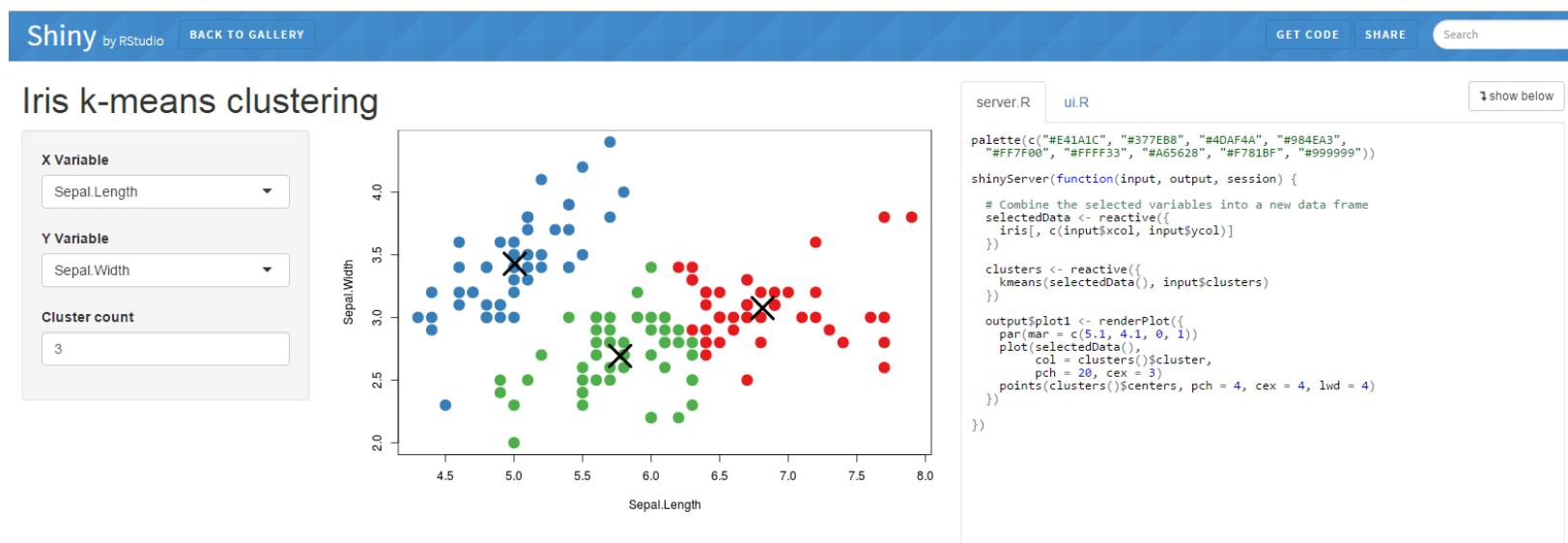


Elementos personalizados en Shiny

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¿Qué es Shiny?

- ▶ Paquete para crear interfaces gráficas HTML
- ▶ Desarrollado por Rstudio en 2012



Motivaciones

- ▶ Permitir una interacción dinámica
- ▶ Facilitar el uso de nuestros paquetes
- ▶ Ofrecer nuestros paquetes online

Características

- ▶ Programación Reactiva
- ▶ HTML5/CSS3 y Javascript + node.js y R
- ▶ Basado en tecnología websocket
- ▶ Disponible en CRAN

