

R Shiny

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1 Introduction

1.1 Summary

1. Introduction
2. Starting with Rstudio
3. Interactivity and communication
4. Inputs & outputs

5. Organizing the page
6. Interactive charts
7. HTML / CSS
8. More

1.2 Shiny: defining web applications with R

Shiny is a **R** package that makes it easy to build interactive web applications with **R**

- does not require web expertise
- combine datascience power of **R** with web interactivity
- create local applications
- or deploy applications for other users: **shiny-server**, **shinyapps.io**, **shinyproxy**

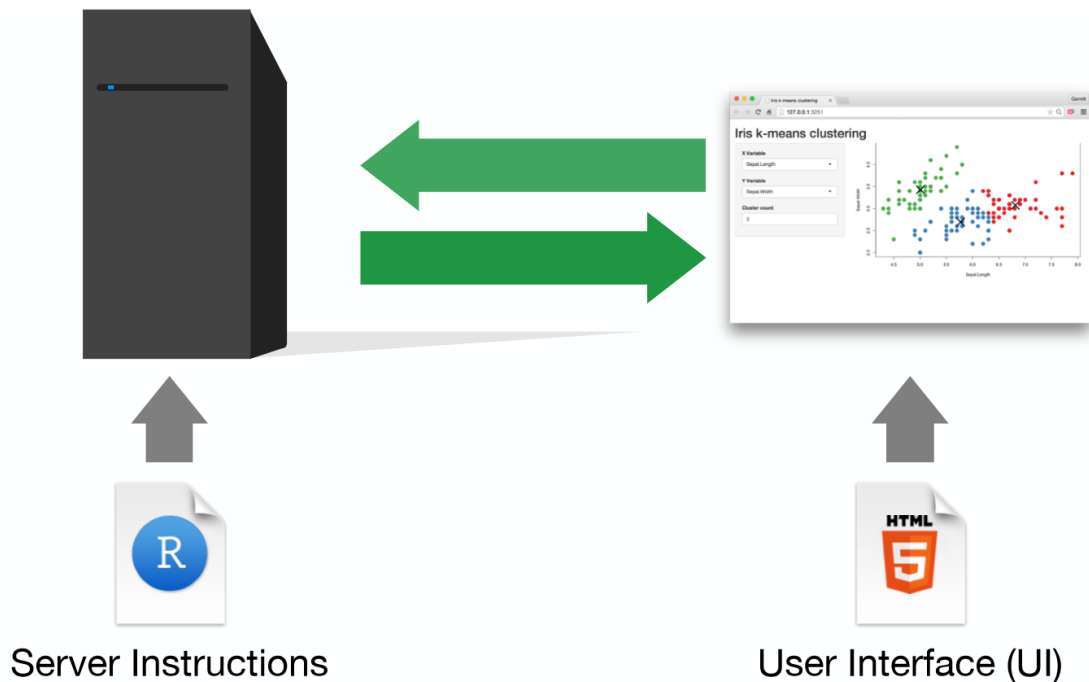
<http://shiny.rstudio.com>

<http://www.shinyapps.io/>

<https://www.shinyproxy.io/>

<https://www.rstudio.com/products/shiny/shiny-server/>.

A shiny web applications requires a computer/server with **R**

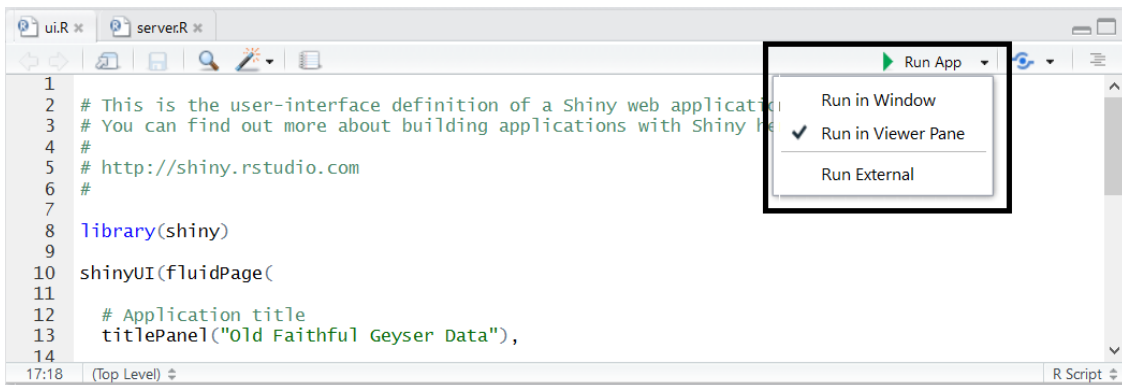


© CC 2015 RStudio, Inc.

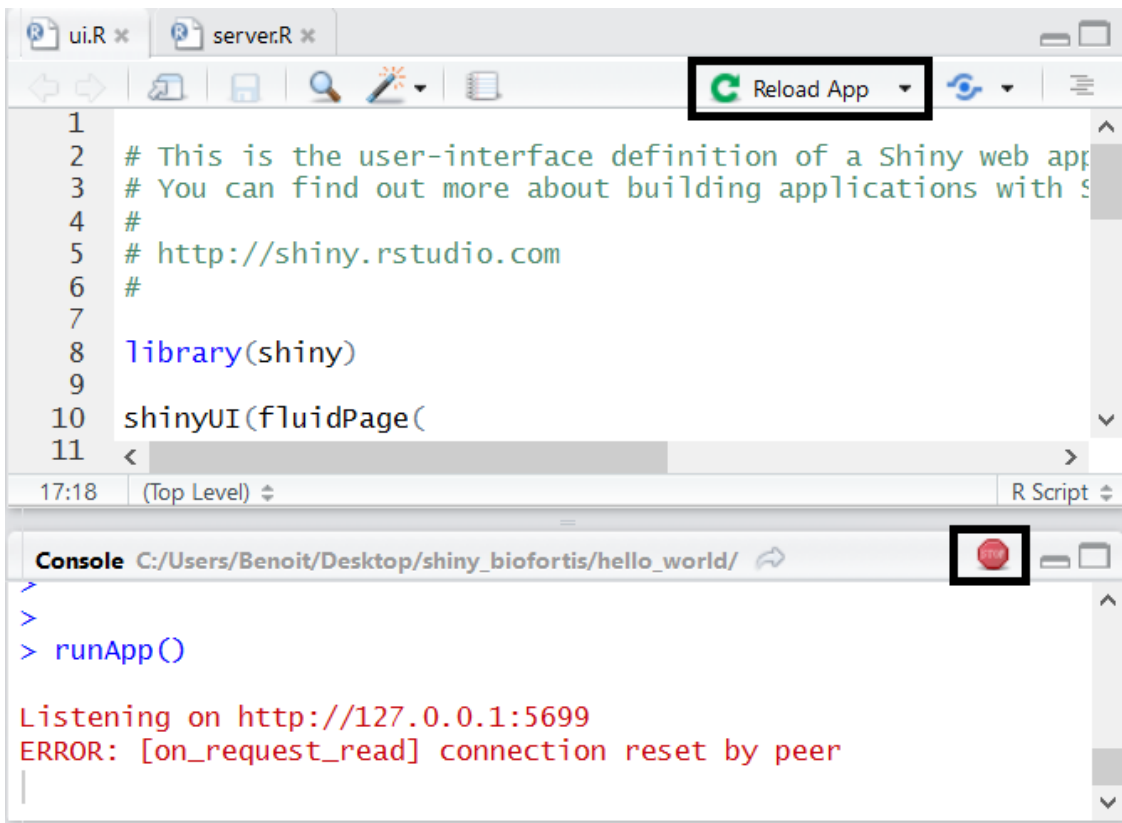
1.3 My first application

- Starting an application is easy with **RStudio**, just start a **new project**
 - File -> New Project -> New Directory -> Shiny Web Application
 - Or File -> New File -> Shiny Web App -> Multiple File
 - Based on two scripts: **ui.R** and **server.R**
- Useful commands:
 - run the application: button **Run app**

- update: button **Reload app**
- stop: button **Stop**



- **Run in Window:** new window, using **RStudio** environment
- **Run in Viewer Pane:** tab *Viewer* of **RStudio**
- **Run External:** in the default web browser

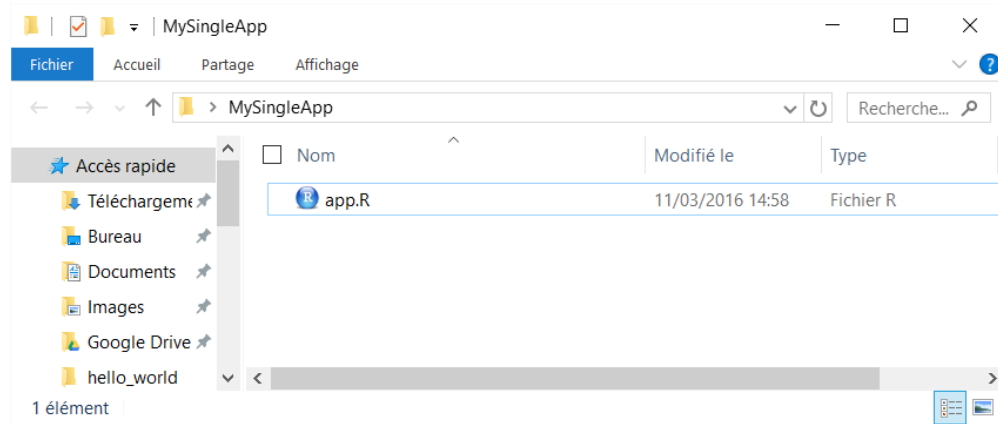


2 Starting with Rstudio

2.1 One folder with one file

Conventions:

- save as **app.R**
- end with `shinyApp()` command
- for **small applications**



2.2 One folder with one file

```
library(shiny)
ui <- fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num", label = "Choose a number",
             value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  plotOutput("hist")
)
server <- function(input, output) {
  output$hist <- renderPlot({
    hist(rnorm(input$num))
  })
}
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

2.3 One folder with two files

Conventions:

- user interface (layout and appearance) in **ui.R**
- **R** instructions needed to build the app in **server.R**
- best structure for **complex applications**

2.4 One folder with two files

ui.R

