Getting started with `shiny`

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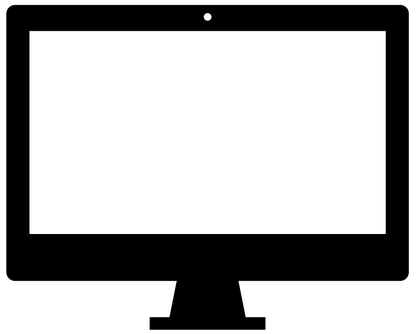
goog-index/app.R



DEMO

Your turn

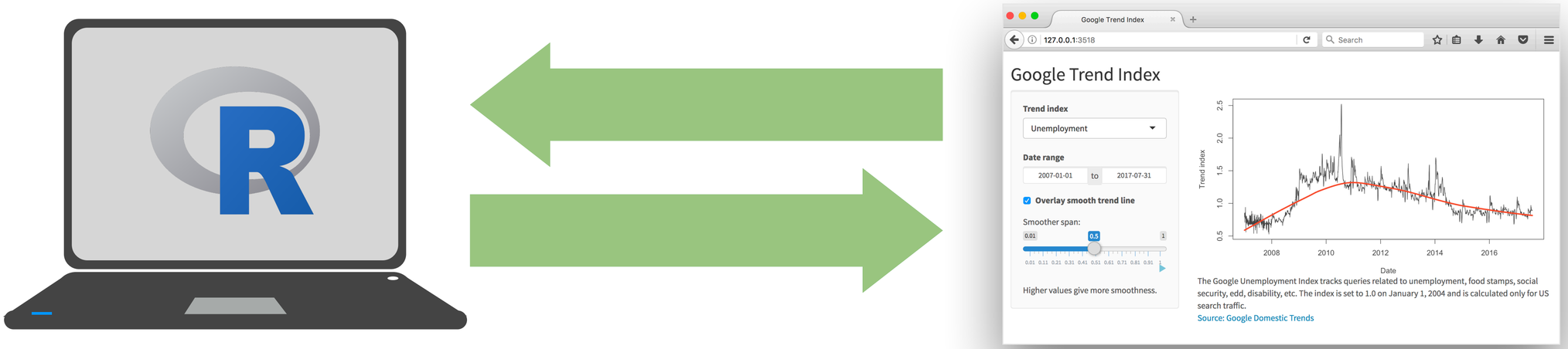
- Open a new Shiny app with File ➔ New File ➔ Shiny Web App…
- Launch the app by opening `app.R` and clicking Run App
- Close the app by clicking the stop icon
- Select view mode in the drop down menu next to Run App

3m 00s

High level view

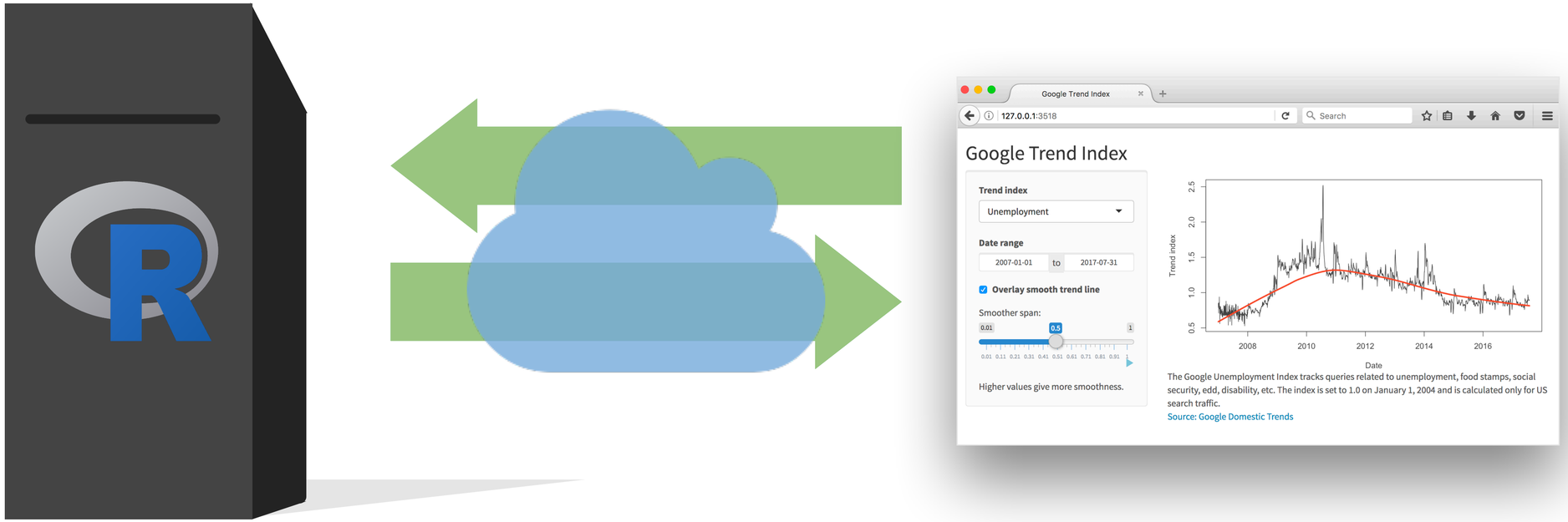
Every Shiny app has a webpage that the user visits, and behind this webpage there is a computer that serves this webpage by running R.

