



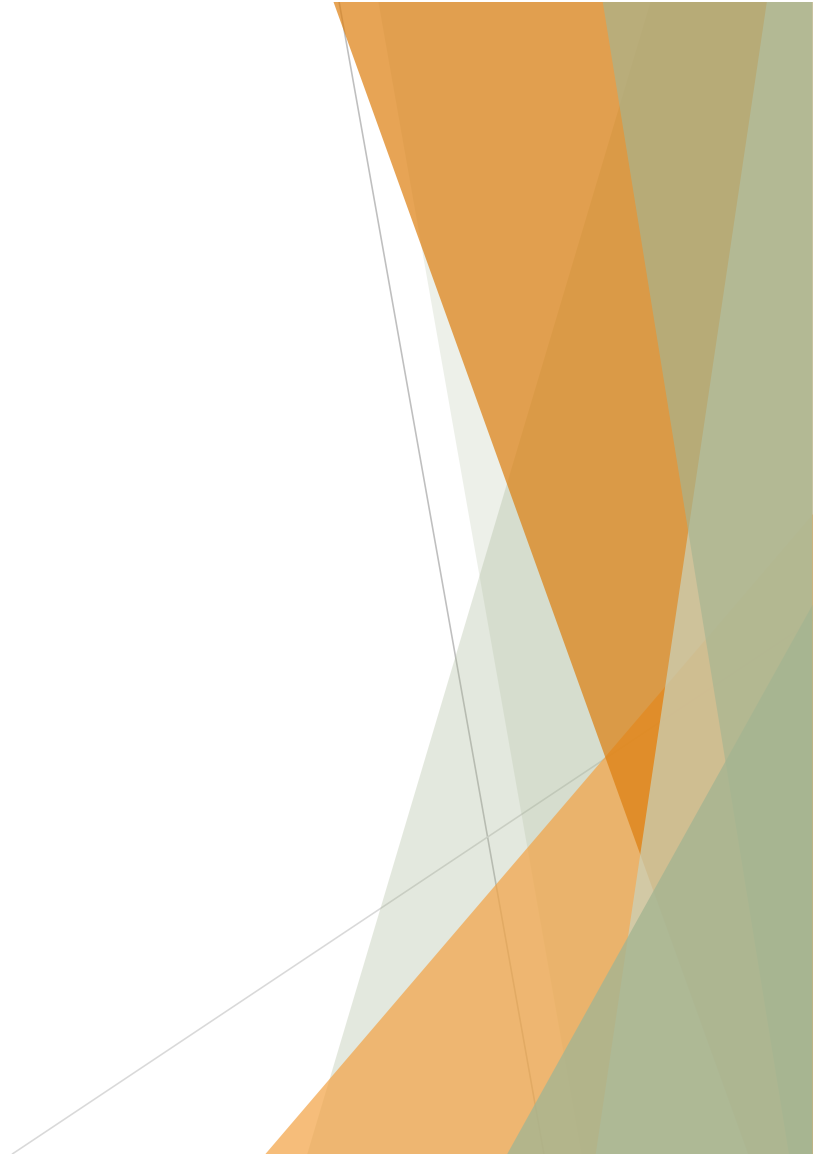
Building R-Shiny Applications

FAS6932 - Special Topics

Summer C 2025

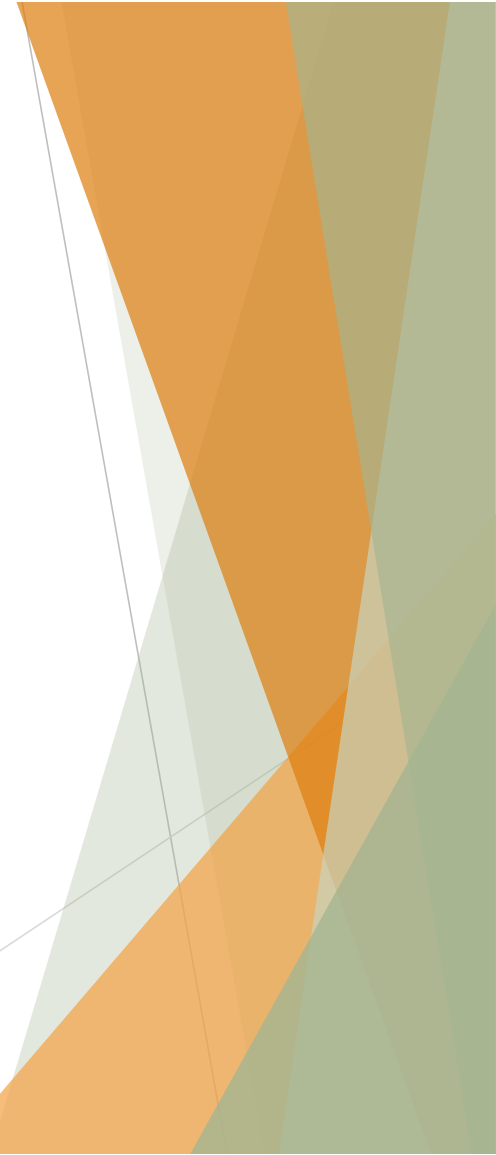
Day 2 - UI Design

- ▶ Morning Session
 - ▶ UI Design principles
 - ▶ Guided build session
- ▶ Lunch
- ▶ Afternoon Session
 - ▶ App Design
 - ▶ Open design session
 - ▶ Small group breakout