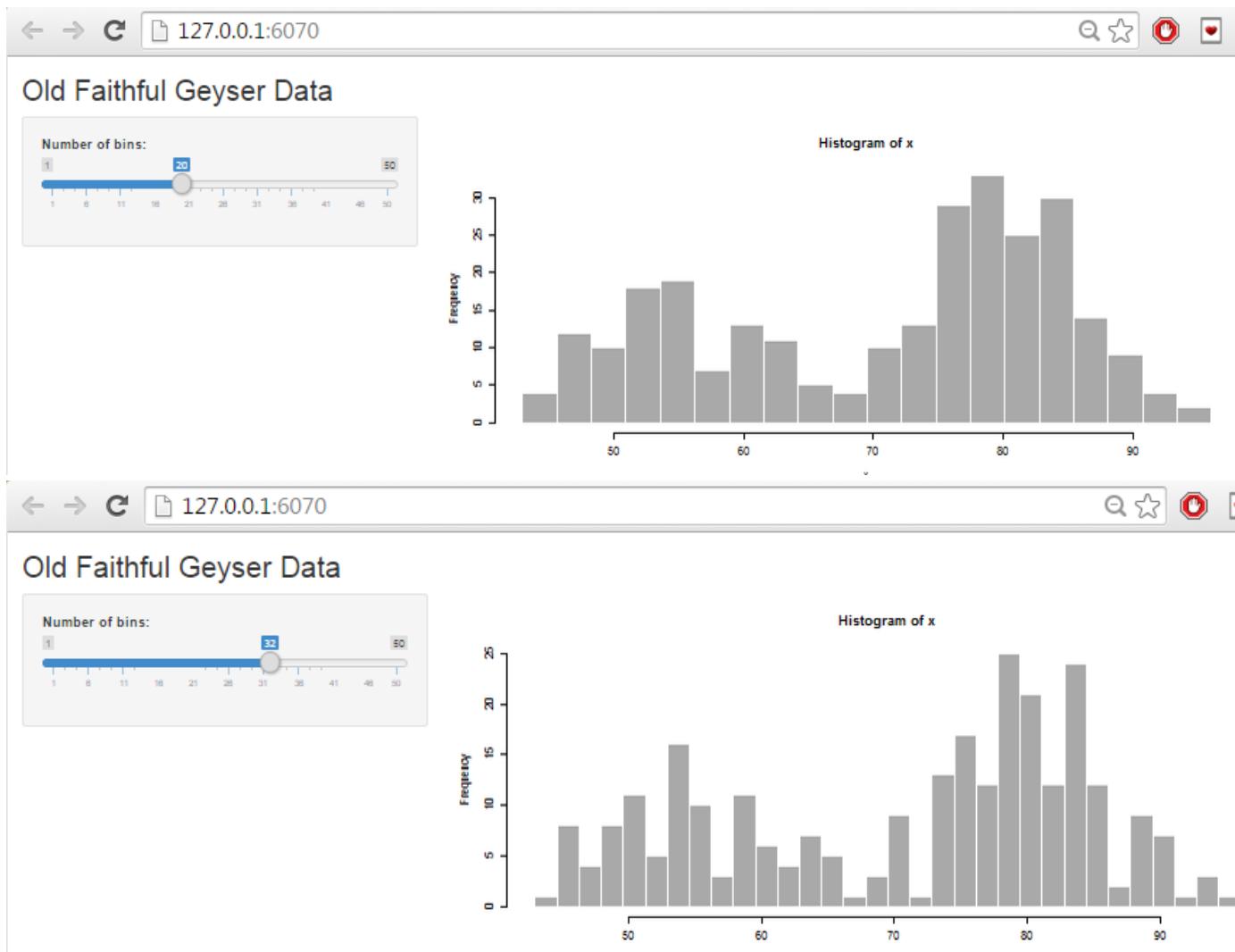
Hello Shiny (ui.R)

```
1 # This is the user-interface definition of a Shiny web application.
2 # You can find out more about building applications with Shiny here:
3 #
4 #
5 # http://shiny.rstudio.com
6 #
7
8 library(shiny)
9
10 shinyUI(fluidPage(
11
12     # Application title
13     titlePanel("Old Faithful Geyser Data"),
14
15     # Sidebar with a slider input for number of bins
16     sidebarLayout(
17         sidebarPanel(
18             sliderInput("bins",
19                         "Number of bins:",
20                         min = 1,
21                         max = 50,
22                         value = 30)
23         ),
24
25         # Show a plot of the generated distribution
26         mainPanel(
27             plotOutput("distPlot")
28         )
29     )
30 ))
31
```

Hello Shiny (server.R)

```
1 |  
2 # This is the server logic for a Shiny web application.  
3 # You can find out more about building applications with Shiny here:  
4 #  
5 # http://shiny.rstudio.com  
6 #  
7  
8 library(shiny)  
9  
10 shinyServer(function(input, output) {  
11  
12   output$distPlot <- renderPlot({  
13  
14     # generate bins based on input$bins from ui.R  
15     x      <- faithful[, 2]  
16     bins  <- seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = input$bins + 1)  
17  
18     # draw the histogram with the specified number of bins  
19     hist(x, breaks = bins, col = 'darkgray', border = 'white')  
20   })  
21 }  
22 })  
23 })  
24 }
```

Hello Shiny



Restricciones

- ▶ Shiny implementa los principales INPUTs en HTML (Text, RadioButtons, Sliders, SelectButtons, etc...).
- ▶ Pero a veces nuestros paquetes reciben o muestran datos que no son fácilmente representables con dichos elementos.
- ▶ La definición de elementos de entrada/salida es extensible por medio de HTML, CSS , Javascript y R.