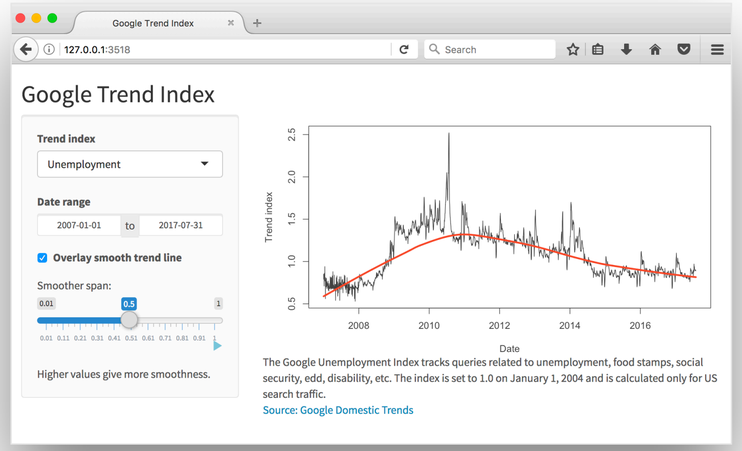
When running your app locally, the computer serving your app is your computer.



When your app is deployed,

the computer serving your app is a web server.





Server instructions

User interface

Anatomy of a Shiny app

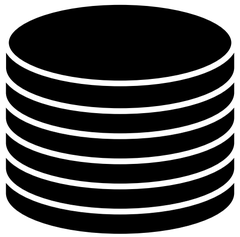
What's in an app?

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage()


server <- function(input, output) {}


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

User interface
controls the layout and appearance of app

Server function
contains instructions needed to build app

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey



`NHANES::NHANES`

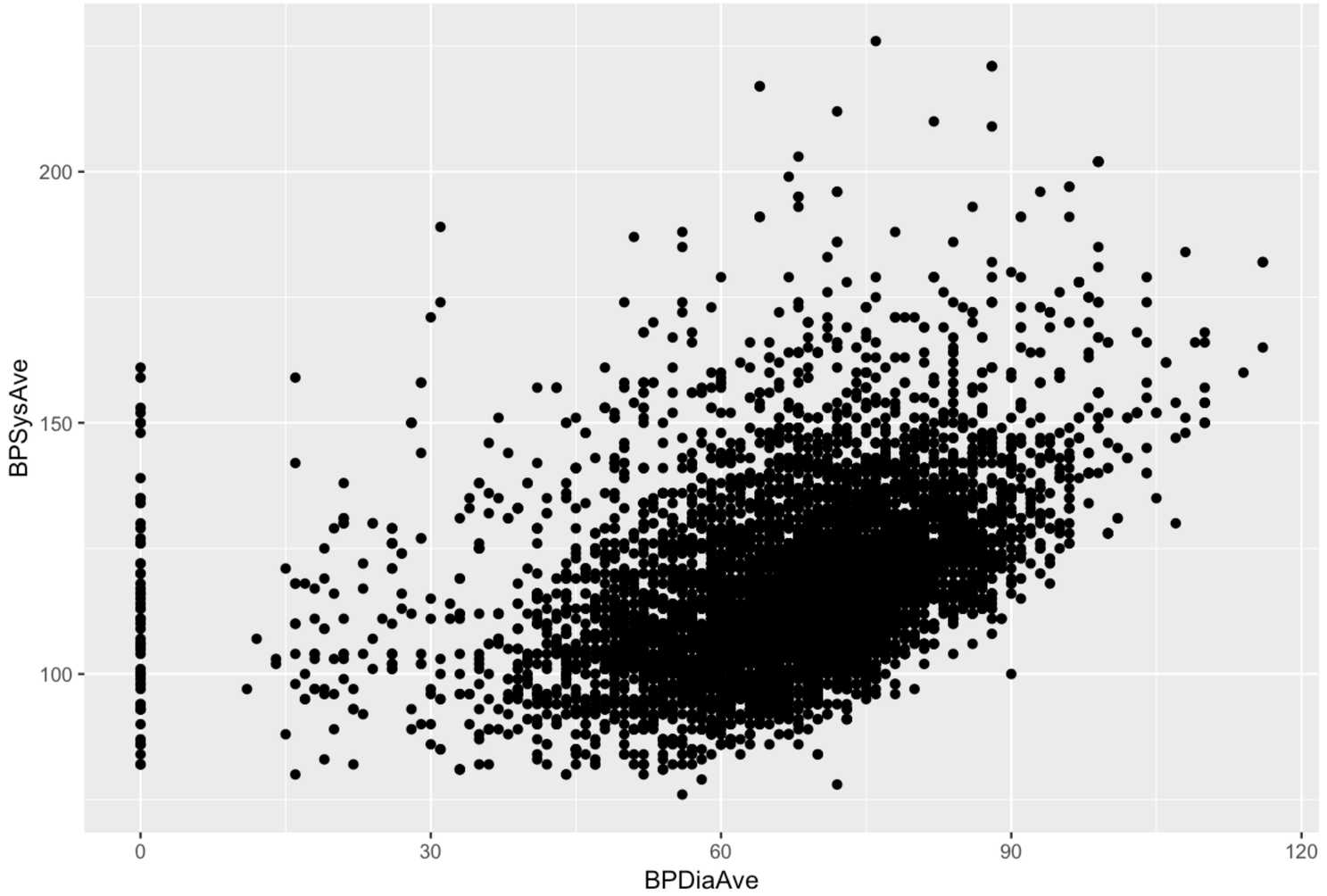
Data from the 2009 - 2010 and 2011 - 2012 surveys on 10,000 participants and 76 variables collected on them