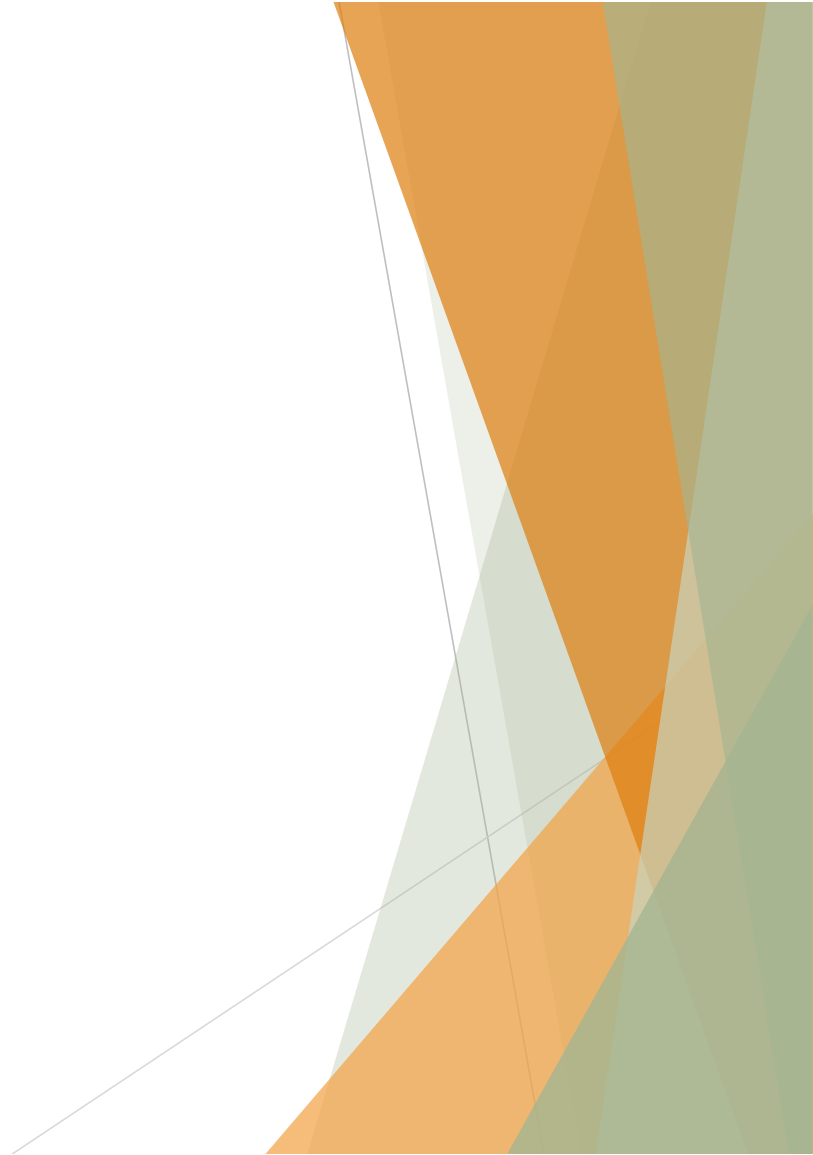
Icebreaker

- ▶ What's your design goal?
 - ▶ A particular visualization (maps, networks, phylogenies)?
 - ▶ A particular interactivity (simulations, interactive plots)?
 - ▶ A particular product (data entry, user tracking, data visualization)?



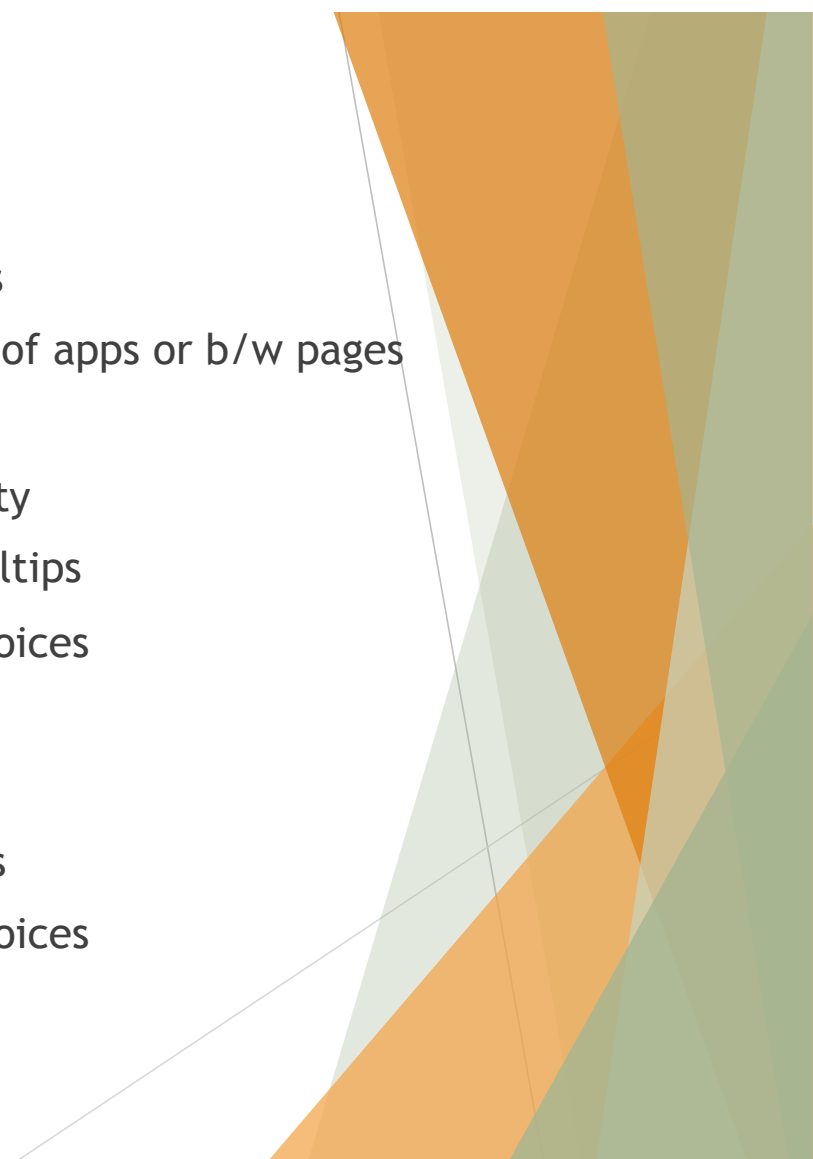
UI Design principles

- ▶ Simplicity
- ▶ Consistency
- ▶ Visual Hierarchy
- ▶ Feedback and Responsiveness
- ▶ Accessibility
- ▶ Clarity
- ▶ User Control
- ▶ Error Prevention and Recovery
- ▶ Aesthetics and Visual Appeal
- ▶ Scalability and Adaptability



UI Design principles

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- ▶ Scalability and Adaptability
- ▶ UI Design choices
- ▶ Really for family of apps or b/w pages
- ▶ Layout choice
- ▶ Alerts & Reactivity
- ▶ Walkthrough/Tooltips
- ▶ Layout design choices
- ▶ Widget choice
- ▶ App design
- ▶ Aesthetic choices
- ▶ Layout design choices



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 - ~~▶ Really for family of apps or b/w pages~~
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 - ~~▶ Alerts & Reactivity >> tomorrow!~~
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 - ▶ Layout design **choices**
 - ▶ Widget **choices**
 - ▶ App design >> this afternoon!
 - ▶ Aesthetic **choices**
 - ▶ Layout design **choices**

UI Design principles

- ▶ **Simplicity**
 - ▶ Consistency
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Layout Choices

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/layouts/>

Navbars

A navbar adds a navigation bar to your app, allowing users to easily navigate your app.

[Learn Navbars >](#)

Navbar at Top



Navbar at Bottom

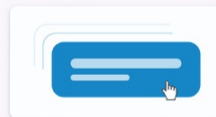


Panels & Cards

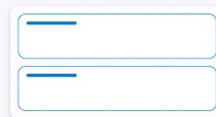
Use panels and cards to define areas of related content.

[Learn Panels & Cards >](#)

Floating panel



Content in cards

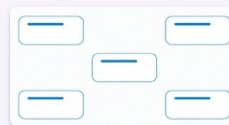


Arrange Elements

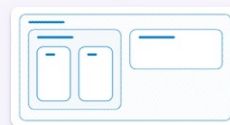
Use rows and columns to create your own layout for every device size.

[Arrange Elements >](#)

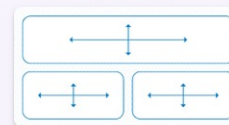
Grid Layouts



Column nesting



Control for page size

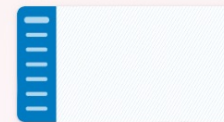


Sidebars

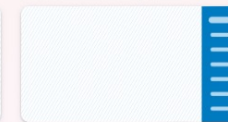
A sidebar layout creates a sidebar, typically used for inputs, and a large main area, typically used for outputs.

[Learn Sidebars >](#)

Sidebar on the Left



Sidebar on the Right



Sidebar Within a Card



Collapsed Sidebar

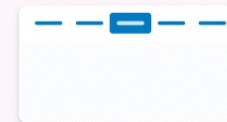


Tabs

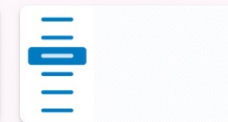
Tabs and navigation allow you to create apps that have multiple pages.

