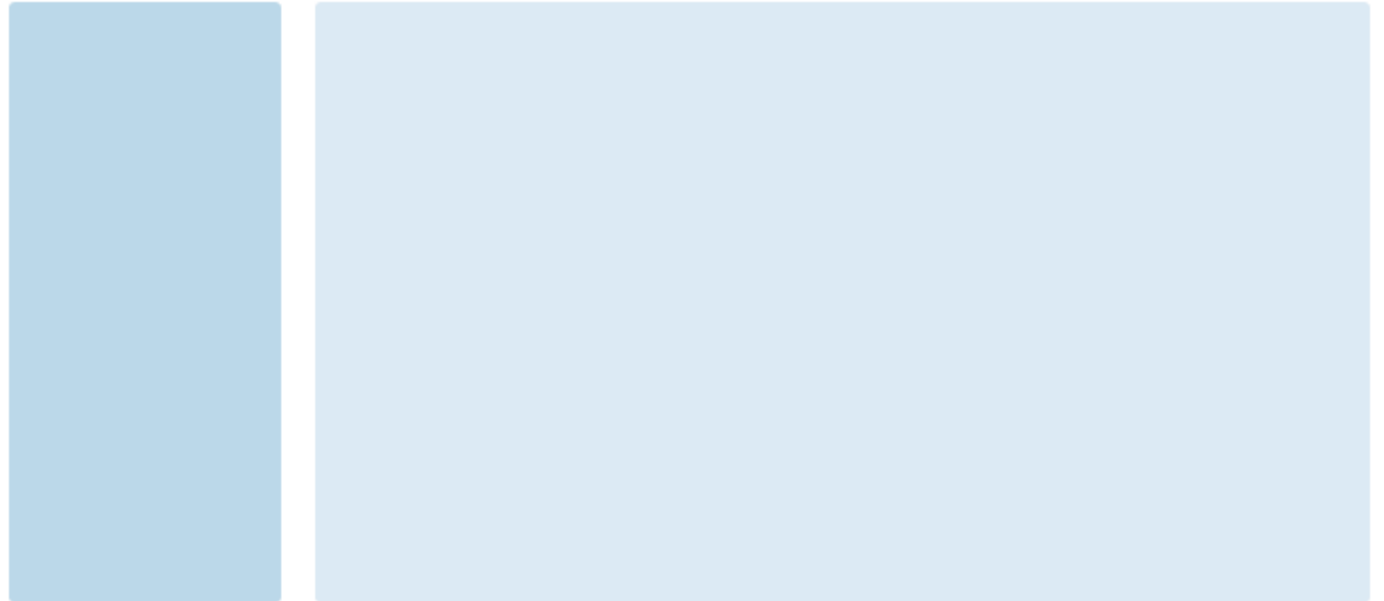
Official bootstrap grid system

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/3.4/css/>



## R-Shiny *Grid system for UI*

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  fluidRow(  
    column(2,  
      "sidebar"  
    ),  
    column(10,  
      "main"  
    )  
  )  
)
```



Official bootstrap grid system

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/3.4/css/>

# R-Shiny

## *Exercise 0.3 – A simple UI*

title panel

sidebar panel

main panel

## R-Shiny *Exercise 0.3 – A simple UI*

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  titlePanel("title panel"),  
  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel("sidebar panel"),  
    mainPanel("main panel")  
  )  
)  
  
server <- function(input, output){}  
  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

title panel

sidebar panel

main panel

## R-Shiny *Column Offsetting*

Move columns to the right by adding the `offset` parameter to the `column()` function. Each unit of offset increases the left-margin of a column by a whole column. Consider this layout:

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  fluidRow(  
    column(4,  
      "4"  
    ),  
    column(4, offset = 4,  
      "4 offset 4"  
    )  
  ),  
  fluidRow(  
    column(3, offset = 3,  
      "3 offset 3"  
    ),  
    column(3, offset = 3,  
      "3 offset 3"  
    )  
  )  
)
```

4

4 offset 4

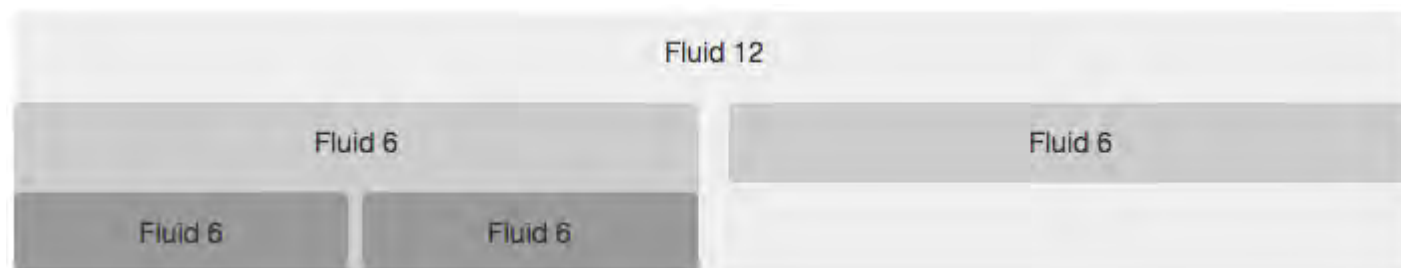
3 offset 3

3 offset 3

## R-Shiny *Column Nesting*

When you nest columns within a fluid grid, each nested level of columns should add up to 12 columns. This is because the fluid grid uses percentages, not pixels, for setting widths. Consider this page layout:

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  fluidRow(  
    column(12,  
      "Fluid 12",  
      fluidRow(  
        column(6,  
          "Fluid 6",  
          fluidRow(  
            column(6,  
              "Fluid 6"),  
            column(6,  
              "Fluid 6")  
          )  
        ),  
        column(width = 6,  
          "Fluid 6")  
      )  
    )  
  )  
)
```



# R-Shiny *A little of HTML*

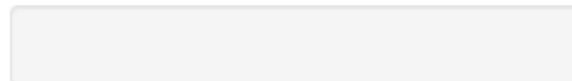
shiny function HTML5 equivalent creates

p	<p>	A paragraph of text
h1	<h1>	A first level header
h2	<h2>	A second level header
h3	<h3>	A third level header
h4	<h4>	A fourth level header
h5	<h5>	A fifth level header
h6	<h6>	A sixth level header
a	<a>	A hyper link
br	 	A line break (e.g. a blank line)
div	<div>	A division of text with a uniform style
span	<span>	An in-line division of text with a uniform style
pre	<pre>	Text 'as is' in a fixed width font
code	<code>	A formatted block of code
img	<img>	An image
strong	<strong>	Bold text
em	<em>	Italicized text
HTML		Directly passes a character string as HTML code

# R-Shiny *Headers*

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  titlePanel("My Shiny App"),  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(),  
    mainPanel(  
      h1("First level title"),  
      h2("Second level title"),  
      h3("Third level title"),  
      h4("Fourth level title"),  
      h5("Fifth level title"),  
      h6("Sixth level title")  
    )  
  )  
)  
  
server <- function(input, output){}  
  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

My Shiny App



First level title

Second level title

Third level title

Fourth level title

Fifth level title

Sixth level title

# R-Shiny Text

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  titlePanel("My Shiny App"),  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(),  
    mainPanel(  
      p("p creates a paragraph of text."),  
      p("A new p() command starts a new paragraph. Supply a style attribute to change the format of the entire  
paragraph.", style = "font-family: 'times'; font-size: 16pt"),  
      strong("strong() makes bold text."),  
      em("em() creates italicized (i.e, emphasized) text."),  
      br(),  
      code("code displays your text similar to computer code"),  
      div("div creates segments of text with a similar style. This division of text is all blue because I passed the  
argument 'style = color:blue' to div", style = "color:blue"),  
      br(),  
      p("span does the same thing as div, but it works with",  
        span("groups of words", style = "color:blue"),  
        "that appear inside a paragraph.")  
    )  
  )  
)  
  
server <- function(input, output){}  
  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

My Shiny App

p creates a paragraph of text.

A new p() command starts a new paragraph. Supply a style attribute to change the format of the entire paragraph.

**strong()** makes bold text. *em()* creates italicized (i.e, emphasized) text.

code displays your text similar to computer code

div creates segments of text with a similar style. This division of text is all blue because I passed the argument 'style = color:blue' to div

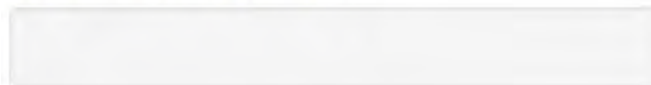
span does the same thing as div, but it works with groups of words that appear inside a paragraph.



# R-Shiny *Image*

```
ui <- fluidPage(  
  titlePanel("My Shiny App"),  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(),  
    mainPanel(  
      img(src = "takeABreak.png", height = 180, width = 400)  
    )  
  )  
)  
  
server <- function(input, output){}  
  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

My Shiny App



**Take a break?**

## IE6600 Computation and Visualization for Analytics, SP19

### Description

This is a class for RShiny

```
install.packages("shiny")
```



Take a break?

This img is a sign for [Taking a break](#)

### Introduction of RShiny

Shiny is a new package from RStudio that makes it *incredibly* easy to build interactive web applications with R.

For more tutorials and information, please visit [Shiny homepage](#).