Crear un nuevo input

1. Crear un archivo .js
2. Extender el objeto *Shiny.InputBinding()*
3. Sobrescribir los métodos
 - find
 - getId
 - getValue
 - subscribe
 - receiveMessage
 - initialize
4. Registrar el input mediante la función *Shiny.inputBindings.register()*

Checkbox Dinamico (1 / 5)

```
var checkboxVectorDistrInputBinding =  
    new Shiny.InputBinding();  
  
$.extend(checkboxVectorDistrInputBinding, {  
    ...  
});
```

Checkbox Dinamico (2 / 5)

```
find: function(scope) {  
  return $(scope).find('.shiny-checkboxvdistr-input');  
}  
  
getId: function(el) {  
  return Shiny.InputBinding.prototype.getId.call(this, el)  
    || el.name;  
}  
  
initialize: function(el) {  
  this.distributions = new Array();  
}
```

Checkbox Dinamico (3 / 5)

```
getValue: function(el) {  
    var id = $(el).attr("id");  
    var res = new Array();  
    $("#" + id).find(":checked").each(function(i, v) {  
        res.push($(v).attr("value"));  
    });  
    return(res);  
},
```

Checkbox Dinamico (4 / 5)

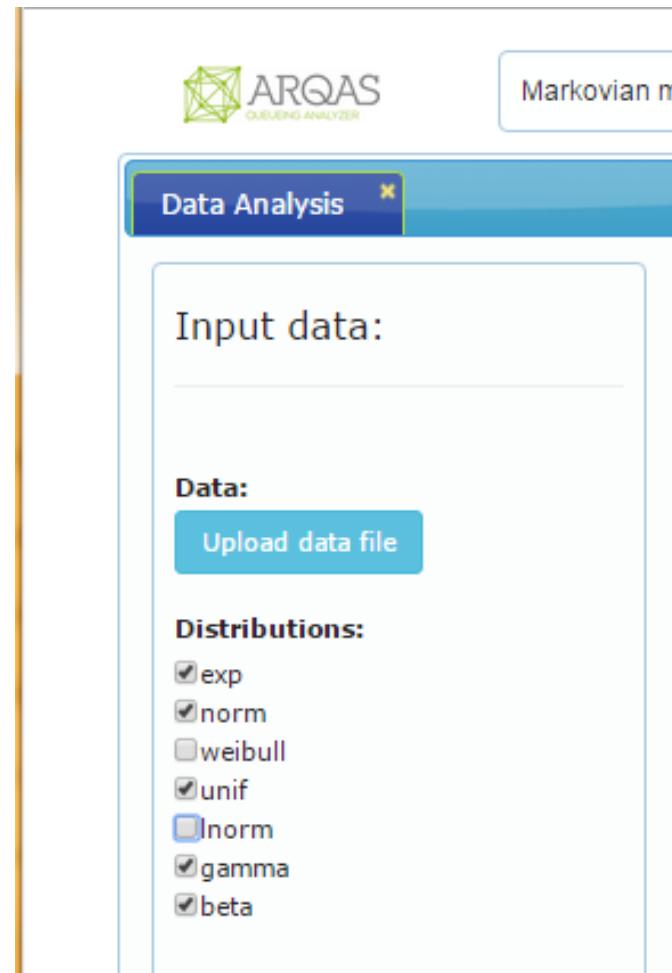
```
subscribe: function(el, callback) {  
    var id = $(el).attr("id");  
    $("#" + id).on("click", function(event) {  
        callback(true);  
    });  
}
```

Checkbox Dinamico (5 / 5)

```
receiveMessage: function(el, data) {
    var id = $(el).attr("id");
    if (data.hasOwnProperty('distributions')) {
        this.distributions[id] = data.distributions;
        for (var i=0; i<data.distributions.length; i++) {
            $("#" + id).append(
                "<input type='checkbox'
                    value='" + data.distributions[i] + "'"
                    checked>" +
                    data.distributions[i] +
                "</input><br>");
        }
        $("#" + id).trigger('click');
    }
}
```

Checkbox Dinamico

Cada vez que cambian los valores de los checkbox, R recibe un array con los valores que están marcados



The screenshot shows a user interface for 'Data Analysis'. At the top right, there is a logo for 'ARQAS' with the subtitle 'QUEUEING ANALYZER' and a 'Markovian m' button. Below the header, there's a section labeled 'Input data:' followed by a text input field. Underneath, there's a 'Data:' section with a blue 'Upload data file' button. The main area contains a list titled 'Distributions:' with several checkboxes. Most of the distributions have their checkboxes checked, except for 'Inorm' which is unchecked.