[Learn Tabs >](#)

Tabset with Pill Nav



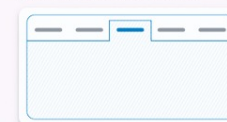
Tabset with Pill List Nav



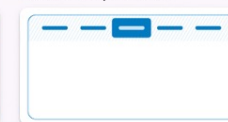
Tabset with Tab Nav



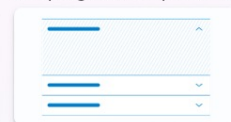
Card with a tabbed tabset



Card with a pill tabset

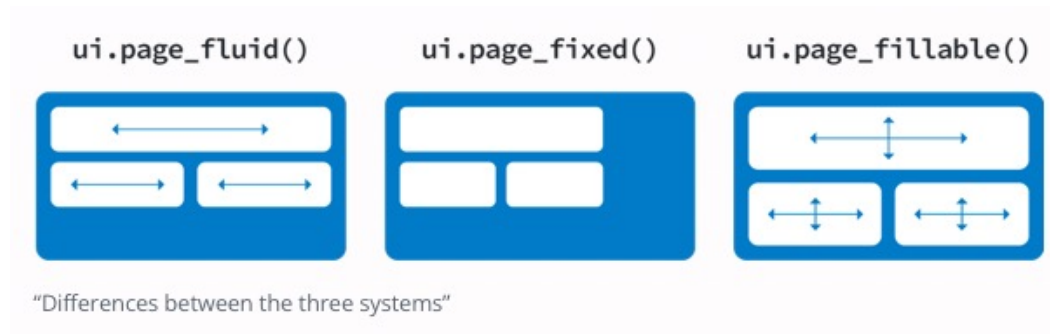


Collapsing accordion panels



Really there are 3 page types to start

- ▶ `page_fillable` : extends page to full page width and height
- ▶ `page_fluid` : extends page to full page width
- ▶ `page_fixed` : extends page to centered horizontally and width is fixed
 - ▶ bad for scalability!!!

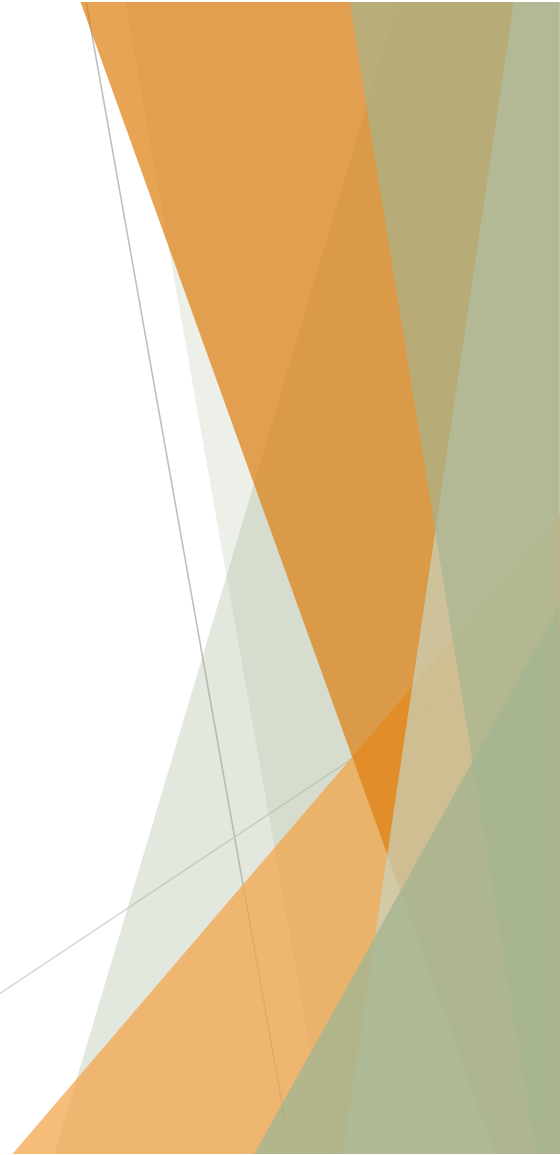


Really there are 3 page types to start

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2 additional combination page types

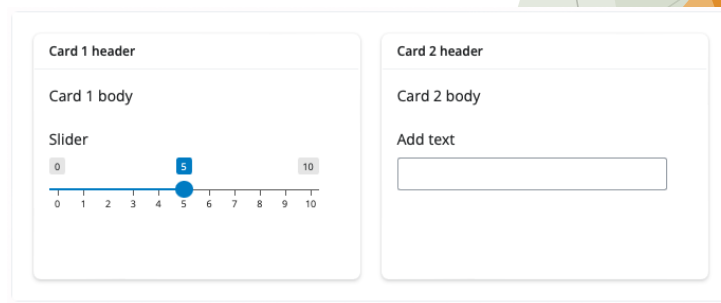
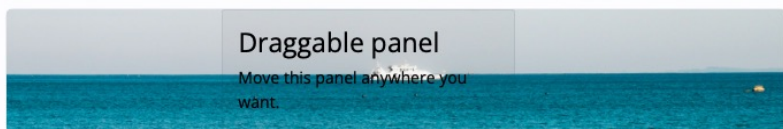
- ▶ `page_navbar` : multiple `page_fillable` (`fillable = TRUE`) or `page_fixed`
- ▶ `page_sidebar` : split `page_fillable` (`fillable = TRUE`) or `page_fixed`



Establishing visual hierarchy

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/layouts/panels-cards/>

- ▶ Panels “float” on top of existing page or container layout
 - ▶ `absolutePanel` : establishes a panel whose position is relative to the parent container or page borders
 - ▶ `fixedPanel` : establishes a panel whose position is fixed. This means it will not move when you scroll on the page
 - ▶ Panels can be draggable (`draggable = TRUE`)
 - ▶ Have to specify:
 - ▶ exactly two of top, bottom, height
 - ▶ exactly two of left, right, width
- ▶ Cards are a useful way to subdivide content blocks

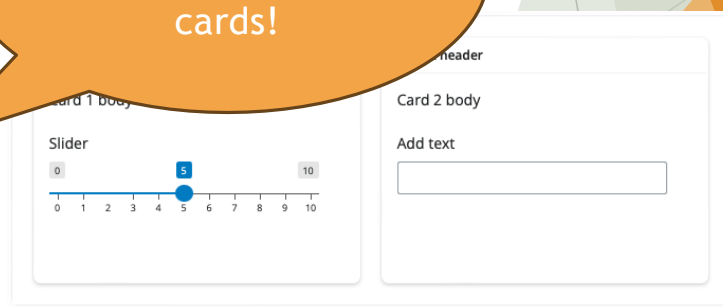
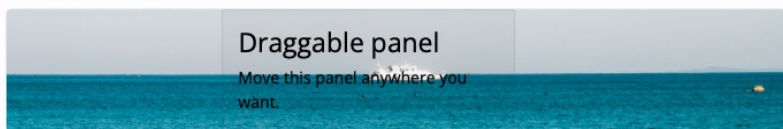