```
library(shiny)
fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num", label = "Choose a number",
             value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  plotOutput("hist")
)
```

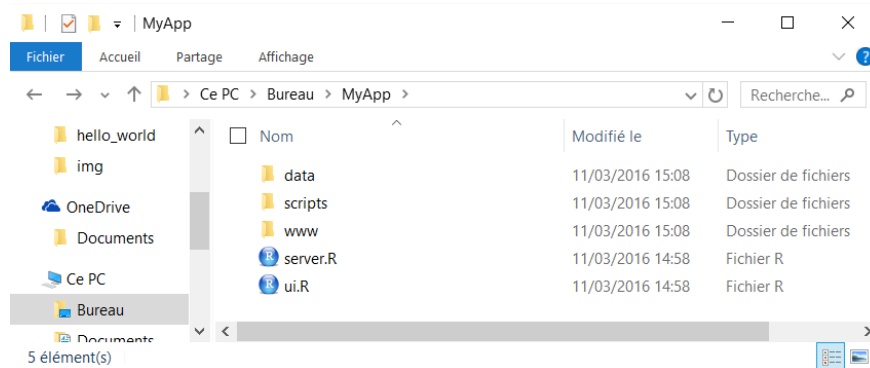
server.R

```

library(shiny)
function(input, output) {
  output$hist <- renderPlot({hist(rnorm(input$num))})
}

```

2.5 Data/additional files



3 Interactivity and communication

3.1 Introduction | Example

```

shinyApp(
  ui = fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
    sidebarLayout(
      sidebarPanel(
        sliderInput("bins",
                    "Number of bins:",
                    min = 1,
                    max = 50,
                    value = 30)
      ),
      mainPanel(
        plotOutput("distPlot")
      )
    )
  ),
  server = function(input, output) {

    # Expression that generates a histogram. The expression is
    # wrapped in a call to renderPlot to indicate that:
    #
    # 1) It is "reactive" and therefore should be automatically
    #    re-executed when inputs change
    # 2) Its output type is a plot

    output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
      x <- faithful[, 2] # Old Faithful Geyser data
      bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)
    })
  }
)

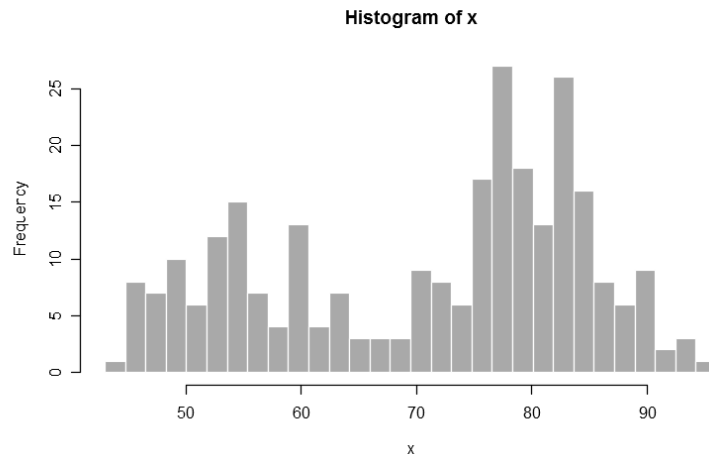
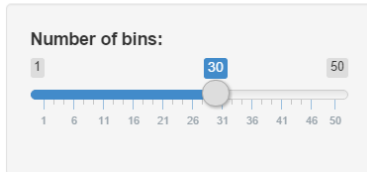
```

```

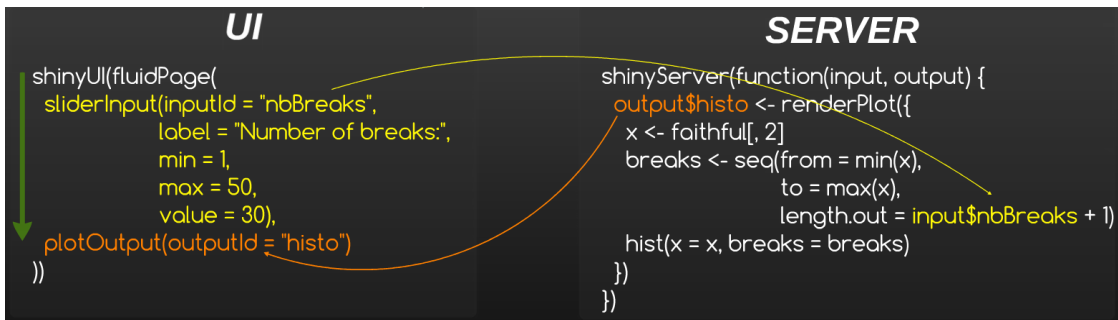
# draw the histogram with the specified number of bins
hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray', border = 'white')
})
})

```

Hello Shiny!



3.2 Introduction | process



- **ui**: organize inputs and outputs
- **server**: compute the outputs (from the inputs)
- **Server and ui communicate through inputs and outputs**
- **By default an output is updated as soon as an input changes**

3.3 Notice

Definition of the user interface: UI

- definition of the inputs
- architecture of the page, with location of the outputs

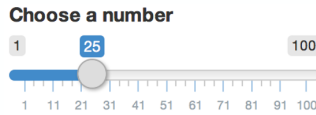
server/computing part: SERVER

- definition and computation of the outputs

3.4 UI part (input definition)

Two kinds of items in UI

- `xxInput(inputId = ..., ...)`:
 - for an element which requires an action of the user
 - available in the server through its ID `input$inputID`



```
sliderInput(inputId = "num", label = "Choose a number", ...)
```

input name
(for internal use)

Notice:
Id not ID

label to
display

input specific
arguments

3.5 Server part (output construction)

- `renderXX({expr})`:
 - compute and return an output (which can depend on inputs) with classical **R** commands

```
renderPlot({ hist(rnorm(100)) })
```

type of object to
build

code block that builds
the object

- Example:

```
output$hist <- renderPlot({
  #commands to build the histogram
})
```

3.6 UI part (output visualization)

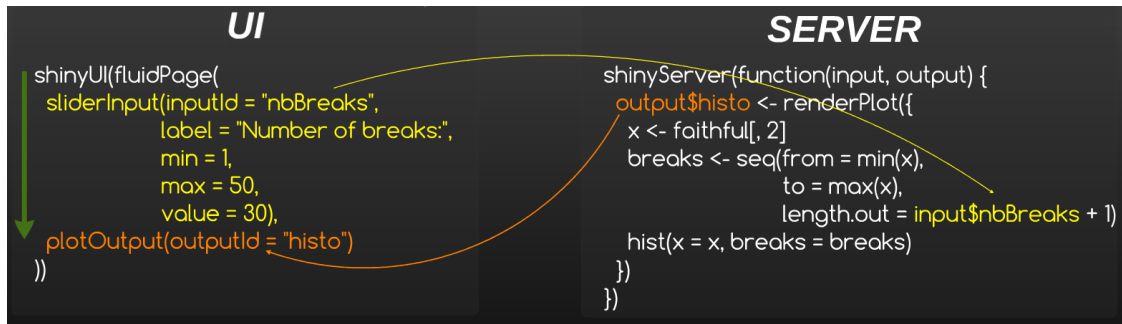
- `xxOutput(ouputId = ...)`:
 - refer to an output created in the server
 - often for graphs and/or tables

```
plotOutput("hist")
```

the type of output
to display

name to give to the
output object

3.7 Back on the process



Is it clearer?

3.8 Sharing ui <-> server

Server and ui only communicates through inputs and outputs

- We can add an other file **global.R** if we want to share elements (datasets, functions...) between **UI** and **SERVER**
- All the elements in **global.R** are available for **ui.R** and **server.R**
- The script **global.R** is running just one time, at the beginning of the process.

4 Inputs

4.1 Global view

Buttons

Action

Submit

actionButton()
submitButton()

Single checkbox

Choice A

checkboxInput()

Checkbox group

Choice 1
 Choice 2
 Choice 3

checkboxGroupInput()

Date input

2014-01-01

dateInput()

Date range

2014-01-24 to 2014-01-24

dateRangeInput()

File input

Choose File No file chosen

fileInput()

Password Input

.....

passwordInput()

Radio buttons

Choice 1
 Choice 2
 Choice 3

radioButtons()

Select box

Choice 1

selectInput()

Sliders

0 50 100
0 25 75 100

sliderInput()

Text input

Enter text...

textInput()

4.2 Numeric

- Function:

```
numericInput(inputId, label, value, min = NA, max = NA, step = NA)
```

- Example:

```
numericInput(inputId = "id_num", label = "Please select a number",  
             value = 0, min = 0, max = 100, step = 10)
```

<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"><p>Please select a number</p><input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="0"/></div>	Value:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">[1] 0</div>
	Class:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">integer</div>

4.3 Characters

- Function:

```
textInput(inputId, label, value = "")
```

- Example:

```
textInput(inputId = "id_txt", label = "Enter a text", value = "")
```

<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"><p>Enter a text</p><input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="test"/></div>	Value:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">[1] "test"</div>
	Class:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">character</div>

4.4 Unique choice in a list

- Function:

```
selectizeInput(inputId, label, choices, selected = NULL, multiple = FALSE,  
               selectize = TRUE, width = NULL, size = NULL)
```

- Example:

```
selectizeInput(inputId = "id_sel1", label = "Select among the list: ", selected = 3,  
               choices = c(1:3))
```

<p>Select among the list:</p> <input type="text" value="3"/>	<p>Value: <input 3\""="" type="text" value="[1] \"/></p> <p>Class: <input type="text" value="character"/></p>
<p>Select among the list:</p> <input type="text" value="Third Second"/>	<p>Value: <input 3\"="" \"2\""="" type="text" value="[1] \"/></p> <p>Class: <input type="text" value="character"/></p>

4.5 Multiple choices in a list

- Function:

```
selectInput(inputId, label, choices, selected = NULL, multiple = FALSE,
            selectize = TRUE, width = NULL, size = NULL)
```

- Example:

```
selectInput(inputId = "id_sel2", label = "Select among the list: ", selected = 3,
            choices = c("First" = 1, "Second" = 2, "Third" = 3), multiple = TRUE)
```

<p>Select among the list:</p> <input type="text" value="3"/>	<p>Value: <input 3\""="" type="text" value="[1] \"/></p> <p>Class: <input type="text" value="character"/></p>
<p>Select among the list:</p> <input type="text" value="Third Second"/>	<p>Value: <input 3\"="" \"2\""="" type="text" value="[1] \"/></p> <p>Class: <input type="text" value="character"/></p>

4.6 Simple Checkbox

- Function:

```
checkboxInput(inputId, label, value = FALSE)
```

- Example:

```
checkboxInput(inputId = "id_check_1", label = "Check?")
```

<input type="checkbox"/> checkboxInput <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check ?	Value: [1] TRUE
	Class: logical

4.7 Multiple checkboxes

- Function:

```
checkboxGroupInput(inputId, label, choices, selected = NULL, inline = FALSE)
```

- Example:

```
checkboxGroupInput(inputId = "id_check_2", label = "Please select", selected = 3,  
  choices = c("First" = 1, "Second" = 2, "Third" = 3))
```

Please select <input type="checkbox"/> First <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third	Value: [1] "2" "3"
	Class: character

4.8 Radio buttons

- Function:

```
radioButtons(inputId, label, choices, selected = NULL, inline = FALSE)
```

- Example:

```
radioButtons(inputId = "id_radio", label = "Select one",  
  choices = c("First" = 1, "Second" = 2, "Third" = 3),  
  selected = 3)
```

Select one <input type="radio"/> First <input type="radio"/> Second <input checked="" type="radio"/> Third	Value: [1] "3"
	Class: character

4.9 Date | *Code*

- Function:

```
dateInput(inputId, label, value = NULL, min = NULL, max = NULL, format = "yyyy-mm-dd",  
  startview = "month", weekstart = 0, language = "en")
```

- Example:

```
dateInput(inputId = "id_date", label = "Please enter a date", value = "09/10/2020",
          format = "dd/mm/yyyy", startview = "month", weekstart = 0, language = "fr")
```

4.10 Date | *App*

<p>Please enter a date</p> <input type="text" value="07/12/2015"/>	Value:	[1] "2015-12-07"
	Class:	Date

4.11 Period | *Code*

- Function:

```
dateRangeInput(inputId, label, start = NULL, end = NULL, min = NULL, max = NULL,
               format = "yyyy-mm-dd", startview = "month", weekstart = 0,
               language = "en", separator = " to ")
```

- Example:

```
dateRangeInput(inputId = "id_daterange", label = "Please Select a date range",
               start = "2020-10-04", end = "2020-10-18", format = "yyyy-mm-dd",
               language = "en", separator = " to ")
```

4.12 Period | *App*

<p>Please Select a date range</p> <input type="text" value="2015-01-01"/> to <input type="text" value="2015-08-12"/>	Value:	[1] "2015-01-01" "2015-08-12"
	Class:	Date

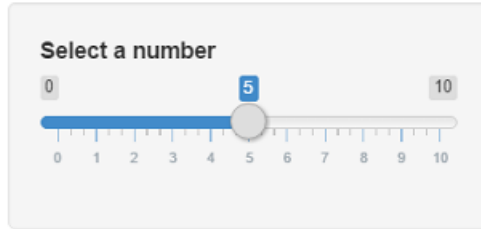
4.13 Numeric slider numérique: one value

- Function:

```
sliderInput(inputId, label, min, max, value, step = NULL, round = FALSE,
            format = NULL, locale = NULL, ticks = TRUE, animate = FALSE,
            width = NULL, sep = ",", pre = NULL, post = NULL)
```

- Example:

```
sliderInput(inputId = "id_slider", label = "Select a number", min = 0, max = 10,
            value = 5, step = 1)
```



Value: [1] 5

Class: integer

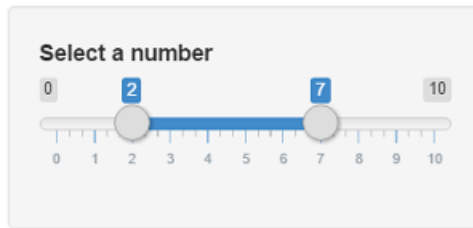
4.14 Numeric slider: range

- Function:

```
sliderInput(inputId, label, min, max, value, step = NULL, round = FALSE,
            format = NULL, locale = NULL, ticks = TRUE, animate = FALSE,
            width = NULL, sep = ",", pre = NULL, post = NULL)
```

- Example:

```
sliderInput(inputId = "id_slider2", label = "Select a number", min = 0, max = 10,
            value = c(2,7), step = 1)
```



Value: [1] 2 7

Class: integer

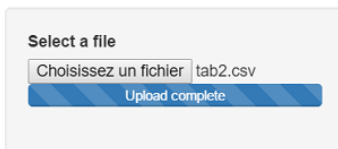
4.15 Importing a file

- Function:

```
fileInput(inputId, label, multiple = FALSE, accept = NULL)
```

- Example:

```
fileInput(inputId = "id_file", label = "Select a file")
```



Value:

	name	size	type	datapath
1	tab2.csv	40	application/vnd.ms-excel	C:\Users\Benoit\AppData

4.16 Action button

- Function:

```
actionButton(inputId, label, icon = NULL, ...)
```

- Example:

```
actionButton(inputId = "id_action", label = "Click !",
            icon = icon("hand-spock-o"))
```

Action button

➡ Click !

Value: [1] 0

Class: integer

4.17 Taking things further: building an input

Require skills in HTML/CSS/JavaScript

Tutorial: <http://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/building-inputs.html>

Two examples:

- <http://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/custom-input-control.html>
- <http://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/custom-input-bindings.html>

5 Outputs

5.1 Global view

server fonction	ui fonction	type de sortie
renderDataTable()	dataTableOutput()	une table interactive
renderImage()	imageOutput()	une image sauvegardée
renderPlot()	plotOutput	un graphique R
renderPrint()	verbatimTextOutput()	affichage type console R
renderTable()	tableOutput()	une table statique
renderText()	textOutput()	une chaîne de caractère
renderUI()	uiOutput()	un élément de type UI

5.2 Rules to define outputs

- assign the output in the list **output**, use a good name to identify it in the **UI**
- use a function **renderXX({expr})**

```
#ui.R
selectInput("lettre", "Lettres:", LETTERS[1:3])
verbatimTextOutput(outputId = "selection")
#server.R
output$selection <- renderPrint({input$lettre})
```

5.3 Print

- **ui.r:**

```
verbatimTextOutput(outputId = "texte")
```

- **server.r:**

```
output$texte <- renderPrint({
  c("Hello shiny !")
})
```



```
[1] "Hello shiny !"
```

5.4 Text

- ui.r:

```
textOutput(outputId = "texte")
```

- server.r:

```
output$texte <- renderText({  
  c("Hello shiny !")  
})
```

Hello shiny !

5.5 Plot | Code

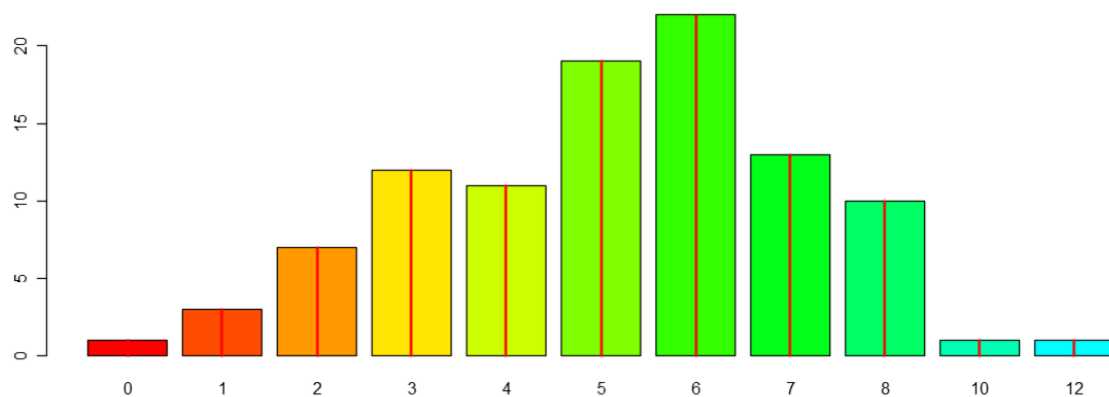
- ui.r:

```
plotOutput("myplot")
```

- server.r:

```
output$myplot <- renderPlot({  
  require(grDevices) # for colours  
  tN <- table(Ni <- stats::rpois(100, lambda = 5))  
  
  r <- barplot(tN, col = rainbow(20))  
  lines(r, tN, type = "h", col = "red", lwd = 2)  
})
```

5.6 Plot | App



5.7 Table | Code

- ui.r:

```
tableOutput(outputId = "table")
```

- server.r:

```
data("iris")
output$table <- renderTable({
  iris[1:5, ]
})
```

5.8 Table | App

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.10	3.50	1.40	0.20	setosa
2	4.90	3.00	1.40	0.20	setosa
3	4.70	3.20	1.30	0.20	setosa
4	4.60	3.10	1.50	0.20	setosa
5	5.00	3.60	1.40	0.20	setosa

5.9 DataTable | Code

- ui.r:

```
dataTableOutput(outputId = "dataTable")
```

- server.r:

```
data("iris")
output$dataTable <- renderDataTable({
  iris
})
```

5.10 DataTable | App

Show entries Search:

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries Previous **1** Next

5.11 Defining UI elements in the SERVER | Process

Sometimes it could be interested to define inputs in the server

We can do that with `uiOutput` and `renderUI`

5.12 Defining UI elements in the SERVER | A simple example

- **ui.r:**

```
uiOutput(outputId = "columns")
```

- **server.r:**

```
output$columns <- renderUI({  
  selectInput(inputId = "sel_col", label = "Column", choices = colnames(data))  
})
```