# R-Shiny *Answer*

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI ----
ui <- fluidPage(
  titlePanel("IE6600 Computation and Visualization for Analytics, SP19"),
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(
      h2("Description"),
      p("This is a class for RShiny"),
      code('install.packages("shiny")'),
      br(),
      br(),
      br(),
      br(),
      img(src = "takeABreak.png", height = 70, width = 180),
      br(),
      "This img is a sign for",
      span("Taking a break", style = "color:blue")
    ),
    mainPanel(
      h1("Introduction of RShiny"),
      p("Shiny is a new package from RStudio that makes it ",
        em("incredibly easy "),
        "to build interactive web applications with R."),
      br(),
      p("For more tutorials and information, please visit",
        a("Shiny homepage.",
          href = "http://shiny.rstudio.com"))
    )
  )
)
```

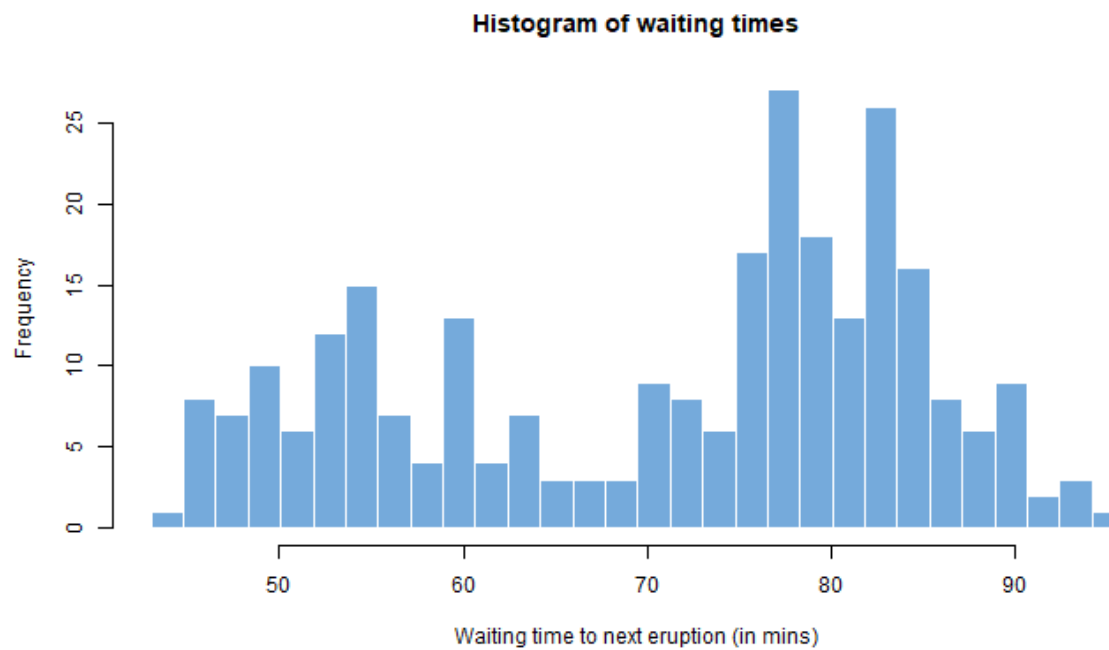
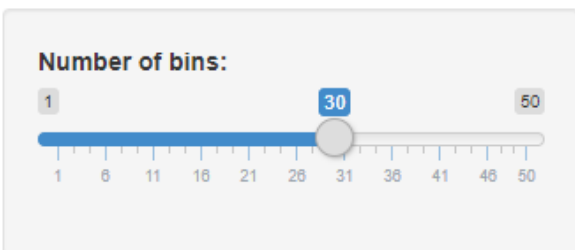
```
# Define server logic ----
server <- function(input, output) {

}

# Run the app ----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

# R-Shiny *Page structure*

Hello Shiny!



# R-Shiny *Server for “Hello Shiny”*

## UI

```
1  library(shiny)
2
3  # Define UI for app that draws a histogram ----
4  ui <- fluidPage(
5
6    # App title ----
7    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
8
9    # Sidebar layout with input and output definitions ----
10   sidebarLayout(
11
12     # Sidebar panel for inputs ----
13     sidebarPanel(
14
15       # Input: Slider for the number of bins ----
16       sliderInput(inputId = "bins",
17                   label = "Number of bins:",
18                   min = 1,
19                   max = 50,
20                   value = 30)
21
22     ),
23
24     # Main panel for displaying outputs ----
25     mainPanel(
26
27       # Output: Histogram ----
28       plotOutput(outputId = "distPlot")
29
30     )
31   )
32 )
```

## Server

```
# Define server logic required to draw a histogram ----
server <- function(input, output) {

  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({

    x    <- faithful$waiting
    bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)

    hist(x, breaks = bins, col = "#75AADB", border =
"white",
        xlab = "Waiting time to next eruption (in mins)",
        main = "Histogram of waiting times")

  })

}
```

## Run App

```
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

# Resources

# Resource

R-Shiny: basic tutorial and examples  
<https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/>