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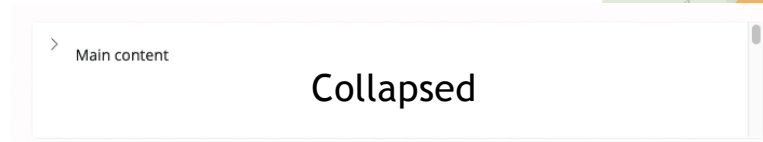
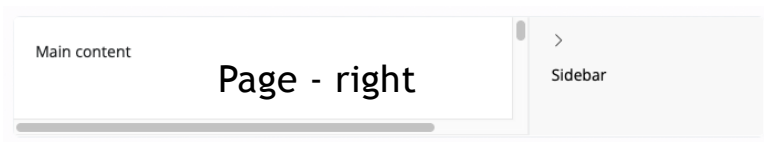
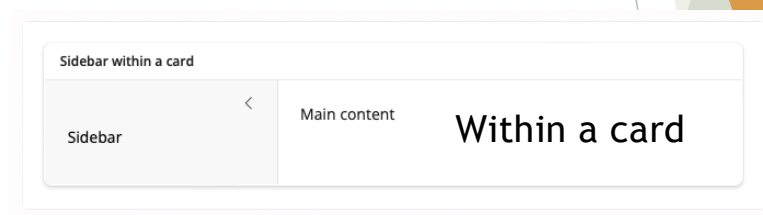
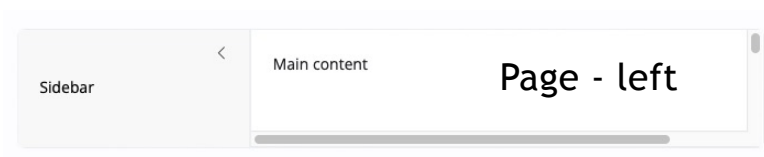
If you are a novice to HTML, go with cards!



Other layouts are nested within page choice

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/layouts/sidebars/>

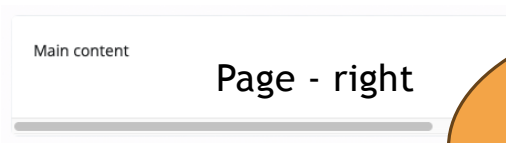
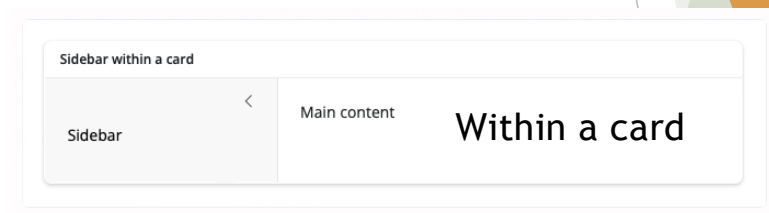
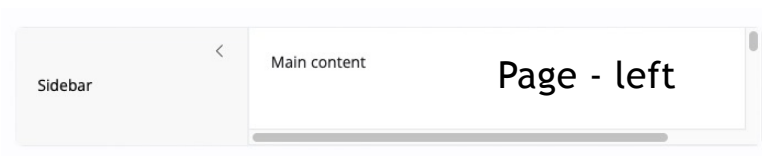
- ▶ Sidebar are either on left, right, or collapsed, or within a card
 - ▶ `page_sidebar` or `sidebar` or `layout_sidebar`



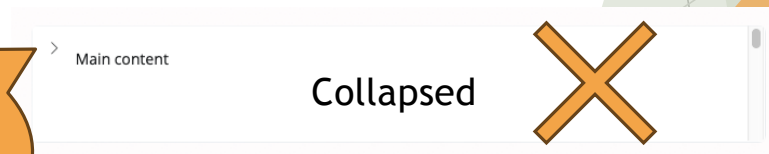
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- Sidebar are either on left, right, or collapsed, or within a card



No person of reasonable age can ever find this collapse >



Other layouts are nested within page choice

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/layouts/sidebars/>

- ▶ Sidebar are either on left, right, or ~~collapsed~~, or within a card
 - ▶ `page_sidebar` or `sidebar` or `layout_sidebar`

This is by far the fastest way to setup a simple application. Users are generally familiar with sidebar navigation which helps quickly orient users to a new app without heavy instruction.

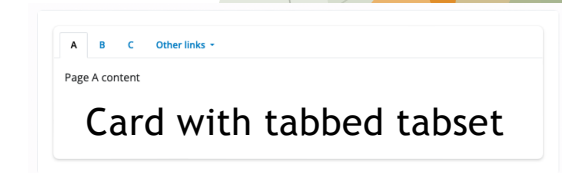
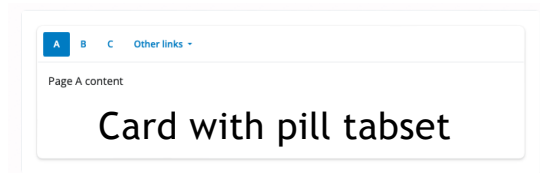
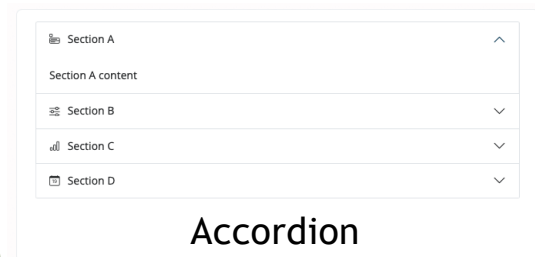
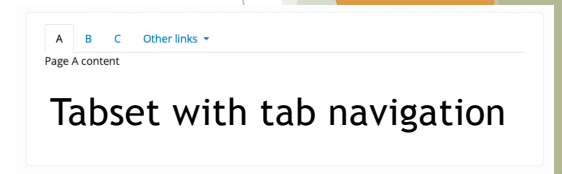
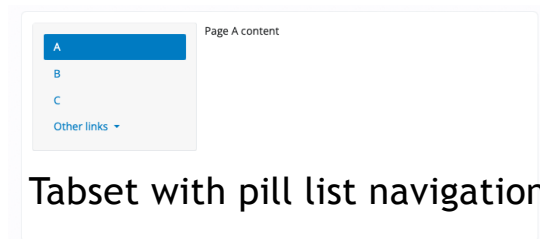
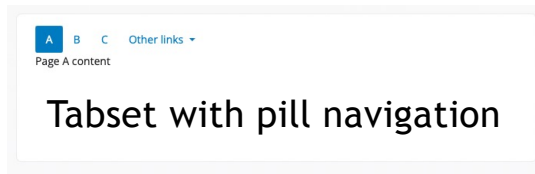
Within a card

Collapsed

Other layouts are nested within page choice

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/layouts/tabs/>

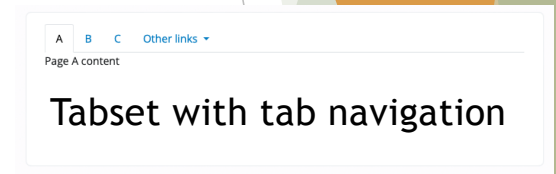
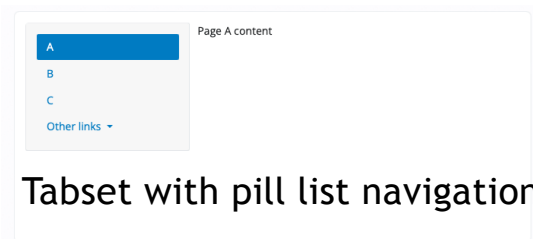
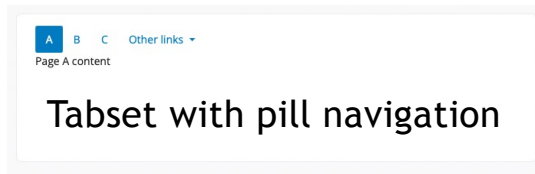
- **Tabs** are equivalent to `page_navbar` but with more flexibility to move in the page or in cards (`page_navbar` is either top or bottom)