```
shinyApp(  
  ui = fluidPage(  
    selectInput(inputId = "my_data", label = "dataset : ",  
               choices = c("iris", "faithful")),  
    uiOutput(outputId = "columns")  
  ),  
  server = function(input, output) {  
    data <- reactive(get(input$my_data, "package:datasets"))  
    output$columns <- renderUI({  
      selectInput(inputId = "sel_col", label = "Column", choices = colnames(data()))  
    })  
  })  
})
```

The screenshot shows a Shiny application interface with two columns. Each column contains a 'dataset :' dropdown menu and a 'Column' dropdown menu. The left column's 'dataset :' dropdown is set to 'faithful' and its 'Column' dropdown is set to 'eruptions'. The right column's 'dataset :' dropdown is set to 'iris' and its 'Column' dropdown is set to 'Sepal.Length'. The 'Column' dropdowns are open, showing a list of available columns for each dataset.

5.13 Taking things further: building an output

Require some skills in HTML/CSS/JavaScript

Tutorial: <http://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/building-outputs.html>

6 Organizing the application

6.1 sidebarLayout | Definition

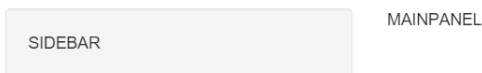
Basic template `sidebarLayout` divides the page in two columns and should contains:

- `sidebarPanel`, left part, generally for the inputs
- `mainPanel`, right part, generally for the outputs

```
shinyUI(
  fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"), # title
    sidebarLayout(
      sidebarPanel("Elements of sidebar (separated with commas)"),
      mainPanel("Elements of panel (separated with commas)")
    )
  )
)
```

6.2 sidebarLayout | Example

My first app

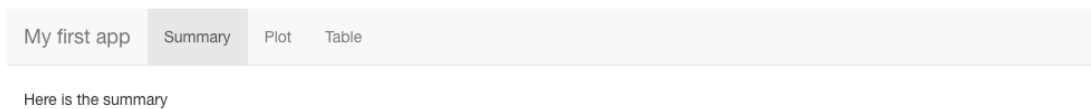


6.3 navbarPage | Definition

Use a navigation bar page with `navbarPage` and `tabPanel`:

```
shinyUI(
  navbarPage(
    title = "My first app",
    tabPanel(title = "Summary",
             "Here is the summary"),
    tabPanel(title = "Plot",
             "some charts"),
    tabPanel(title = "Table",
             "some tables")
  )
)
```

6.4 navbarPage | App

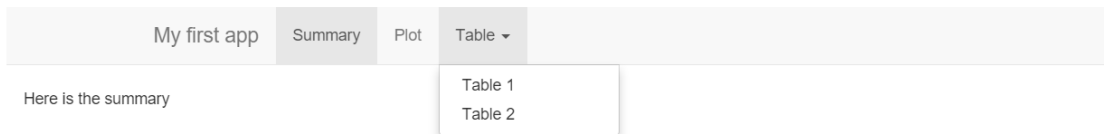


6.5 navbarPage | with navbarMenu

We can add a second level for the navigation with `navbarMenu`:

```
shinyUI(  
  navbarPage(  
    title = "My first app",  
    tabPanel(title = "Summary",  
             "Here is the summary"),  
    tabPanel(title = "Plot",  
             "some charts"),  
    navbarMenu("Table",  
              tabPanel("a table"),  
              tabPanel("another table")  
            )  
  )  
)
```

6.6 navbarPage | Shiny app



6.7 tabsetPanel | Definition

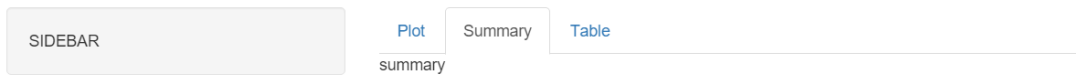
More generally, we can create navigation bar pages everywhere with `tabsetPanel` & `tabPanel`:

```
sidebarLayout(  
  sidebarPanel("SIDEBAR"),  
  mainPanel(  
    tabsetPanel(  
      tabPanel("Plot", plotOutput("plot")),  
      tabPanel("Summary", verbatimTextOutput("summary")),  
      tabPanel("Table", tableOutput("table"))  
    )  
  )  
)
```

- `navbarPage`: create tabs in the application
- `tabsetPanel`: create tabs in a structure of the application

6.8 tabsetPanel | Example

My first app

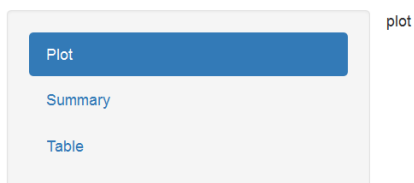


6.9 navlistPanel | Definition

An alternative to `tabsetPanel`, to obtain a vertical position instead of horizontal: `navlistPanel`

```
shinyUI(fluidPage(  
  navlistPanel(  
    tabPanel("Plot", plotOutput("plot")),  
    tabPanel("Summary", verbatimTextOutput("summary")),  
    tabPanel("Table", tableOutput("table"))  
  )  
))
```

6.10 navlistPanel | Example



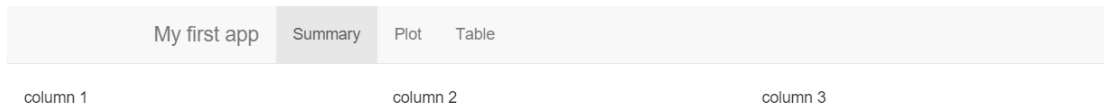
6.11 Grid Layout | Definition

Define your own organization with `fluidRow()` and `column()`

- any lines can be divided into 12 columns
- page size fits automatically to the number of rows/columns.

```
tabPanel(title = "Summary",  
  # A fluid row can contain from 0 to 12 columns  
  fluidRow(  
    # A column is defined necessarily  
    # with its argument "width"  
    column(width = 4, "column 1"),  
    column(width = 4, "column 2"),  
    column(width = 4, "column 3"),  
  )  
))
```

6.12 Grid Layout | Shiny app



6.13 wellPanel | Definition

You can obtain a grey background with `wellPanel`:

```
fluidRow(  
  column(6,  
    h2("Without wellPanel"), # title  
    sliderInput("num", "Choose a number", value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),  
    textInput("title", value = "Histogram", label = "Write a title")  
  ),  
  column(6,  
    h2("With wellPanel"), # title  
    wellPanel(  
      sliderInput("num", "Choose a number", value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),  
      textInput("title", value = "Histogram", label = "Write a title")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

6.14 wellPanel | Example

Without wellPanel

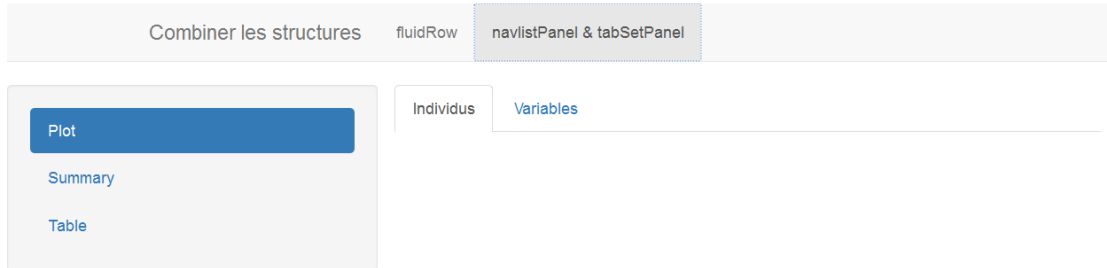
A screenshot of a Shiny application interface without the `wellPanel` function. It features a slider input titled "Choose a number" with a range from 1 to 100 and a current value of 25. Below it is a text input titled "Write a title" containing the text "Histogram".

With wellPanel

A screenshot of a Shiny application interface using the `wellPanel` function. The slider input titled "Choose a number" and the text input titled "Write a title" are both enclosed within a grey `wellPanel` container, which provides a consistent background and styling for the controls.

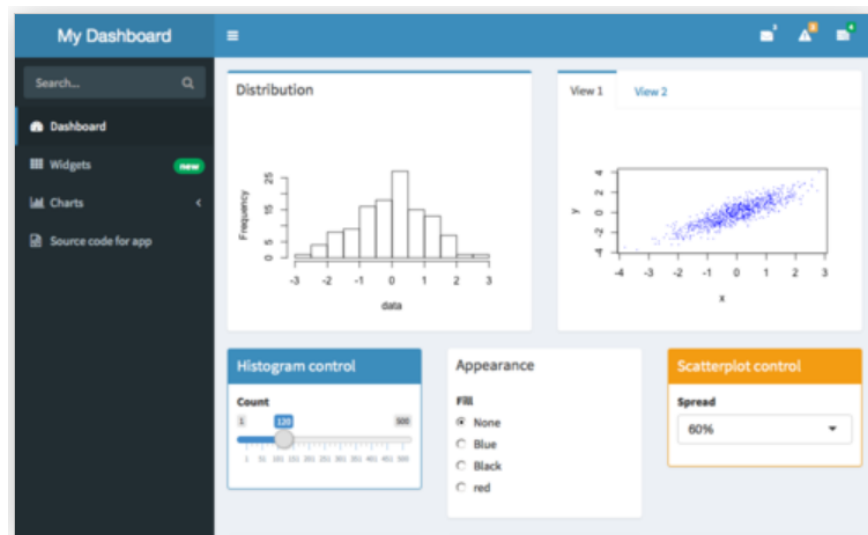
6.15 Combine structures | Shiny app

All structures can be used at the same time!



6.16 shinydashboard

The package `shinydashboard` has other functions to define dashboards:



<https://rstudio.github.io/shinydashboard/>

7 Interactive charts

7.1 Introduction

Since the creation of `htmlwidgets` package, more and more javascript possibilities are available with **R**:

- `dygraphs` (time series)
- `DT` (interactive tables)
- `Leaflet` (maps)
- `d3heatmap`
- `rAmCharts`
- `visNetwork`
- ...