Y-axis:

BPSysAve

X-axis:

BPDiaAve



App template

```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)
library(NHANES)
ui <- fluidPage()

server <- function(input, output) {}

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

User interface

```
# Define UI
ui <- fluidPage(

  # Sidebar layout with a input and output definitions
  sidebarLayout(
    # Inputs: Select variables to plot
    sidebarPanel(
      # Select variable for y-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPSysAve"),
                  selected = "BPSysAve"),
      # Select variable for x-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPSysAve"),
                  selected = "BPDiaAve")
    ),

    # Output: Show scatterplot
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot")
    )
  )
```

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

  # Sidebar layout with a input and output definitions
  sidebarLayout(
    # Inputs: Select variables to plot
    sidebarPanel(
      # Select variable for y-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPSysAve"),
                  selected = "BPSysAve"),
      # Select variable for x-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPDiaAve"),
                  selected = "BPDiaAve")
    ),

    # Output: Show scatterplot
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot")
    )
  )
)
```

Create fluid page layout

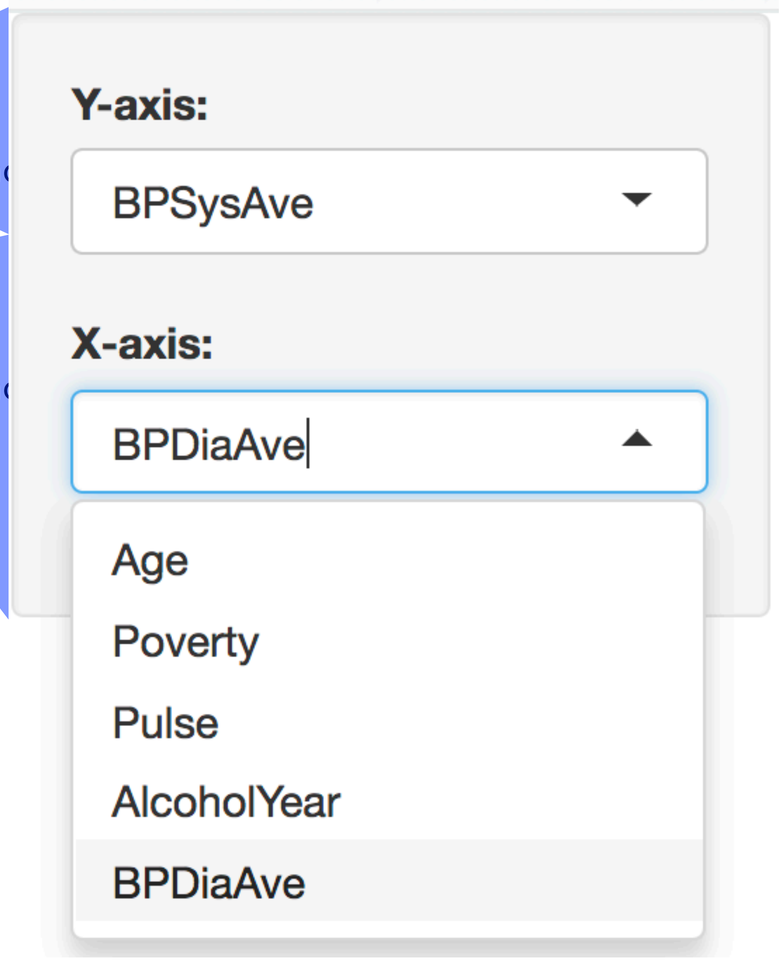
```r
# Define UI
ui <- fluidPage(

  # Sidebar layout with a input and output definitions
  sidebarLayout(
    # Inputs: Select variables to plot
    sidebarPanel(
      # Select variable for y-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPSysAve"),
                  selected = "BPSysAve"),
      # Select variable for x-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPDiaAve"),
                  selected = "BPDiaAve")
    ),

    # Output: Show scatterplot
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot")
    )
  )
)
```