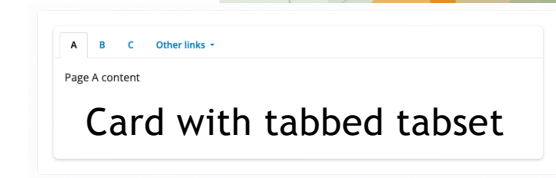
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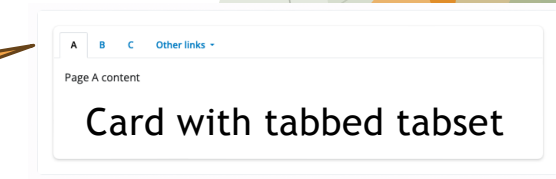
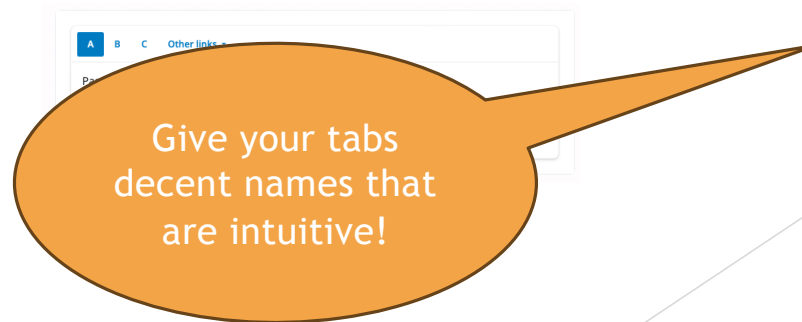
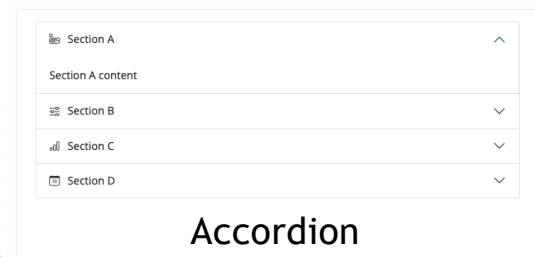
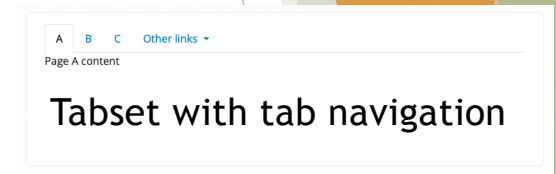
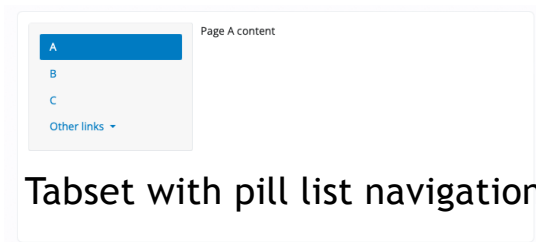
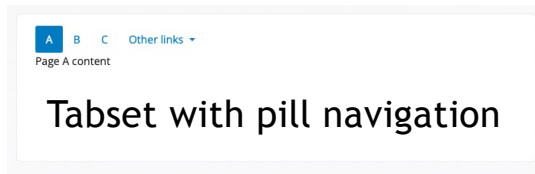
Most people of reasonable age cannot find this collapse ^



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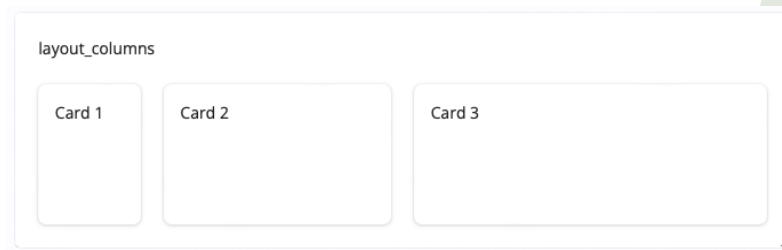
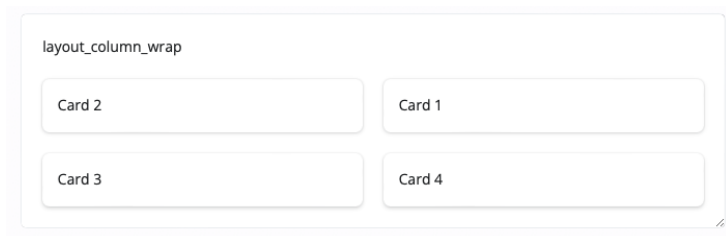
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How do we position this structure

<https://shiny.posit.co/r/layouts/arrange/>

- ▶ Layout!
 - ▶ HTML assumes a fixed page width (set by your browser/device)
 - ▶ So we typically divide that width into columns
 - ▶ That can be done homogenously or heterogeneously
- ▶ `layout_column_wrap` : sets everything to be the same size
 - ▶ takes width as fractions of total row width
- ▶ `layout_columns` : defaults to `layout_column_wrap` but also for lots of flexibility
 - ▶ takes argument `col_widths`; which must sum to 12 (Bootstrap CSS has 12 width units per row)



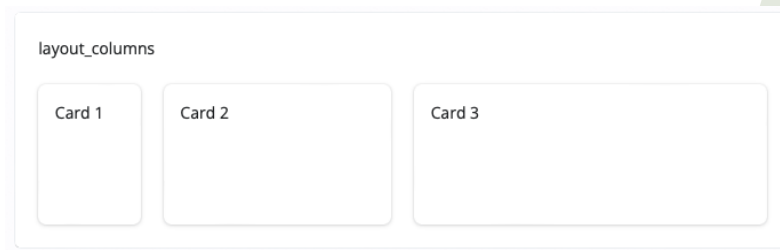
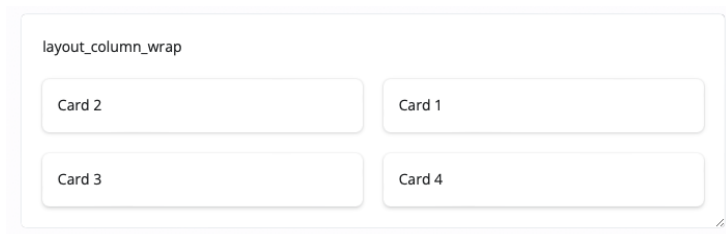
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HTML novices
should start here.
Leads to very fast
prototyping!



How do we position this structure?