You can look at [this gallery](#)

7.2 Integration in shiny

All these packages can be used in `shiny`. Indeed, they possess the two required functions:

- `renderXX`
- `xxOutput`

An example with `dygraphs` package:

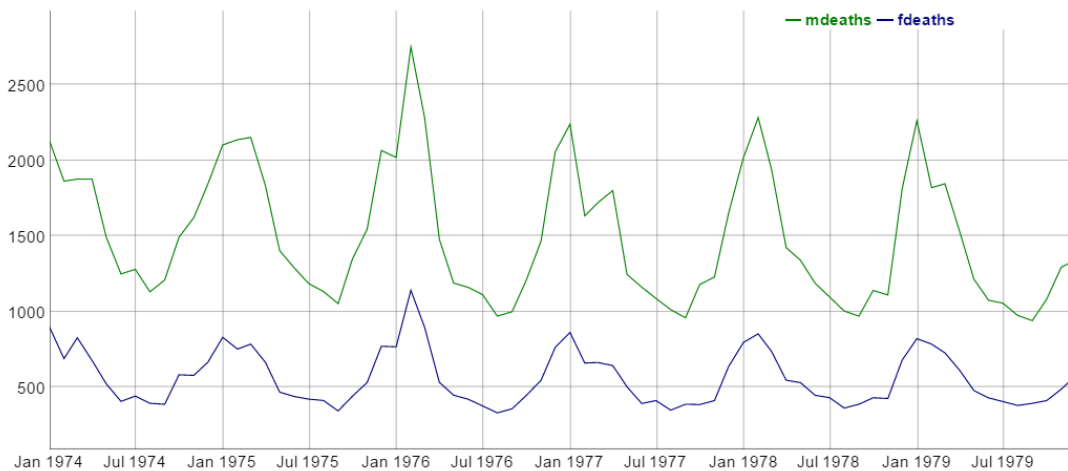
```
# Server
output$dygraph <- renderDygraph({
  dygraph(predicted(), main = "Predicted Deaths/Month")
})
# Ui
dygraphOutput("dygraph")
```

7.3 Examples for server and ui functions

Package	server function	ui function
dygraph	renderDygraph	dygraphOutput
rAmcharts	renderAmCharts	amChartsOutput
leaflet	renderLeaflet	leafletOutput
plotly	renderPlotly	plotlyOutput
visNetwork	renderVisNetwork	visNetworkOutput

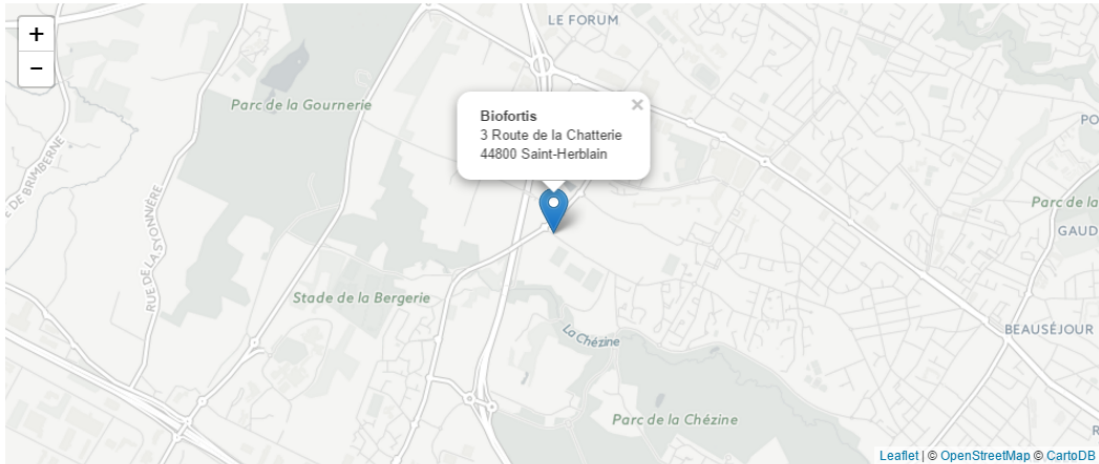
7.4 Interactive charts: example

dygraphs



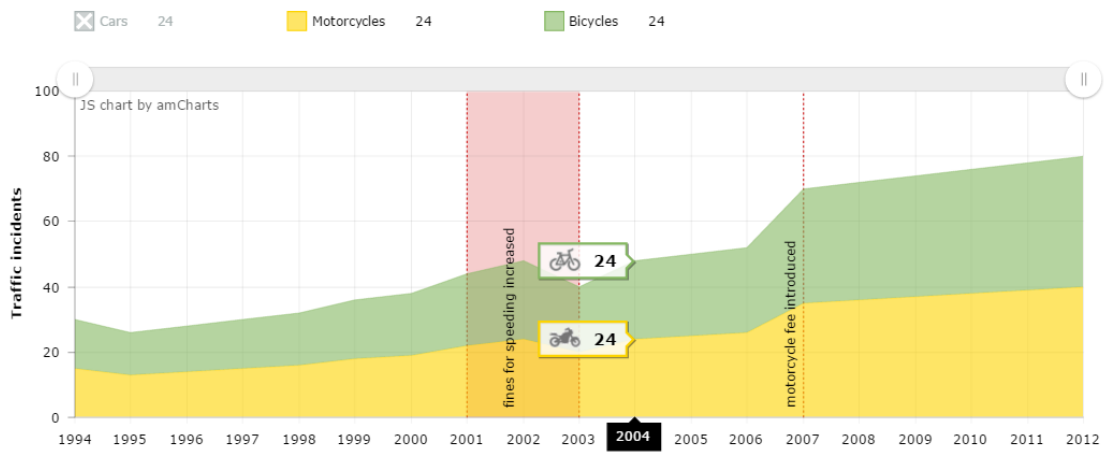
7.5 Interactive charts: example

leaflet



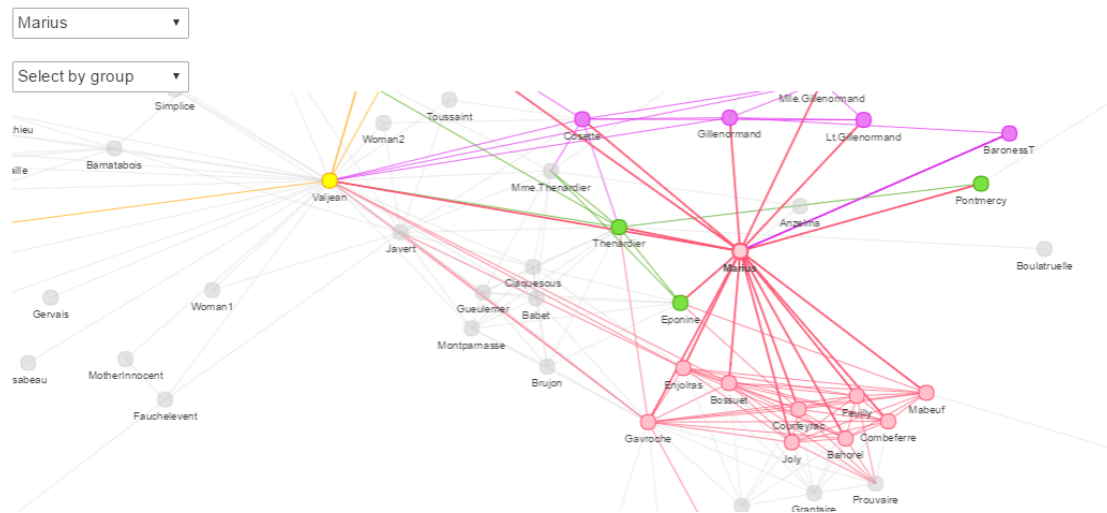
7.6 Interactive charts: example

rAmCharts



7.7 Interactive charts: example

visNetwork



8 Isolation

8.1 Definition

- By default, outputs and reactive expressions are updated as soon as the user changes one input
- It would be interesting to control this **update process**
- For instance, with a check button (**actionButton**) to start the computation of the outputs
- An input can be isolated with `isolate(input$id)`
- For an expression we use `isolate({expr})` (don't forget `{}`)

8.2 Example | ui.R

Three inputs: **color** and **bins** for the histogram, and one **actionButton**:

```
shinyUI(fluidPage(
  titlePanel("Isolation"),
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(
      radioButtons(inputId = "col", label = "Choose a color", inline = TRUE,
        choices = c("red", "blue", "darkgrey")),
      sliderInput("bins", "Number of bins:", min = 1, max = 50, value = 30),
      actionButton("go_graph", "Update!")
    ),
    mainPanel(plotOutput("distPlot"))
  )
))
```

8.3 Example | server.R

Isolation of everything excepted the **actionButton**:

```
shinyServer(function(input, output) {
  output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
    input$go_graph #action to start the update process
  })
})
```

```

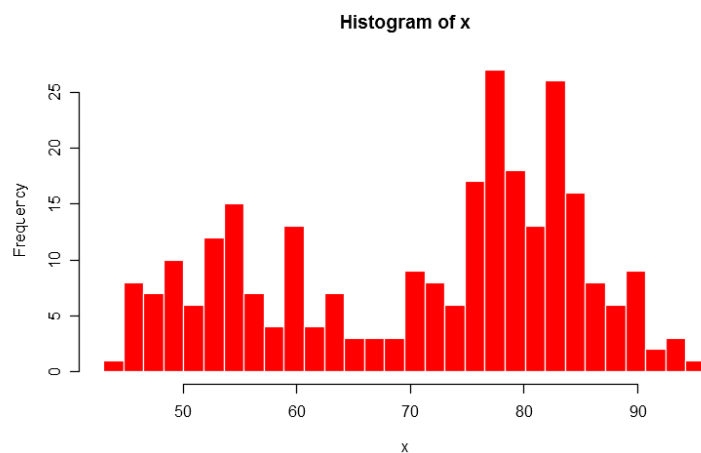
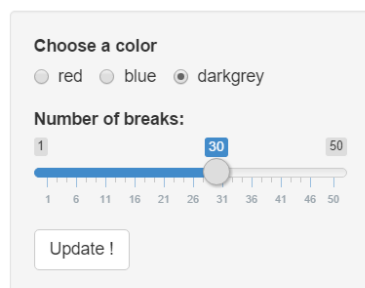
isolate({
  inputColor <- input$color
  x <- faithful[, 2]
  bins <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)
  hist(x, breaks = bins, col = inputColor, border = 'white')
})
})
})

```

The histogram will be updated when the user will click on the button.

8.4 Example | App

Isolation



9 Reactive expressions

9.1 Definition

- Very useful when we want to use the same result/objects in many outputs, by doing the calculation just one time.
- Just have to use the function `reactive` in **server.R**
- For instance, we want to visualize two graphs of a PCA:
 - projection of individuals
 - projection of variables.

