Taking Flight with Shiny: A Modules-First Learning Approach

Emily Riederer

To learn to fly, you build end-to-end skills then scale

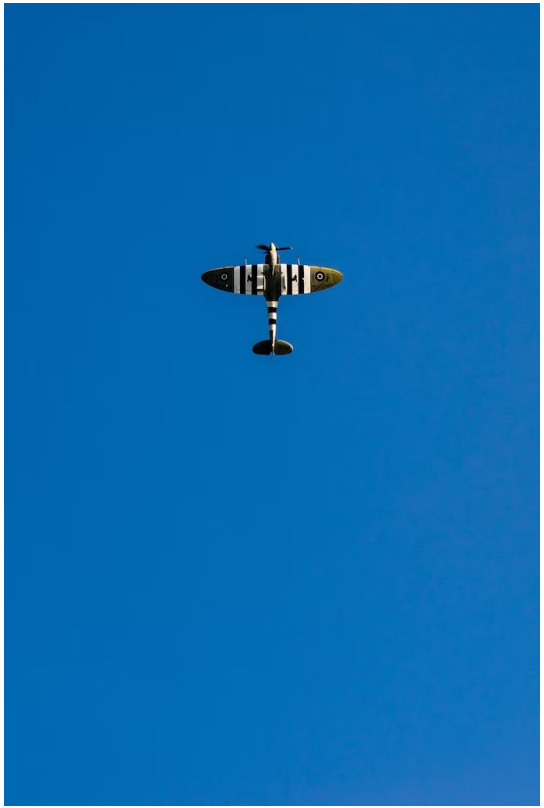


Photo Credit: Richard Schunemann on Unsplash

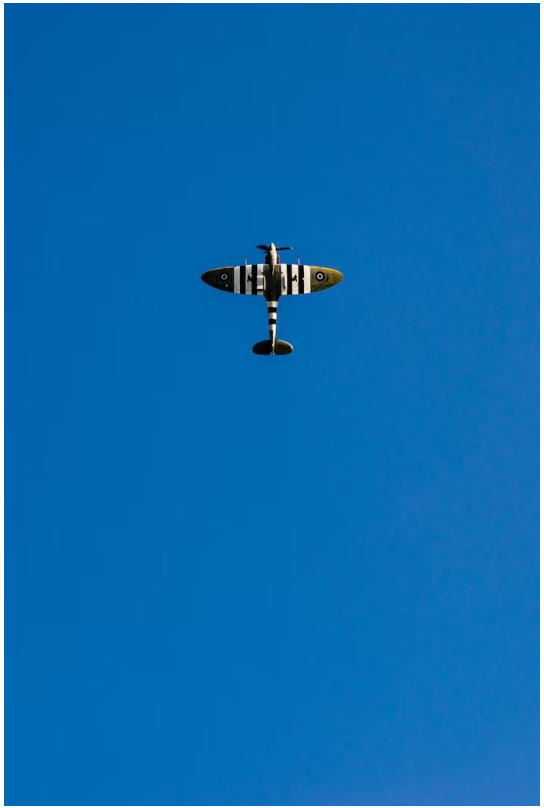
You should...

✅ Successfully play in a flight simulator before

✅ Flying a small plane before

✅ Becoming an international commercial pilot

To learn to fly, you build end-to-end skills then scale



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You should...

✅ Successfully play in a flight simulator before

✅ Flying a small plane before

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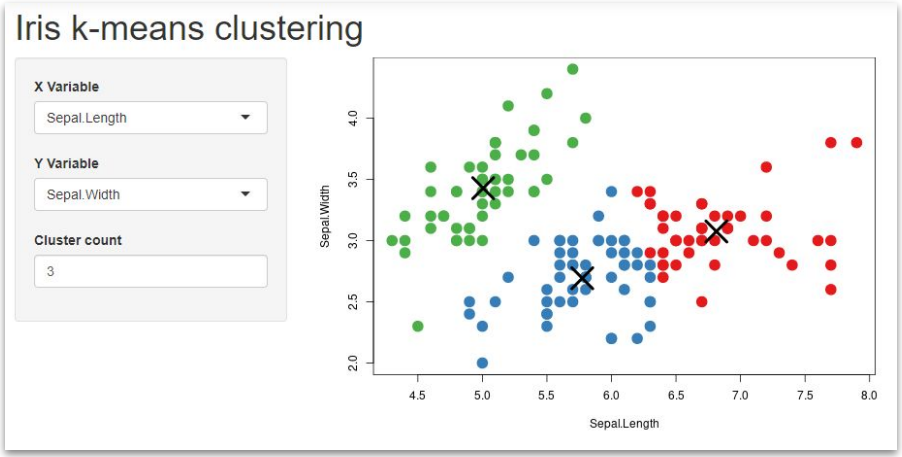
You wouldn't...