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Card 1

Card 2

Card 2.1

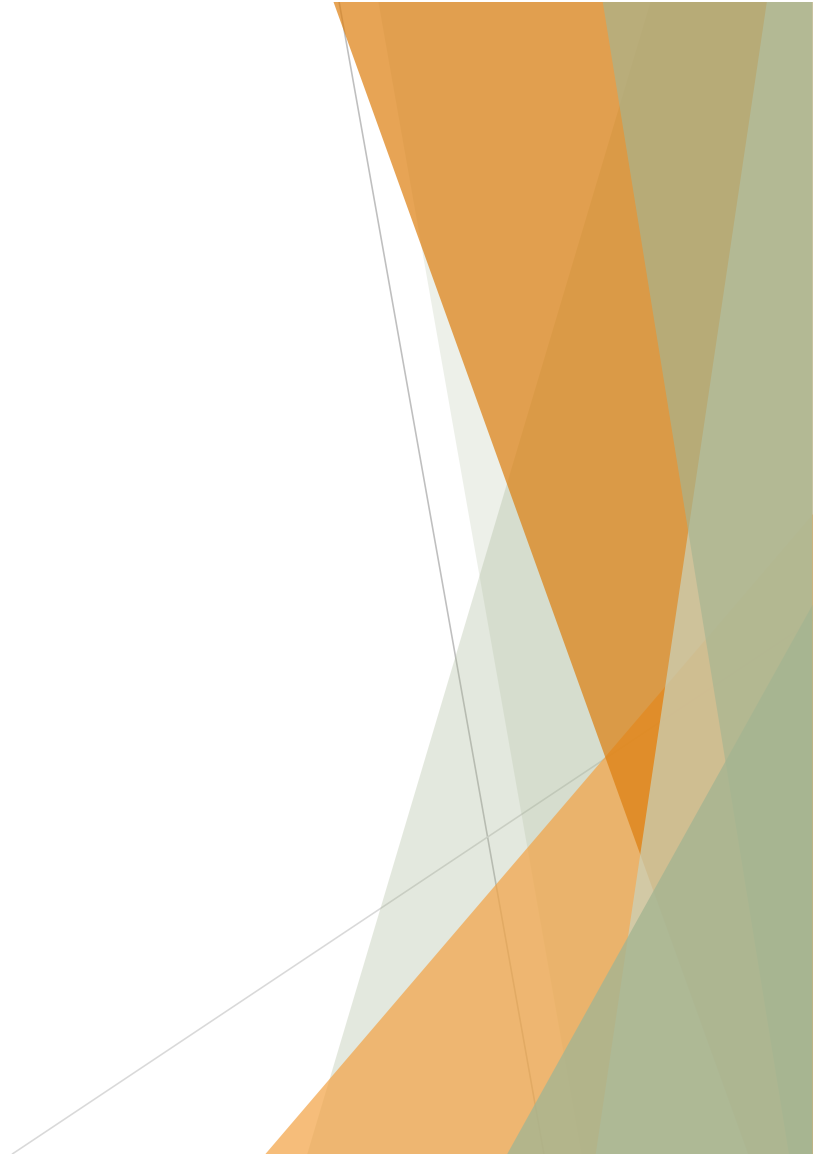
Card 2.2

Always give your
page, panels,
cards, sidebars,
and widgets titles

layouts can be
used to nest
panels/cards

```
4 ui <- page_fillable(  
5   layout_columns(  
6     card("Card 1"),  
7     card(  
8       "Card 2",  
9       layout_columns(  
10        card("Card 2.1"),  
11        card("Card 2.2")  
12      )  
13    ),  
14    col_widths = c(4, 8)  
15  )  
16 )
```

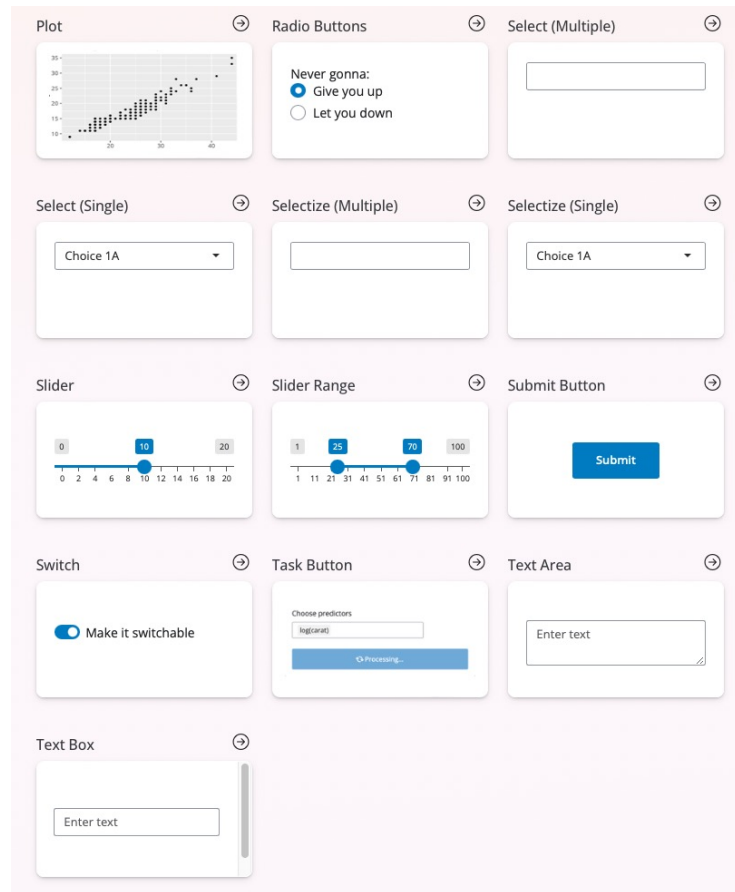
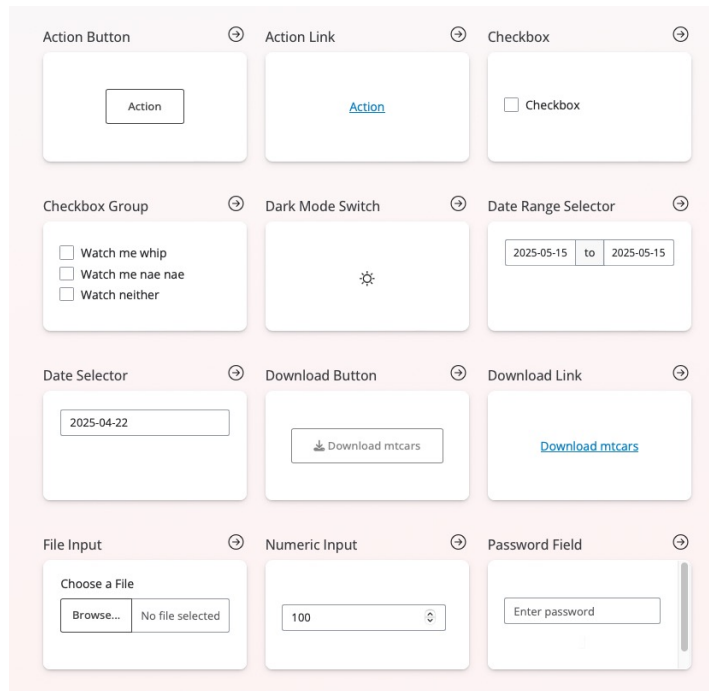
10 minute break



UI Design principles

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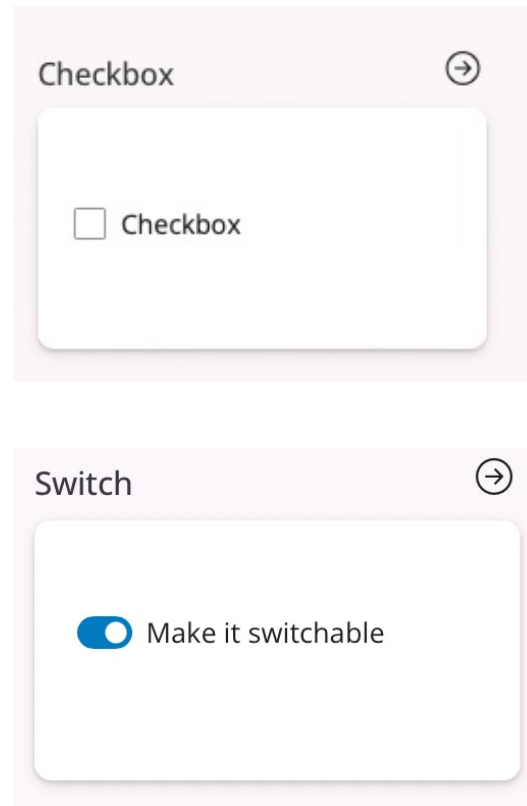
Widgets!