9.2 Without reactive expressions

- **server.R**: the calculation is performed twice...
- By default, **only** R expressions in **renderXX** functions are updated.

```

require(FactoMineR) ; data("decathlon")

output$graph_pca_ind <- renderPlot({
  res_pca <- PCA(decathlon[, input$variables], graph = FALSE)
  plot.PCA(res_pca, choix = "ind", axes = c(1,2))
})

```

```

})

output$graph_pca_var <- renderPlot({
  res_pca <- PCA(decathlon[,input$variables], graph = FALSE)
  plot.PCA(res_pca, choix = "var", axes = c(1,2))
})

```

9.3 With a reactive expression

- **server.R** : The calculation is performed only once!

```

require(FactoMineR) ; data("decathlon")

res_pca <- reactive({
  PCA(decathlon[,input$variables], graph = FALSE)
})

output$graph_pca_ind <- renderPlot({
  plot.PCA(res_pca(), choix = "ind", axes = c(1,2))
})

output$graph_pca_var <- renderPlot({
  plot.PCA(res_pca(), choix = "var", axes = c(1,2))
})

```

9.4 Notes

- A reactive expression will save time and memory.
- **Use reactive expressions only when they depend on inputs**
- Reactive expressions updates as soon as the user changes an input
- We obtain its value with “()”

10 Observe & functions to update

10.1 Observe & fonctions to update

- There exists many functions to update inputs and some structures
- They start with `update...`
- They are generally used in `observe({expr})`
- **Be careful:** we have to add “*session*” in the definition of **server**

```

shinyServer(function(input, output, session) {...})

```

10.2 Example for an input | App

Observer

Choose a dataset
 cars iris quakes

Choose a column
speed

speed

dist

Show 10 entries Search:

speed	dist
4	2
4	10
7	4
7	22
8	16

speed dist

Showing 1 to 5 of 50 entries

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ...

10 Next

Observer

Choose a dataset
 cars iris quakes

Choose a column
Sepal.Length

Sepal.Length

Sepal.Width

Petal.Length

Petal.Width

Species

Show 10 entries Search:

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species

Showing 1 to 5 of 150 entries

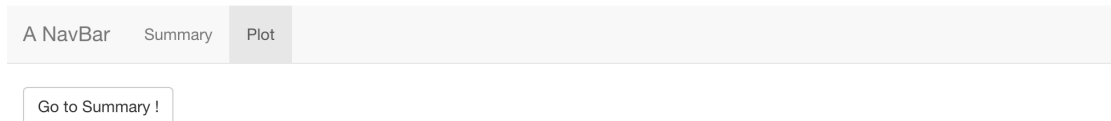
Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ...

30 Next

10.3 Example for tabs | App

A NavBar Summary Plot

Go to plot !



For inputs:

- `updateCheckboxGroupInput`
- `updateCheckboxInput`
- `updateDateInput` `Change`
- `updateDateRangeInput`
- `updateNumericInput`
- `updateRadioButtons`
- `updateSelectInput`
- `updateSelectizeInput`
- `updateSliderInput`
- `updateTextInput`

To change a selected tab

- `updateNavbarPage`, `updateNavlistPanel`, `updateTabsetPanel`

10.4 Example for an input | ui.R

```
shinyUI(fluidPage(  
  titlePanel("Observe"),  
  sidebarLayout(  
    sidebarPanel(  
      radioButtons(inputId = "id_dataset", label = "Choose a dataset", inline = TRUE,  
                  choices = c("cars", "iris", "quakes"), selected = "cars"),  
      selectInput("id_col", "Choose a column", choices = colnames(cars)),  
      textOutput(outputId = "txt_obs")  
    ),  
    mainPanel(fluidRow(  
      dataTableOutput(outputId = "dataset_obs")  
    ))  
  )  
))
```

10.5 Example for an input | server.R

```
shinyServer(function(input, output, session) {  
  dataset <- reactive(get(input$id_dataset, "package:datasets"))  
  
  observe({  
    updateSelectInput(session, inputId = "id_col", label = "Choose a column",  
                     choices = colnames(dataset()))  
  })  
})
```

```

})

output$txt_obs <- renderText(paste0("Selected column : ", input$id_col))

output$dataset_obs <- renderDataTable(
  dataset(),
  options = list(pageLength = 5)
)
})

```

10.6 Example for an input | App

Observer

The screenshot shows a Shiny app interface. On the left, there are two sections: "Choose a dataset" with radio buttons for "cars", "iris", and "quakes" (where "cars" is selected), and "Choose a column" with a dropdown menu showing "speed" selected. The main area displays a table with two columns: "speed" and "dist". The table shows 5 rows of data. Below the table, there are input fields for "speed" and "dist". At the bottom, there is a pagination control showing "Showing 1 to 5 of 50 entries" and buttons for "Previous", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", and "Next".

speed	dist
4	2
4	10
7	4
7	22
8	16

Observer

The screenshot shows a Shiny app interface. On the left, there are two sections: "Choose a dataset" with radio buttons for "cars", "iris", and "quakes" (where "iris" is selected), and "Choose a column" with a dropdown menu showing "Sepal.Length" selected. The main area displays a table with five columns: "Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width", and "Species". The table shows 5 rows of data. Below the table, there are input fields for each column. At the bottom, there is a pagination control showing "Showing 1 to 5 of 150 entries" and buttons for "Previous", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", and "Next".

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

10.7 Example for tabs | ui.R

We have to add an ID in the structure

```

shinyUI(
  navbarPage(
    id = "idnavbar", # need an id for observe & update
    title = "A NavBar",
    tabPanel(title = "Summary",

```



```

        actionButton("goPlot", "Go to plot !")),
    tabPanel(title = "Plot",
            actionButton("goSummary", "Go to Summary !"))
  )
)

```

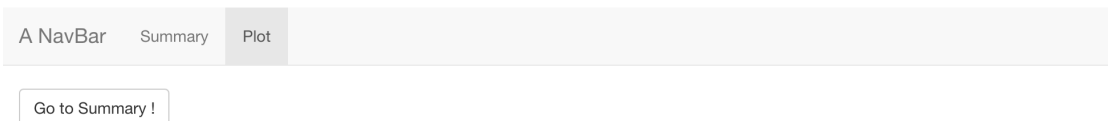
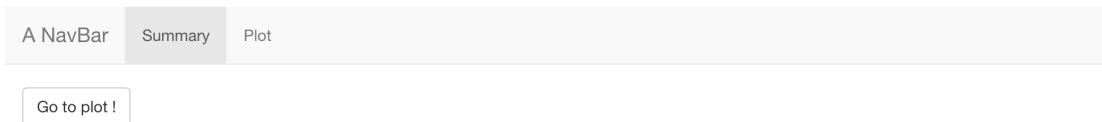
10.8 Example for tabs | server.R

```

shinyServer(function(input, output, session) {
  observe({
    input$goPlot #action to start the update process
    updateTabsetPanel(session, "idnavbar", selected = "Plot")
  })
  observe({
    input$goSummary #action to start the update process
    updateTabsetPanel(session, "idnavbar", selected = "Summary")
  })
})

```

10.9 Example for tabs | App



10.10 ObserveEvent

- An alternative to observe: observeEvent
- We have to define both the expression of the event and the expression to execute when the event occurs

```

# with observe
observe({
  input$goPlot
  updateTabsetPanel(session, "idnavbar", selected = "Plot")
})

```

```

})

# same with observeEvent
observeEvent(input$goSummary, {
  updateTabsetPanel(session, "idnavbar", selected = "Summary")
})

```

11 Conditional panels

11.1 Definition

- We can use conditions to print some inputs/outputs

```
conditionalPanel(condition = [...], )
```

- The condition can depend on inputs or outputs
- Be careful: it should be written in **javascript**...

```
conditionalPanel(condition = "input.checkbox == true", [...])
```

11.2 Example for an input

```

shinyApp(
  ui = fluidPage(
    fluidRow(
      column(width = 4, align = "center",
        checkboxInput("checkbox", "View other inputs", value = FALSE)
      ),
      column(width = 8, align = "center",
        conditionalPanel(
          condition = "input.checkbox == true",
          sliderInput("slider", "Select value", min = 1, max = 10, value = 5),
          textInput("txt", "Enter text", value = "")
        )
      )
    )
  ),
  server = function(input, output) {}
)

```

11.3 Example for an input

Condition FALSE
 View other inputs

Condition TRUE
 View other inputs

Select value

1 5 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Enter text

12 Taking things further: HTML / CSS

12.1 Including HTML

Many `html` tags are available with tags functions:

```
## [1] "a" "abbr" "address"
## [4] "animate" "animateMotion" "animateTransform"
## [7] "area" "article" "aside"
## [10] "audio" "b" "base"
## [13] "bdi" "bdo" "blockquote"
## [16] "body" "br" "button"
## [19] "canvas" "caption" "circle"
## [22] "cite" "clipPath" "code"
## [25] "col" "colgroup" "color-profile"
## [28] "command" "data" "datalist"
## [31] "dd" "defs" "del"
## [34] "desc" "details" "dfn"
## [37] "dialog" "discard" "div"
## [40] "dl" "dt" "ellipse"
## [43] "em" "embed" "eventsourcing"
## [46] "feBlend" "feColorMatrix" "feComponentTransfer"
## [49] "feComposite" "feConvolveMatrix" "feDiffuseLighting"
## [52] "feDisplacementMap" "feDistantLight" "feDropShadow"
## [55] "feFlood" "feFuncA" "feFuncB"
## [58] "feFuncG" "feFuncR" "feGaussianBlur"
## [61] "feImage" "feMerge" "feMergeNode"
## [64] "feMorphology" "feOffset" "fePointLight"
## [67] "feSpecularLighting" "feSpotLight" "feTile"
## [70] "feTurbulence" "fieldset" "figcaption"
## [73] "figure" "filter" "footer"
## [76] "foreignObject" "form" "g"
## [79] "h1" "h2" "h3"
## [82] "h4" "h5" "h6"
## [85] "hatch" "hatchpath" "head"
## [88] "header" "hgroup" "hr"
## [91] "html" "i" "iframe"
```