Distribution	Checked
exp	Yes
norm	Yes
weibull	No
unif	Yes
Inorm	No
gamma	Yes
beta	Yes

Crear un nuevo output

1. Crear un archivo .js
2. Extender el objeto *Shiny.OutputBinding()*
3. Sobrescribir los métodos
 - find
 - renderValue
 - renderError
4. Registrar el output mediante la función
Shiny.outputBindings.register()

Visualización de grafos (1 / 3)

```
var networkOutputBinding = new Shiny.OutputBinding();
$.extend(networkOutputBinding, {
...
}
Shiny.outputBindings.register(networkOutputBinding,
'shiny.networkOutput');
```

Visualización de grafos (2/3)

```
find: function(scope) {  
  return $(scope).find('.shiny-network-output');  
}  
renderError : function(el, err) {  
  $(el).empty();  
  $(el).append(  
    "<p class='shiny-output-error'>"+err.message+"</p>");  
},
```

Visualización de grafos (3/3)

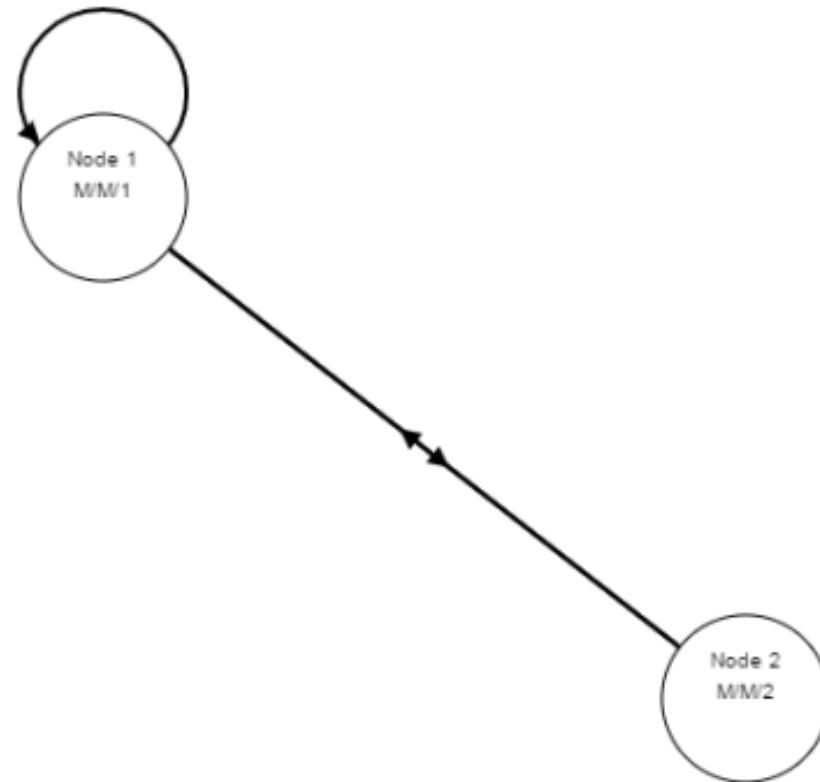
```
renderValue: function(el, data) {
    var id = $(el).attr("id");
    if(!this.hasOwnProperty("particleSystem"))
        this.particleSystem = new Array();
    if (data != null) {