❌ Start learning on the largest system available

❌ Test your 'take-off' skill on a Boeing before learning to land

Shiny is taught as a monolith that's hard to read and debug



Source: Posit's Shiny Gallery

ui.R

```
vars <- setdiff(names(iris), "Species")

pageWithSidebar(
  headerPanel('Iris k-means clustering'),
  sidebarPanel(
    selectInput('xcol', 'X Variable', vars),
    selectInput('ycol', 'Y Variable', vars, selected = vars[[2]]),
    numericInput('clusters', 'Cluster count', 3, min = 1, max = 9)
  ),
  mainPanel(
    plotOutput('plot1')
  )
  )
```

server.R

```
function(input, output, session) {

  # Combine the selected variables into a new data frame
  selectedData <- reactive({
    iris[, c(input$xcol, input$ycol)]
  })

  clusters <- reactive({
    kmeans(selectedData(), input$clusters)
  })

  output$plot1 <- renderPlot({
   palette(c("#E41A1C", "#377EB8", "#4DAF4A", "#984EA3",
      "#FF7F00", "#FFFF33", "#A65628", "#F781BF", "#999999"))

    par(mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 0, 1))
    plot(selectedData(),
         col = clusters()$cluster,
         pch = 20, cex = 3)
    points(clusters()$centers, pch = 4, cex = 4, lwd = 4)
  })

  }
```

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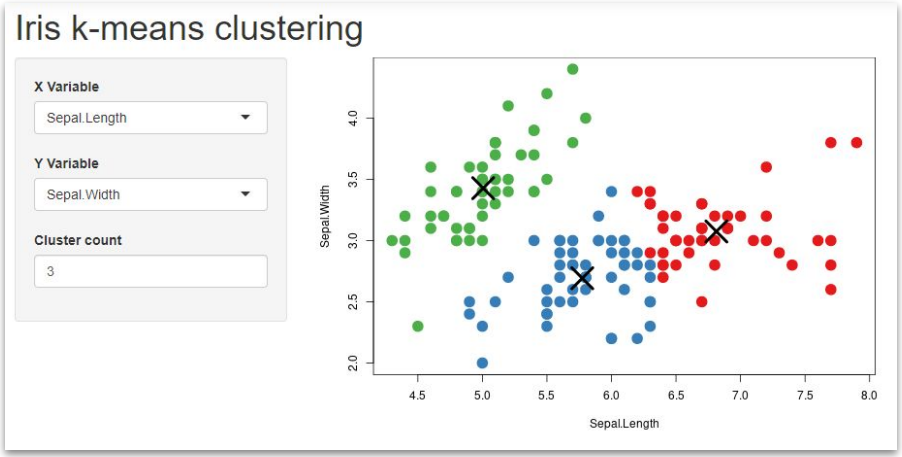

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  }
```

Wrangling Input

Stat Computing

Visualizing Output

This approach creates poor developer workflows and conflicts with how best-practice R development patterns

Modules offer the same separation-of-concerns as R functions

```
module_ui <- function(id) {

  fluidRow(

    # TODO: individual UI components ----

  )
}

module_server <- function(id, df) {

  moduleServer(id, function(input, output, session) {

    # TODO: individual server/output logic ----

  })
}

module_demo <- function() {

  # define test data ----
  df <- data.frame(x = 1:30, y = 1:30)

  # call module components ----
  ui <- fluidPage(module_ui("x"))
  server <- function(input, output, session) {
    module_server("x", reactive({df}))
  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