## [94]	"image"	"img"	"input"
## [97]	"ins"	"kbd"	"keygen"
## [100]	"label"	"legend"	"li"
## [103]	"line"	"linearGradient"	"link"
## [106]	"main"	"map"	"mark"
## [109]	"marker"	"mask"	"menu"
## [112]	"meta"	"metadata"	"meter"
## [115]	"mpath"	"nav"	"noscript"
## [118]	"object"	"ol"	"optgroup"
## [121]	"option"	"output"	"p"
## [124]	"param"	"path"	"pattern"
## [127]	"picture"	"polygon"	"polyline"
## [130]	"pre"	"progress"	"q"
## [133]	"radialGradient"	"rb"	"rect"
## [136]	"rp"	"rt"	"rtc"
## [139]	"ruby"	"s"	"samp"
## [142]	"script"	"section"	"select"
## [145]	"set"	"slot"	"small"
## [148]	"solidcolor"	"source"	"span"
## [151]	"stop"	"strong"	"style"
## [154]	"sub"	"summary"	"sup"
## [157]	"svg"	"switch"	"symbol"
## [160]	"table"	"tbody"	"td"
## [163]	"template"	"text"	"textarea"
## [166]	"textPath"	"tfoot"	"th"
## [169]	"thead"	"time"	"title"
## [172]	"tr"	"track"	"tspan"
## [175]	"u"	"ul"	"use"
## [178]	"var"	"video"	"view"
## [181]	"wbr"		

```
tags$a(href = "www.rstudio.com", "RStudio")
```



```
<a href="www.rstudio.com">RStudio</a>
```

We can also use **html** code with **HTML** function:

```
fluidPage(
  HTML("<h1>My Shiny App</h1>")
)
```

12.2 Some interested tags

- `div(..., align = "center")`: center elements
- `br()`: line break

- `hr()`: horizontal line
- `img(src="img/logo.jpg", title="Popup", width = "80%")`: insert an image in `www/img`
- `a(href="https://r2018-rennes.sciencesconf.org/", target="_blank", "Rencontres R")`: link to a website
- `a(href = './doc/guide.pdf', target="_blank", class = "btn", icon("download"), 'Télécharger le guide utilisateur')`: link to download a document in `www/doc`

12.3 CSS: introduction

Shiny use **Bootstrap** for the **CSS** part.

As for classical web development, we can change the **CSS** in three ways:

- link to a **.css file** in the directory `www`
- adding **CSS** in the **HTML** header
- using **CSS** codes in an element.

Priority order : 1. **CSS** codes in an element 2. **CSS** in the **HTML** header 3. **.css file**

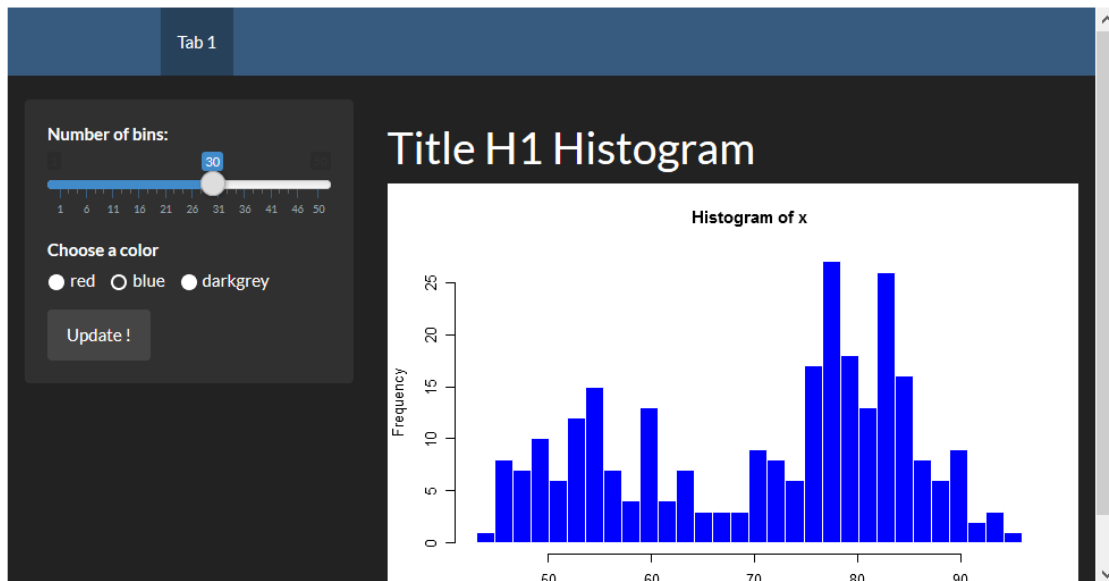
We can also use the **shinythemes** package.

12.4 HTML / CSS | css external file

You can find some themes in **bootswatch**.

- Two ways to specify the theme: + option `theme` in some functions (`fluidPage`, `navbarPage`, ...) + with a **html tags** : `tags$head` et `tags$link`

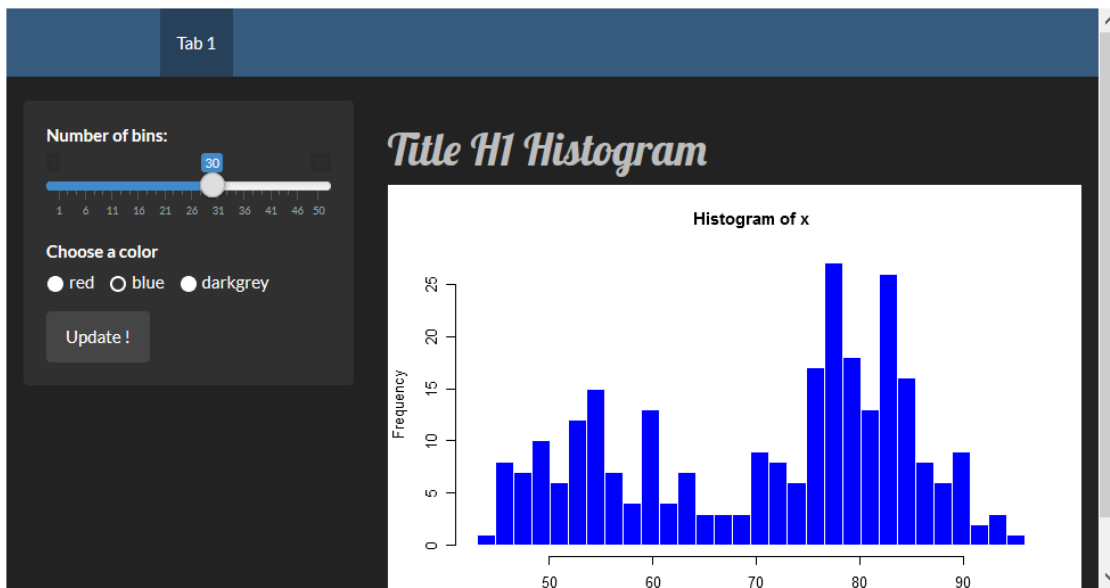
```
library(shiny)
ui <- fluidPage(theme = "mytheme.css",
  # or with a tags
  tags$head(
tags$link(rel = "stylesheet", type = "text/css", href = "mytheme.css")
),
# ...
)
```



12.5 HTML / CSS | css in the header

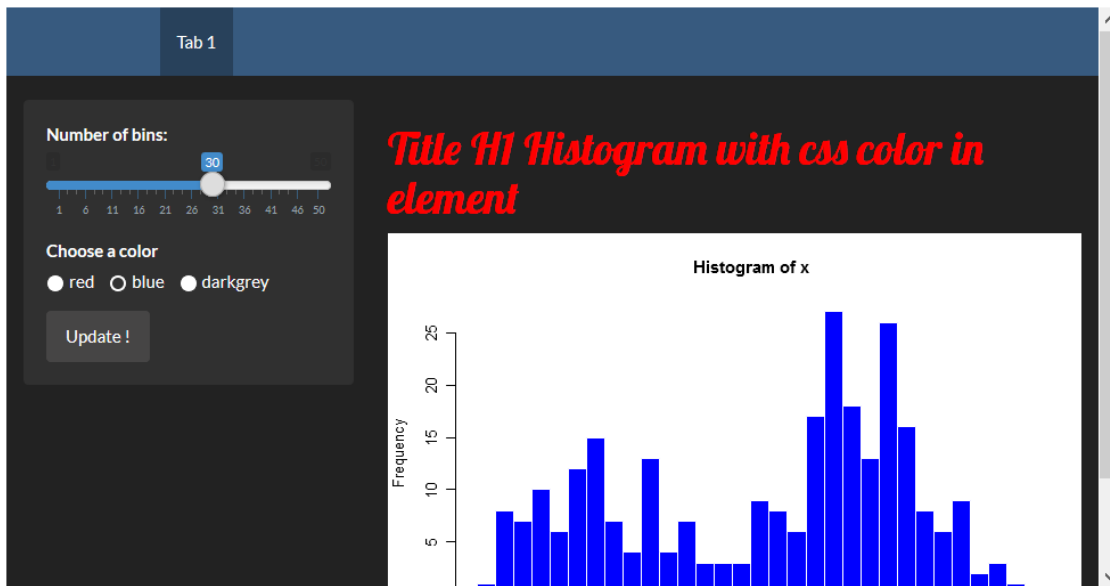
- With html tags: tags\$head and tags\$style

```
library(shiny)
tags$head(
tags$style(HTML("h1 { color: #48ca3b;}"))
)
),
# ...
)
```



12.6 HTML / CSS | CSS in an element

```
library(shiny)
h1("Mon titre", style = "color: #48ca3b;")
# reste de l'application
)
```



13 Taking things further: some important “rules”

13.1 Good approach

- Choose underscore (`_`) instead of point (`.`) in the names of the objects or variables. Indeed, the point `.` can lead to some confusions with other languages, such as **JavaScript**
- Use `packrat` package to avoid problems with **version packages**
- Use **R script** for the calculation part and make test with (`testthat`).