<https://github.com/nanxstats/awesome-shiny-extensions>

Inputs to R - TRUE/FALSE

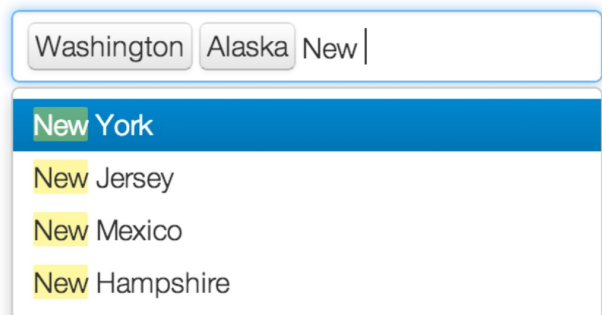
- ▶ The output of these **widgets** will produce TRUE/FALSE outputs.
- ▶ These are useful for:
 - ▶ turning features on/off
 - ▶ activating behaviors in a simulation



Input to R - Categorical values

- ▶ The output of these widgets will be one character or factor value
- ▶ If you want to default to no choice you need:
 - ▶ `selectInput('in', 'Options', c(Choose='', 'Choice 1' = 1, 'Choice 2' = 2))`
- ▶ Selectize is built on selectize.js and is more flexible as it allows users to search

States



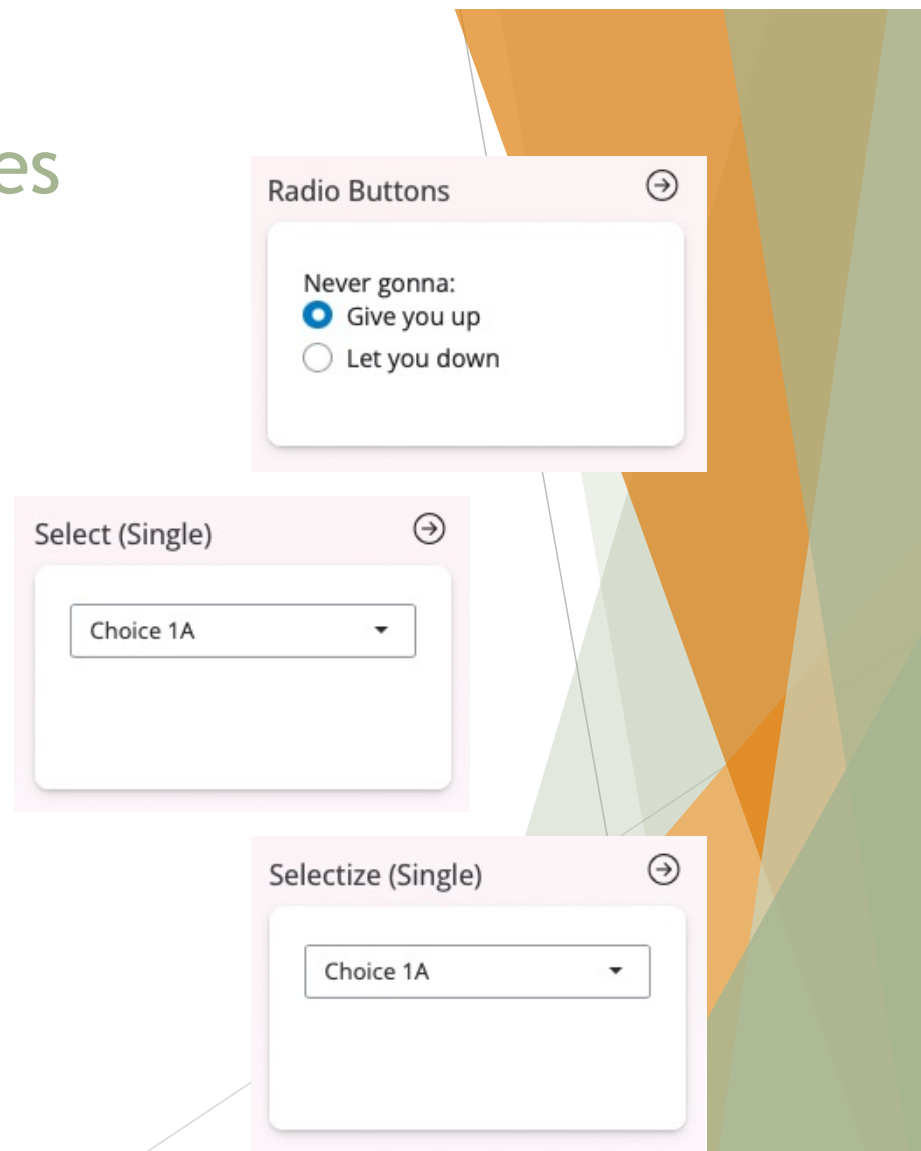
Washington Alaska New |

New York

New Jersey

New Mexico

New Hampshire



Input to R - Categorical values

- ▶ The output of these widgets will be one character or factor value
- ▶ Setting a default blank is same as single
- ▶ Checkbox Group is useful for a few choices
- ▶ Selectize is far more useful here especially as the choices get lengthy

You can also group
your choices
(confusingly this
does not impact
what you can
choose)

Select options below:

1
Choice 1A
Choice 1B
Choice 1C

2
Choice 2A
Choice 2B

Select (Multiple)

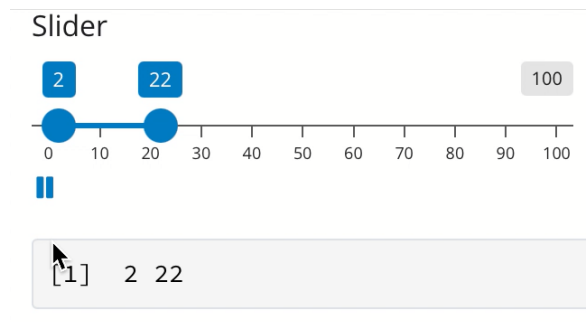
Selectize (Multiple)

Checkbox Group

☐ Watch me whip
☐ Watch me nae nae
☐ Watch neither

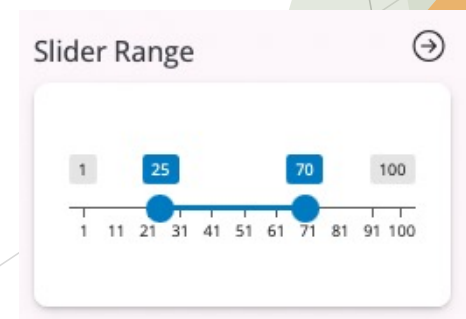
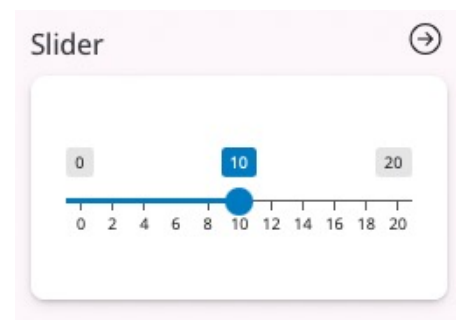
Input to R - Continuous values

- ▶ The output of these widgets will be a continuous value (or two in the case of slider range)
- ▶ Almost never do you want to do `numericInput`
 - ▶ Users can supply any value and cause errors
- ▶ Slider is most useful but choose your bounds (min, max) carefully (i.e. test them)
- ▶ Slider range is useful for setting up sequences
- ▶ Can also set up animations to show users a presentation



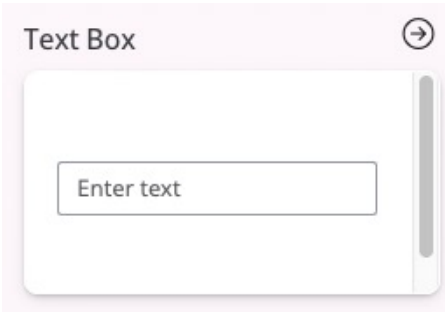
Numeric Input

100



Input to R - Text values

- ▶ The output of these widgets will be a character string
- ▶ These are useful for having users define labels on plots or adding text to a report
- ▶ Haven't seen too much use for them



Text Box

Enter text

A screenshot of a 'Text Box' widget. It has a title 'Text Box' and a right-pointing arrow icon. Below the title is a single-line text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter text'. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the input field.