 }
```

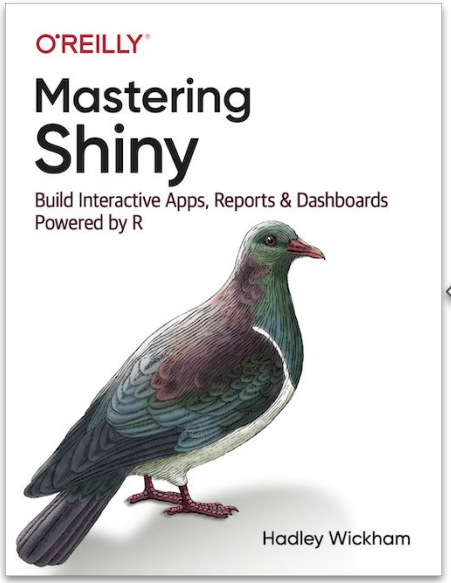
Modules offer the same separation-of-concerns as R functions

✅ Isolated functionality

✅ Independent testability

✅ Composability

We should learn and teach Shiny ‘modules-first’



Best practices

Introduction

17 General guidelines

18 Functions

19 Shiny modules

20 Packages

21 Testing

22 Security

23 Performance

Case study: Flight delay dashboard

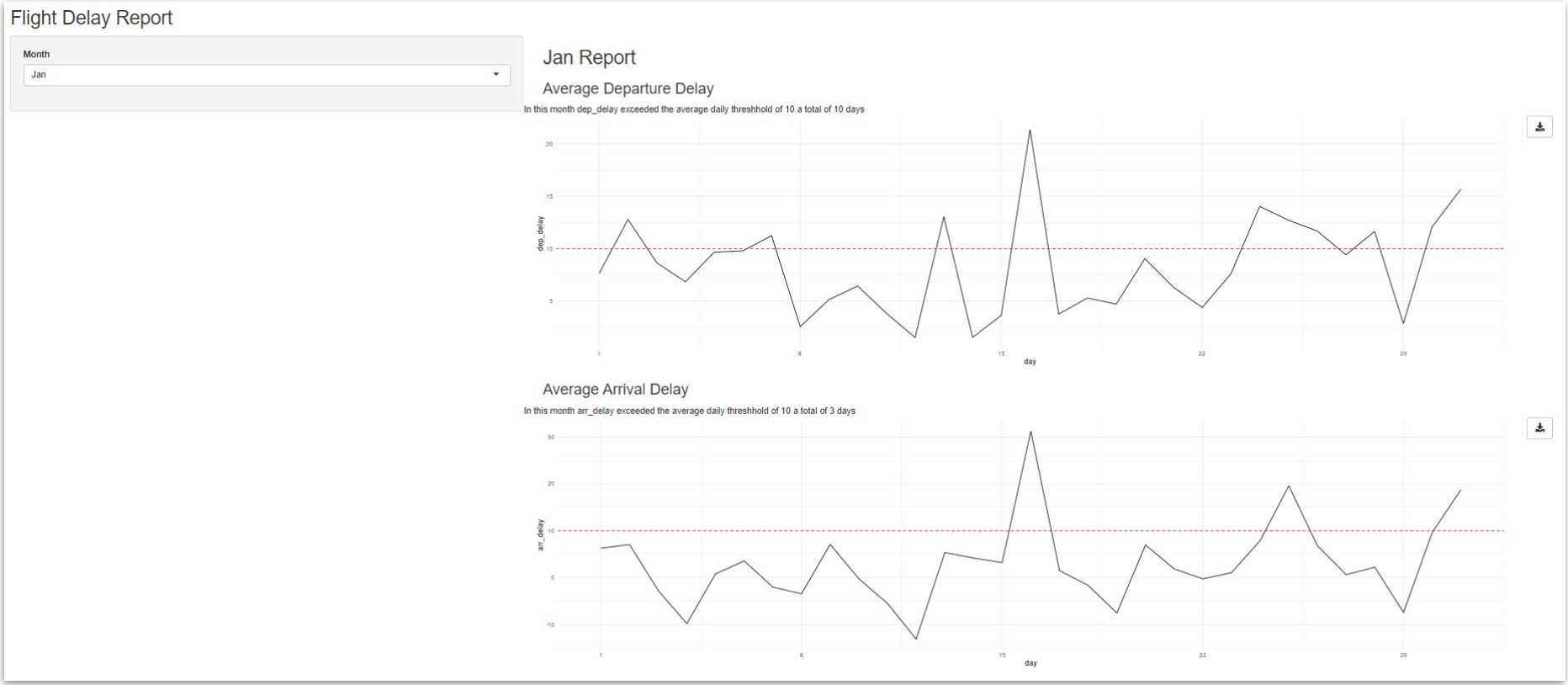
Photo Credit: Matthew Smith on Unsplash

Imagine we work at an airline on a team responsible for tracking on-time flight performance. We want to:

- Track multiple metrics
- Examine performance across time
- Evaluate success relative to a pre-defined goal
- Enable analysis, reporting, and data export
- Establish a framework to integrate more complex forecasts or simulations in the future

Time for a dashboard?

Case study: Flight delay dashboard



1. Decompose requirements

- Let users **pick** a month of interest to visualize

- **For each** metric of interest, users should:
  - See a time-series plot of the average daily value of the metric
  - Click a download button to download a PNG of the plot
  - Read a text summary that reports the number of days with breaches

- The metrics of interest are:
  - Average departure delay
  - Average arrival delay
  - Proportion of flights with an arrival delays >5 minutes

2. Build and test ‘baby’ applications

```
text_ui <- function(id) {

  fluidRow(textOutput(NS(id, "text")))