Create a layout with a sidebar and main area

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

  # Sidebar layout with a input and output definitions
  sidebarLayout(
    # Inputs: Select variables to plot
    sidebarPanel(
      # Select variable for y-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPSysAve"),
                  selected = "BPSysAve"),
      # Select variable for x-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPDiaAve"),
                  selected = "BPDiaAve")
    ),

    # Output: Show scatterplot
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot")
    )
  )
)
```

Create a sidebar panel containing **input** controls that can in turn be passed to `sidebarLayout`

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

  # Sidebar layout with a input and output definitions
  sidebarLayout(
    # Inputs: Select variables to plot
    sidebarPanel(
      # Select variable for y-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "Alcoh
                  selected = "BPSysAve"),
      # Select variable for x-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "Alcoh
                  selected = "BPDiaAve")
    ),

    # Output: Show scatterplot
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot")
    )
  )
)
```



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

  # Sidebar layout with a input and output definitions
  sidebarLayout(
    # Inputs: Select variables to plot
    sidebarPanel(
      # Select variable for y-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "y", label = "Y-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPSysAve"),
                  selected = "BPSysAve"),
      # Select variable for x-axis
      selectInput(inputId = "x", label = "X-axis:",
                  choices = c("Age", "Poverty", "Pulse", "AlcoholYear", "BPDiaAve"),
                  selected = "BPDiaAve")
    ),

    # Output: Show scatterplot
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput(outputId = "scatterplot")
    )
  )
)
```

Create a main panel containing **output** elements that get created in the server function can in turn be passed to `sidebarLayout`

Server

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

  # Create the scatterplot object the plotOutput function is expecting
  output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(data = NHANES, aes_string(x = input$x, y = input$y)) +
      geom_point()
  })
}
```

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

  # Create the scatterplot object the plotOutput function is expecting
  output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(data = NHANES, aes_string(x = input$x, y = input$y)) +
      geom_point()
  })
}
```

Contains instructions needed to build app

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


  # Create the scatterplot object the plotOutput fun
  output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(data = NHANES, aes_string(x = input$x, y
      geom_point()
  })
}
```