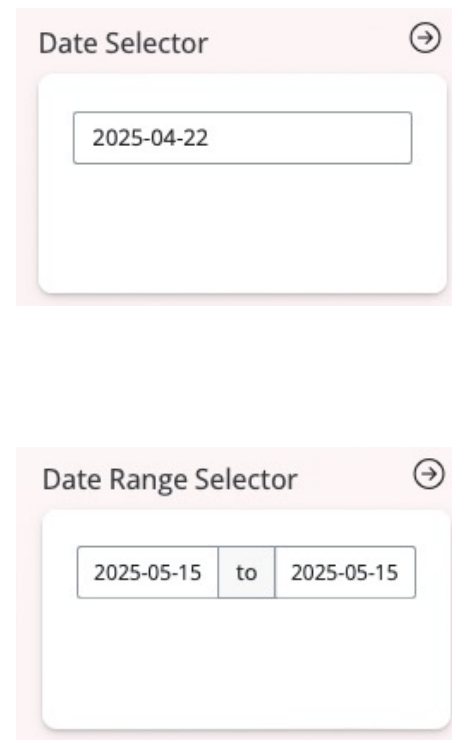
Text Area

Enter text

A screenshot of a 'Text Area' widget. It has a title 'Text Area' and a right-pointing arrow icon. Below the title is a multi-line text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter text'. A small diagonal icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the input field.

Input to R - Dates

- ▶ The output of these widgets will be a Date class object in R
- ▶ You should set bounds (min, max)
- ▶ lots of options for customizing visuals



The image displays two user interface widgets for date selection. The top widget, titled 'Date Selector', features a single text input field containing the date '2025-04-22'. The bottom widget, titled 'Date Range Selector', features two text input fields, each containing '2025-05-15', separated by a 'to' label. Both widgets are enclosed in light pink rounded rectangles with a small circular icon in the top right corner. The background of the slide is decorated with abstract geometric shapes in shades of orange and green.

Date Selector

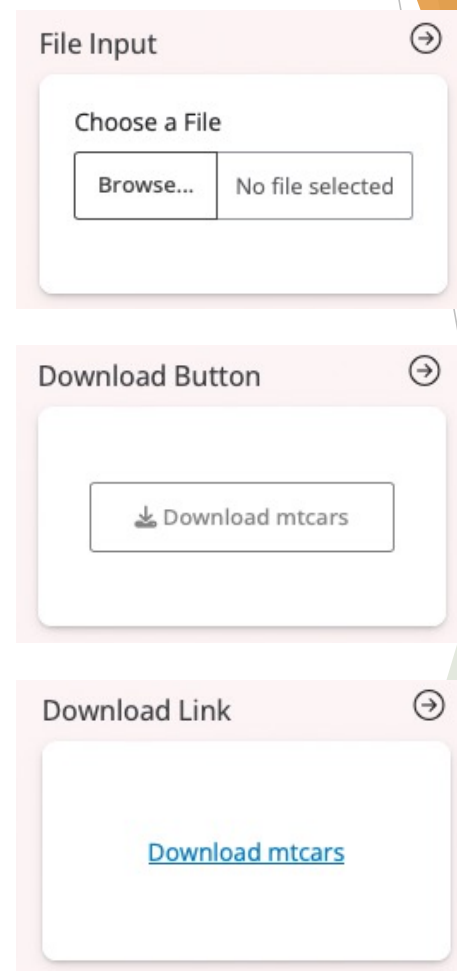
2025-04-22

Date Range Selector

2025-05-15 to 2025-05-15

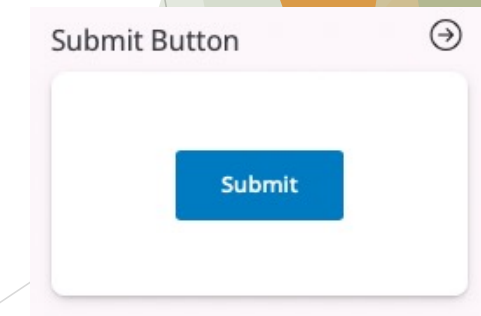
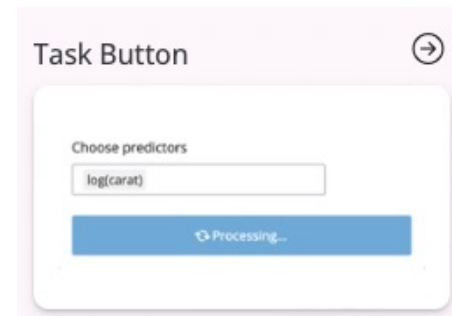
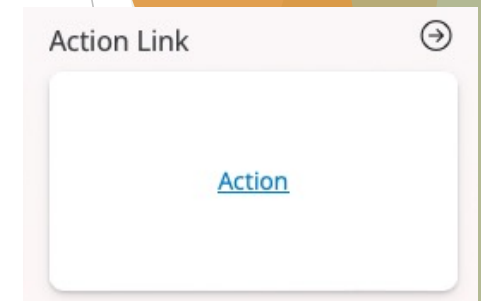
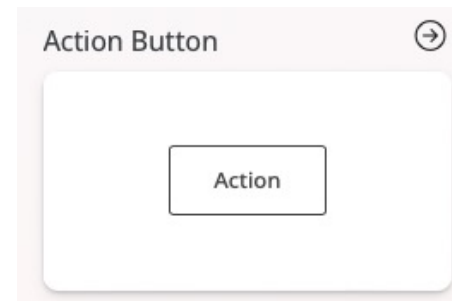
User input/output data

- ▶ File Input allows users to upload data
 - ▶ Super common for users to screw this up and generate errors
 - ▶ Typically needs detailed instructions and error handling (most novices struggle with this)
- ▶ Download button = Download link
 - ▶ Allows users to download something
 - ▶ You have to setup what this download is
 - ▶ You could have a Rmd doc be generated on download



User controlled reactivity

- ▶ Action Button = Action Link, just visually differs
- ▶ Actions can:
 - ▶ Command - do something when action
 - ▶ Delay reactions - link another input to action
 - ▶ Switch - Just use a switch
 - ▶ Clear - set values to some default
 - ▶ Tabs are a hidden action button that can be used to trigger the four behaviors above
- ▶ Task are delay reactions for long tasks (like fitting a big model)
- ▶ Submit are delay reactions for ALL inputs



User controlled reactivity

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We will cover this more in depth tomorrow when looking at other ways to set up reactivity

Action Button



Action Link



[Action](#)

Submit Button



Submit

log(carat)

Processing...

5 minute break