13.2 Good approach

- Divide the `ui.R` and `server.R` parts in several scripts, one for each tab for instance:

```
# ui.R
shinyUI(
  navbarPage("Divide UI & SERVER",
    source("src/ui/01_ui_plot.R", local = TRUE)$value,
    source("src/ui/02_ui_data.R", local = TRUE)$value
  )
)
# server.R
shinyServer(function(input, output, session) {
  source("src/server/01_server_plot.R", local = TRUE)
  source("src/server/02_server_data.R", local = TRUE)
})
```

14 Taking things further: debugging

14.1 Printing in the console

- You can use some `print` in the application
- It allows to visualize informations during the process
- In **shiny**, use `cat(file=stderr(), ...)` to be sure that the display operates for all kind of outputs

```

output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
  x <- iris[, input$variable]
  cat(file=stderr(), class(x)) # affichage de la classe de x
  hist(x)
})

```

14.2 Printing in the console

```

Console R Markdown *
C:/Users/Benoit/Desktop/shiny_biofortis/cours/
> runApp('shinyApps/debug')

Listening on http://127.0.0.1:5826
numeric
numeric
numeric
factor
Warning: Error in hist.default: 'x' must be numeric
Stack trace (innermost first):
 85: hist.default
 84: hist
 77: isolate
 76: renderPlot [C:\Users\Benoit\Desktop\shiny_biofortis\cours\shinyApps\debug\server.R#23]
 68: output$distPlot
 1: runApp

```

14.3 Manual launch of a browser

- We can launch a browser with `browser()` everywhere
- It allows to observe the different objects

```

output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
  x <- iris[, input$variable]
  browser() # lancement du browser
  hist(x)
})

```

- Don't forget to remove it!

14.4 Manual launch of a browser

```

Console R Markdown *
C:/Users/Benoit/Desktop/shiny_biofortis/cours/shinyApps/debug/
Next | Refresh | Previous | Continue | Stop
Browse[1]> ls()
[1] "x"
Browse[1]> head(x)
[1] setosa setosa setosa setosa setosa setosa
Levels: setosa versicolor virginica
Browse[1]> class(x)
[1] "factor"
Browse[1]>

```

14.5 Automatic launch of a browser

- The option `options(shiny.error = browser)` allows to launch `browser()` as soon as an error appears

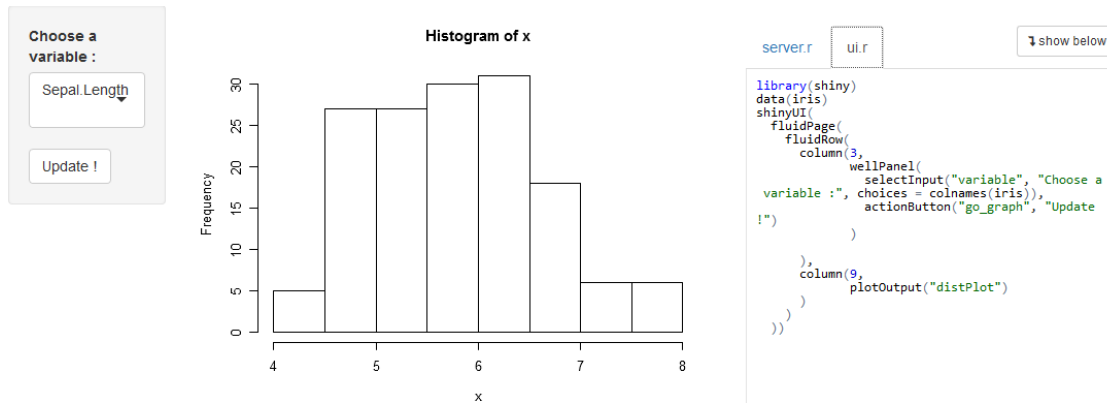

```
options(shiny.error = browser)
```

14.6 Mode “showcase”

- With the `display.mode="showcase"` in `runApp()`, we can observe directly the executed code:

```
runApp("path/to/myapp", display.mode="showcase")
```

14.7 Mode “showcase”



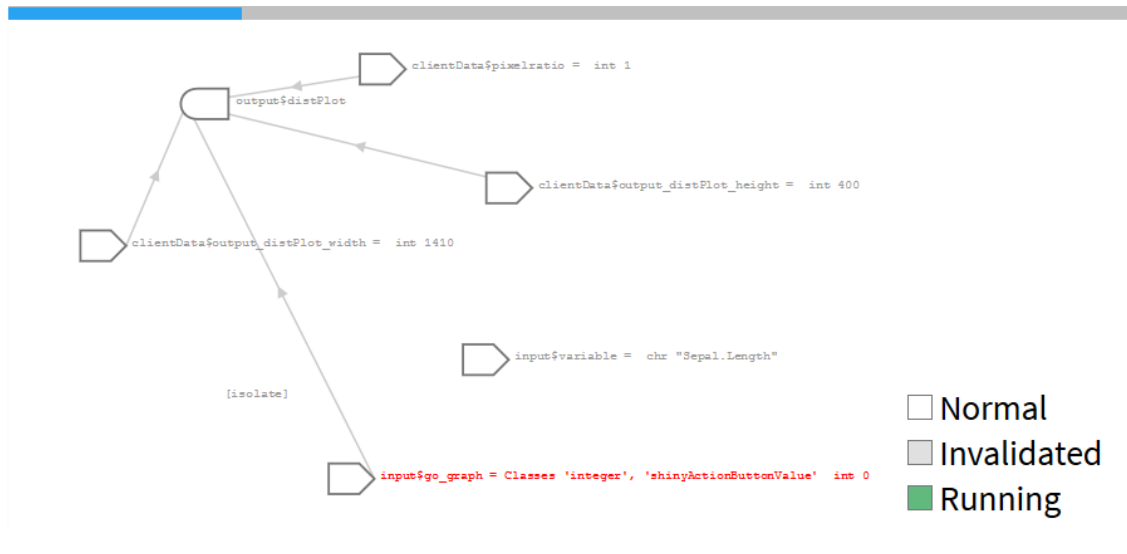
14.8 Reactive log

- With `shiny.reactlog`, we can visualize dependences between **reactive objects** and **shiny**
 - use `ctrl+F3` in the web browser
 - with `showReactLog()` in the shiny code

```
options(shiny.reactlog=TRUE)

output$distPlot <- renderPlot({
  x <- iris[, input$variable]
  showReactLog() # launch shiny.reactlog
  hist(x)
})
```

14.9 Reactive log



14.10 Communication in the server

- We can visualize these communications with the option `shiny.trace`

```
options(shiny.trace = TRUE)
```

14.11 Communication in the server

```
Console R Markdown x
C:/Users/Benoit/Desktop/shiny_biofortis/cours/
> runApp('shinyApps/debug')

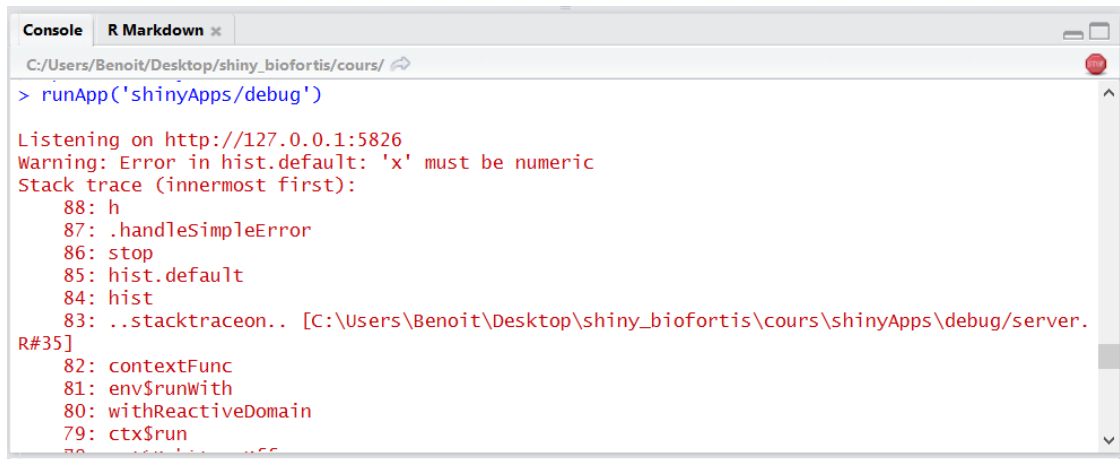
Listening on http://127.0.0.1:5826
SEND {"config":{"workerId":"","sessionId":"d881eec9a56887dd66d5d6bf2f8776ed"}}
RECV {"method":"init","data":{"go_graph:shiny.action":0,"variable":"Sepal.Length",".clientdata_output_distPlot_width":816,".clientdata_output_distPlot_height":400,".clientdata_output_distPlot_hidden":false,".clientdata_pixelratio":1,".clientdata_url_protocol":"http:",".clientdata_url_hostname":"127.0.0.1",".clientdata_url_port":"5826",".clientdata_url_pathname":"/",".clientdata_url_search":"",".clientdata_url_hash_initial":"",".clientdata_singletons":"",".clientdata_allowDataUriScheme":true}}
SEND {"custom":{"busy":"busy"}}
SEND {"custom":{"recalculating":{"name":"distPlot","status":"recalculating"}}}
SEND {"custom":{"recalculating":{"name":"distPlot","status":"recalculated"}}}
SEND {"custom":{"busy":"idle"}}
SEND {"errors":[],"values":{"distPlot":{"src":"data:image/png;base64 data","width":816,"height":400,"coordmap":[{"domain":{"left":3.84,"right":8.16,"bottom":-1.24,"top":32.24},"range":{"left":59.04,"right":785.76,"bottom":325.56,"top":58.04},"log":{"x":null,"y":null},"mapping":{}}]}}, "inputMessages":[]}}
RECV {"method":"update","data":{"variable":"Petal.Length"}}
```

14.12 Error tracking

- Since `shiny_0.13.1`, we can obtain a stack trace when an error occurs
- We can obtain more information with `options(shiny.fullstacktrace = TRUE)`

```
options(shiny.fullstacktrace = TRUE)
```

14.13 Error tracking



```
Console R Markdown x
C:/Users/Benoit/Desktop/shiny_biofortis/cours/
> runApp('shinyApps/debug')

Listening on http://127.0.0.1:5826
Warning: Error in hist.default: 'x' must be numeric
Stack trace (innermost first):
 88: h
 87: .handleSimpleError
 86: stop
 85: hist.default
 84: hist
 83: ..stacktraceon.. [C:\Users\Benoit\Desktop\shiny_biofortis\cours\shinyApps\debug\server.R#35]
 82: contextFunc
 81: env$runWith
 80: withReactiveDomain
 79: ctx$run
 78: ...
```

15 References

15.1 Tutorials / Examples

- <http://shiny.rstudio.com/>
- <http://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/>
- <http://shiny.rstudio.com/tutorial/>
- <http://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/>
- <https://www.rstudio.com/products/shiny/shiny-user-showcase/>
- <http://www.showmeshiny.com/>