Renders a **reactive** plot that is suitable for assigning to an output slot

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


  # Create the scatterplot object the plotOutput function is expecting
  output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(data = NHANES, aes_string(x = input$x, y = input$y)) +
      geom_point()
  })
}
```

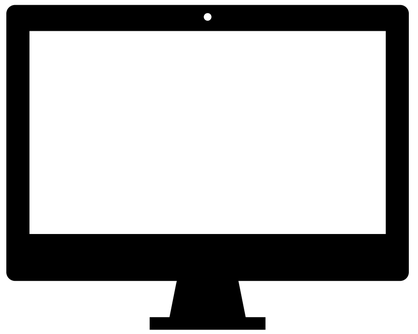
Good ol' ggplot2 code, with **input**s from UI

UI + Server

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

Putting it all together...

`nhanes-apps/nhanes-01.R`



DEMO

Your turn

- Add new select menu to color the points by
  - `inputId = "z"`
  - `label = "Color by:"`
  - `choices = c("Gender", "Depressed", "SleepTrouble", "SmokeNow", "Marijuana")`
  - `selected = "SleepTrouble"`
- Use this variable in the aesthetics of the `ggplot` function as the color argument to color the points by
- Run the app in the Viewer Pane
- Compare your code / output with the person sitting next to / nearby you

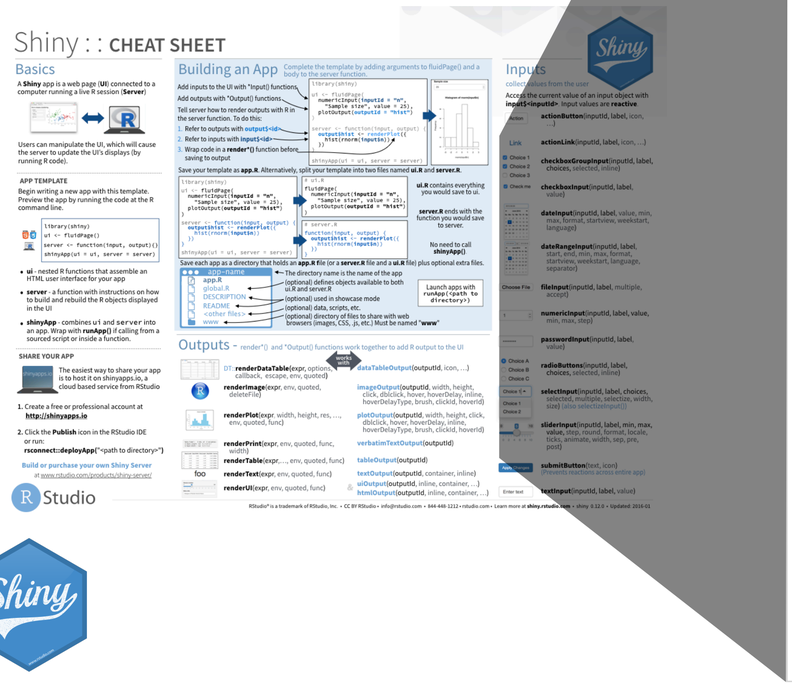
5m 00s

Solution to the previous exercise

`nhanes-apps/nhanes-02.R`

SOLUTION

Inputs



Action — **actionButton**(inputId, label, icon, …)

Link — **actionLink**(inputId, label, icon, …)

Choice 1 / Choice 2 / Choice 3 — **checkboxGroupInput**(inputId, label, choices, selected, inline)

Check me — **checkboxInput**(inputId, label, value)

2015-06-08 — **dateInput**(inputId, label, value, min, max, format, startview, weekstart, language)

2015-06-08 to 2015-06-08 — **dateRangeInput**(inputId, label, start, end, min, max, format, startview, weekstart, language, separator)

Choose File — **fileInput**(inputId, label, multiple, accept)

1 — **numericInput**(inputId, label, value, min, max, step)

•••••••• — **passwordInput**(inputId, label, value)

Choice A / Choice B / Choice C — **radioButtons**(inputId, label, choices, selected, inline)

Choice 1 (Choice 1 / Choice 2) — **selectInput**(inputId, label, choices, selected, multiple, selectize, width, size) (also **selectizeInput()**)

0 5 10 (0 2 4 6 8 10) — **sliderInput**(inputId, label, min, max, value, step, round, format, locale, ticks, animate, width, sep, pre, post)

Apply Changes — **submitButton**(text, icon)
(Prevents reactions across entire app)

Enter text — **textInput**(inputId, label, value)

Your turn

- Add new input variable to control the alpha level of the points
  - This should be a `sliderInput`
    - See shiny.rstudio.com/reference/shiny/latest/ for help
  - Values should range from 0 to 1
  - Set a default value that looks good
- Use this variable in the geom of the `ggplot` function as the alpha argument
- Run the app in a new window
- Compare your code / output with the person sitting next to / nearby you

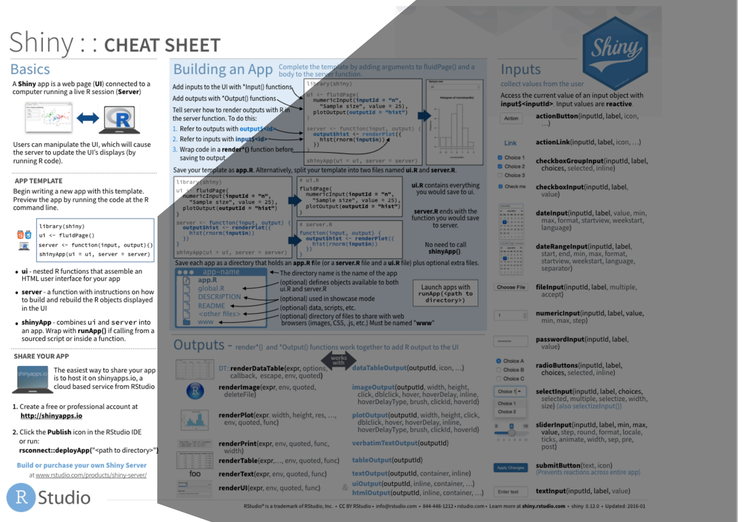
5m 00s

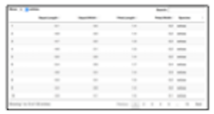
Solution to the previous exercise

`nhanes-apps/nhanes-03.R`

SOLUTION

Outputs





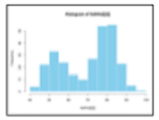
DT::**renderDataTable**(expr, options, callback, escape, env, quoted)

works with

dataTableOutput(outputId, icon, …)

renderImage(expr, env, quoted, deleteFile)

imageOutput(outputId, width, height, click, dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, hoverDelayType, brush, clickId, hoverId, inline)



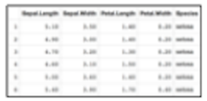
renderPlot(expr, width, height, res, …, env, quoted, func)

plotOutput(outputId, width, height, click, dblclick, hover, hoverDelay, hoverDelayType, brush, clickId, hoverId, inline)