        $(el).empty();
        $(el).append("<canvas id=\"" + id + "-graphcanvas' width=850 height=540></canvas>");
        this.particleSystem[id] = arbor.ParticleSystem(1000, 50, 0.5, true);
        this.particleSystem[id].renderer = new this._Renderer("#" + id + "-graphcanvas");

        for(i=0; i<data.s.length; i++)
            this.particleSystem[id].addNode(i+1, {s: data.s[i], nodeText: "M/M/"});
        for(i=0; i<data.s.length; i++) {
            for(j=0; j<data.s.length; j++) {
                if(data.p[i][j] != 0)
                    this.particleSystem[id].addEdge((i+1), (j+1), {p: parseFloat(data.p[i][j])});
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Visualización de grafos

Summary

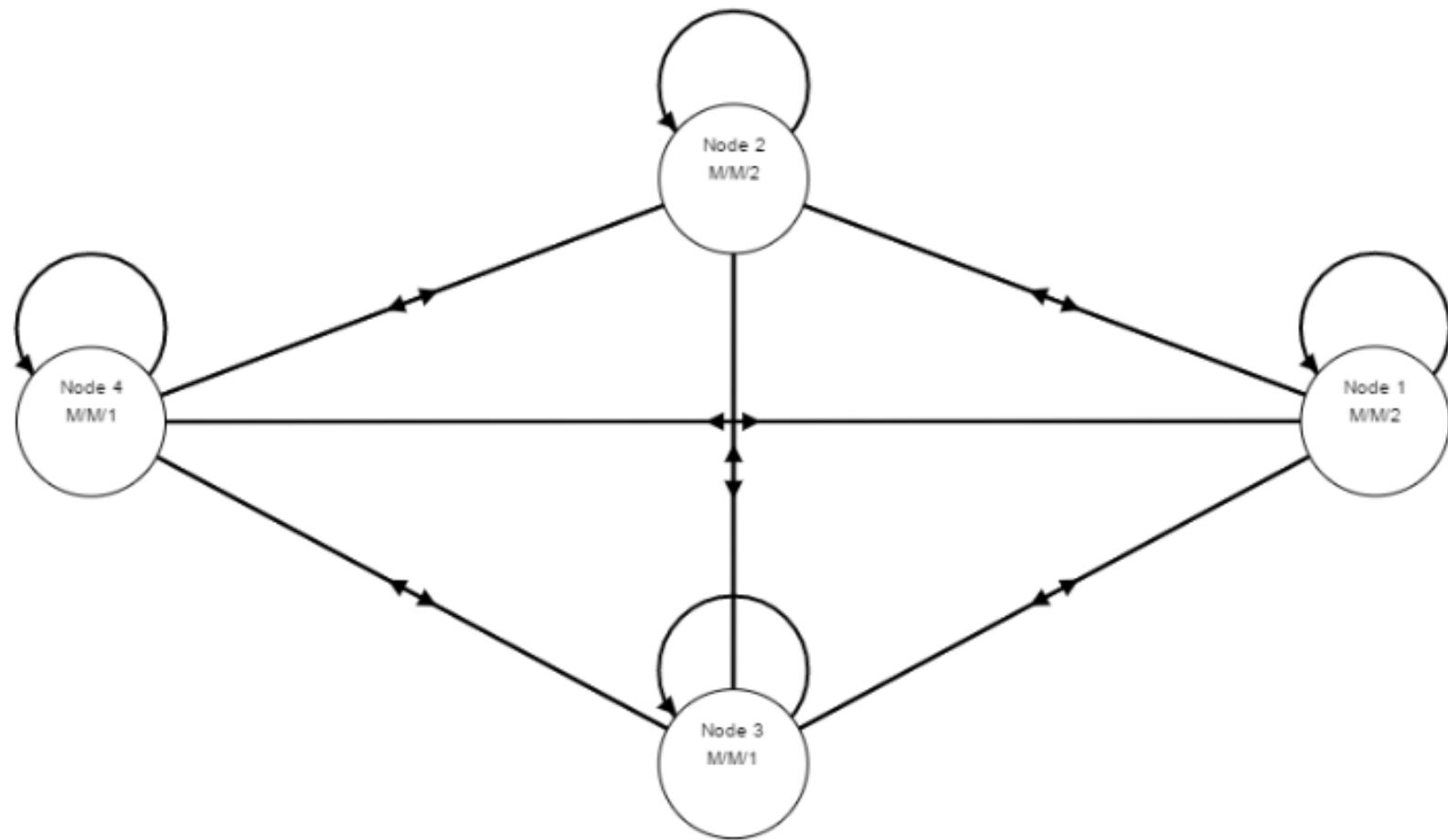
Network



Visualización de grafos

Summary

Network



Conclusiones

- ▶ Existen numerosas librerías en javascript que podemos añadir a nuestros paquetes en R
- ▶ Gracias a que se pueden añadir a nuestras interfaces HTML podemos mejorar la interacción con los usuarios.