```
'data.frame':  3 obs. of  2 variables:
$ Sepal.Length: num  5.1 4.9 4.7
$ Sepal.Width : num  3.5 3 3.2
```

renderPrint(expr, env, quoted, func, width)

verbatimTextOutput(outputId)



renderTable(expr,…, env, quoted, func)

tableOutput(outputId)

foo

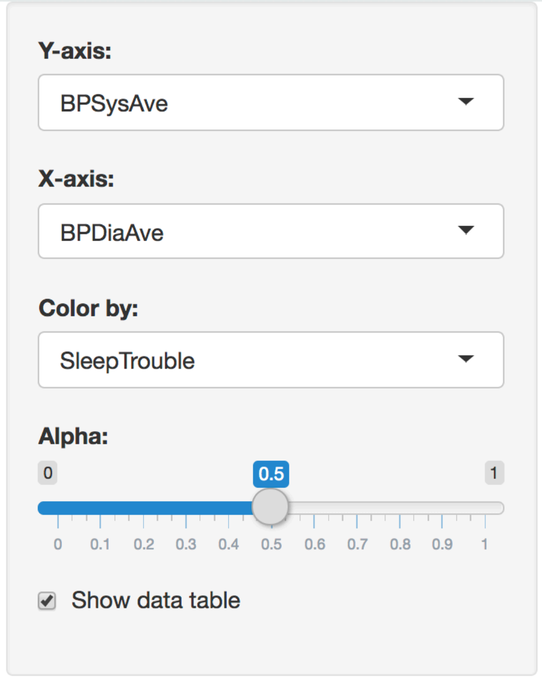
renderText(expr, env, quoted, func)

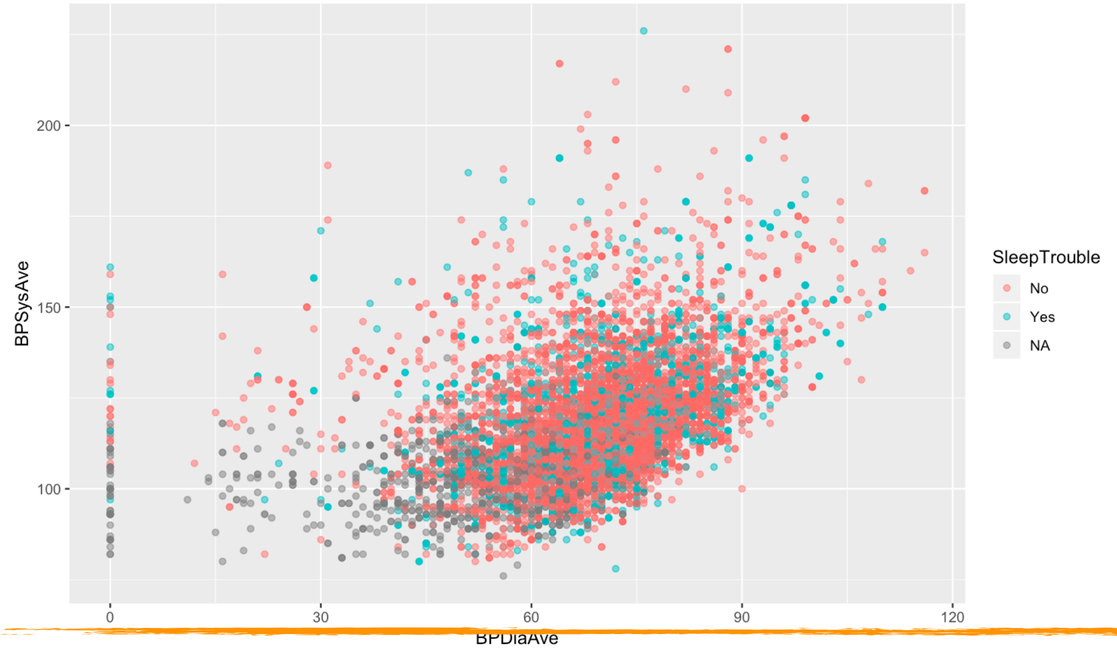
textOutput(outputId, container, inline)

renderUI(expr, env, quoted, func)

uiOutput(outputId, inline, container, …)
& **htmlOutput**(outputId, inline, container, …)

Which `render*` and `*Output` function duo is used to add this table to the app?





Show 10 entries Search:

	ID	SurveyYr	Gender	Age	AgeDecade	AgeMonths	Race1
1	51624	2009_10	male	34	30-39	409	White
2	51624	2009_10	male	34	30-39	409	White
3	51624	2009_10	male	34	30-39	409	White
4	51625	2009_10	male	4	0-9	49	Other
5	51630	2009_10	female	49	40-49	596	White

```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)
library(NHANES)
ui <- fluidPage(

    DT::dataTableOutput()

)

server <- function(input, output) {

    DT::renderDataTable()

}

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

Your turn

- Create a new output item using `DT::renderDataTable`.
- Show first seven columns of NHANES data, show 10 rows at a time, and hide row names, e.g.
  - `data = NHANES[, 1:7]`
  - `options = list(pageLength = 10)`
  - `rownames = FALSE`
- Add a `DT::dataTableOutput` to the main panel
- Run the app in a new Window
- Compare your code / output with the person sitting next to / nearby you
- **Stretch goal:** Make the number of columns visible in the table a user defined input

5m 00s

Solution to the previous exercise

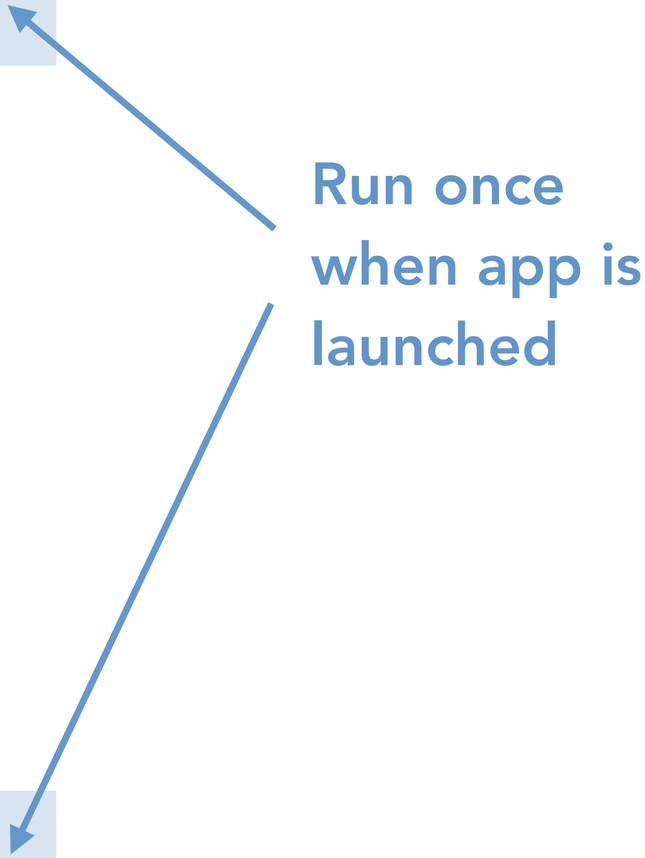
`nhanes-apps/nhanes-04.R`

SOLUTION

Execution

Where you place code in your app will determine how many times they are run (or re-run), which will in turn affect the performance of your app, since Shiny will run some sections your app script more often than others.

```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)
library(NHANES)

ui <- fluidPage(
...
)

server <- function(input, output) {

    output$x <- renderPlot({
    ...
    })

}

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



```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)
library(NHANES)

ui <- fluidPage(
...
)

server <- function(input, output) {

    output$x <- renderPlot({
    ...
    })

}

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


Run once each time a user visits the app

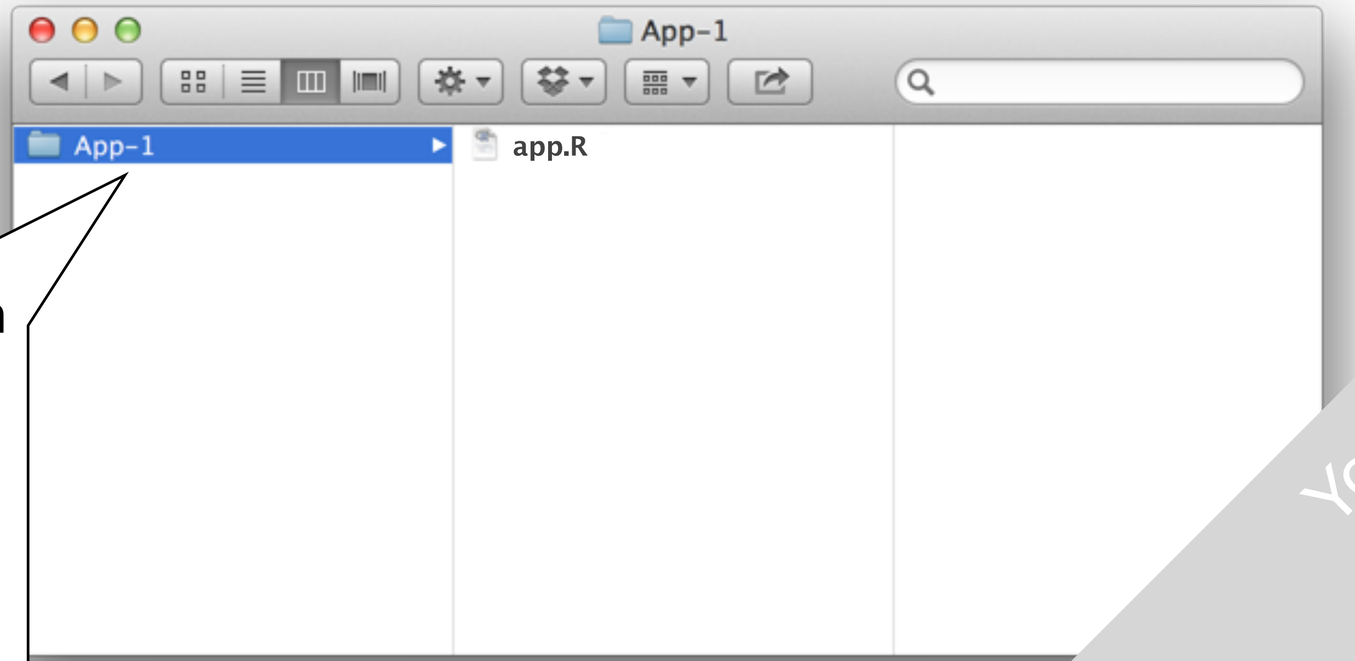
```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)
library(NHANES)

ui <- fluidPage(
...
)

server <- function(input, output) {

    output$x <- renderPlot({
    ...
    })

}

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

Run once
each time a user
changes a widget that
output$x depends on

File structure

Single file

- One directory with every file the app needs:
  - `app.R` - your script which ends with a call to `shinyApp()`
  - datasets, images, css, helper scripts, etc.

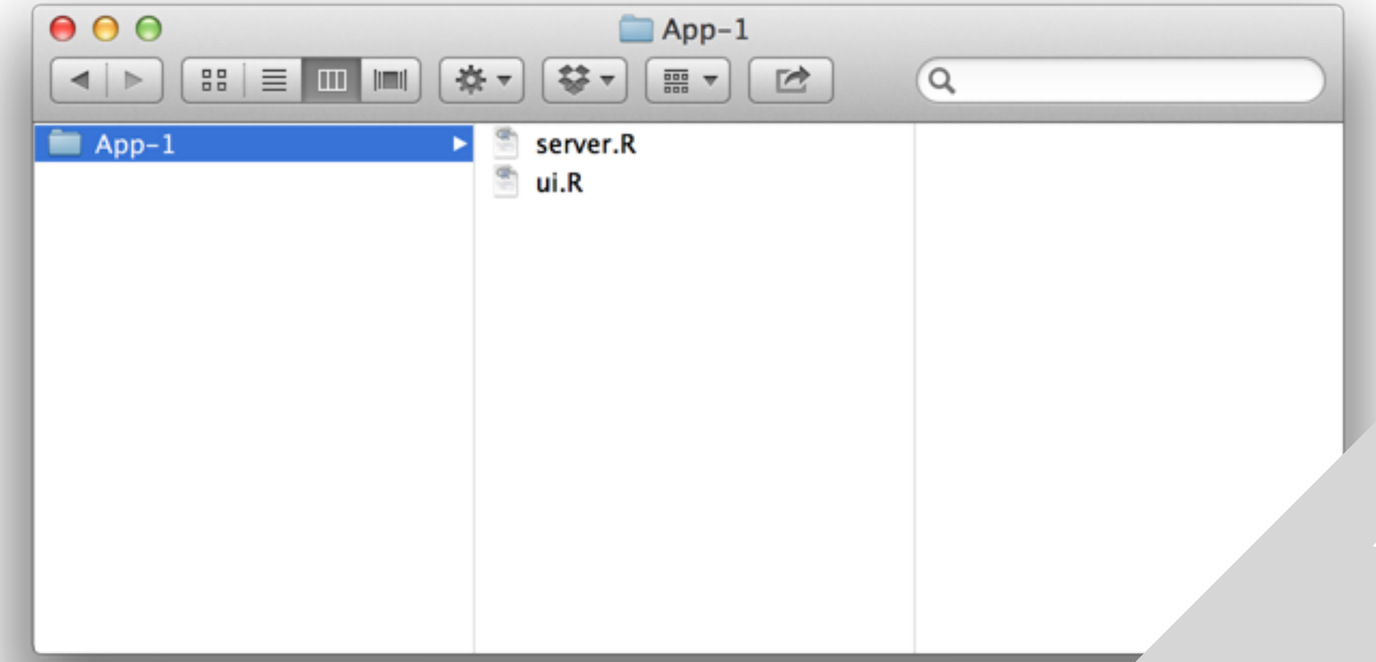


We will focus on the single file format throughout the workshop

You must use this exact name (**app.R**) for deploying the app

Multiple files

- One directory with every file the app needs:
  - `ui.R` and `server.R`
  - datasets, images, css, helper scripts, etc.



You must use these exact names

Deploying your app

shinyapps.io

- A server maintained by RStudio
- Easy to use, secure, and scalable
- Built-in metrics
- Free tier available

Shiny Server

- Free and open source
- Deploy Shiny apps to the internet
- Run on-premises: move computation closer to the data
- Host multiple apps on one server
- Deploy inside the firewall

Shiny Server Pro / RStudio Connect

- Secure access and authentication
- Performance: fine tune at app and server level
- Management: monitor and control resource use
- Direct priority support

Over break

if you like...

- Create a folder called `nhanes`
- Move any one of the NHANES app R scripts you worked on into this folder, and rename it as `app.R`
- Run the app
- Go to shinyapps.io and create a free account. Follow the instructions and deploy your first app.