}

text_server <- function(id, df, vbl, threshhold) {

  moduleServer(id, function(input, output, session) {

    n <- reactive({sum(df()[[vbl]] > threshhold)})

    output$text <- renderText({
      paste("In this month",
            vbl,
            "exceeded the average daily threshhold of",
            threshhold,
            "a total of", n(), "days")
    })
  })
}

text_demo <- function() {

  df <- data.frame(day = 1:30, arr_delay = 1:30)
  ui <- fluidPage(text_ui("x"))
  server <- function(input, output, session) {
    text_server("x", reactive({df}), "arr_delay", 15)
  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

 }
```

2. Build and test ‘baby’ applications

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text_ui <- function(id) {

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  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

 }
```

```
> text_demo()
```

2. Build and test ‘baby’ applications

```
plot_ui <- function(id) {

  fluidRow(
    column(11, plotOutput(NS(id, "plot"))),
    column( 1, downloadButton(NS(id, "dnld"), label = ""))
  )

}

plot_server <- function(id, df, vbl, threshhold = NULL) {

  moduleServer(id, function(input, output, session) {

    plot <- reactive({viz_monthly(df(), vbl, threshhold)})
    output$plot <- renderPlot({plot()})
    output$dnld <- downloadHandler(
      filename = function() {paste0(vbl, '.png')},
      content = function(file) {ggsave(file, plot())}
    )
  })
}

plot_demo <- function() {

  df <- data.frame(day = 1:30, arr_delay = 1:30)
  ui <- fluidPage(plot_ui("x"))
  server <- function(input, output, session) {
    plot_server("x", reactive({df}), "arr_delay")
  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

}
```

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```
plot_ui <- function(id) {

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  )

}

plot_server <- function(id, df, vbl, threshhold = NULL) {

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    plot <- reactive({viz_monthly(df(), vbl, threshhold)})
    output$plot <- renderPlot({plot()})
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  server <- function(input, output, session) {
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  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

}
```
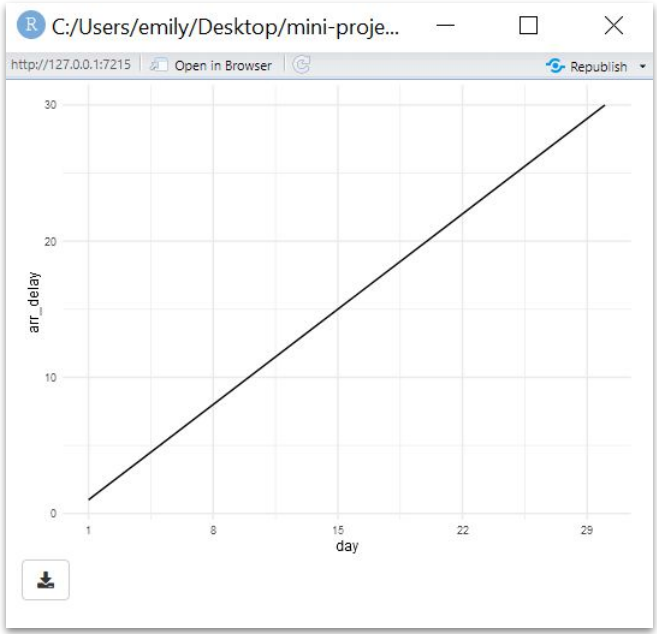

```
> plot_demo()
```



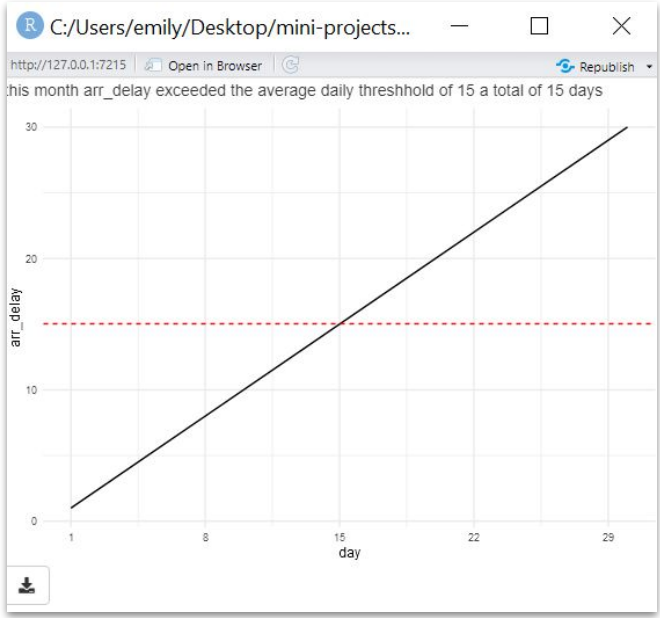
3. Compose building blocks

```r
metric_ui <- function(id) {

  fluidRow(
    text_ui(NS(id, "metric")),
    plot_ui(NS(id, "metric"))
  )

}

metric_server <- function(id, df, vbl, threshhold) {

  moduleServer(id, function(input, output, session) {

    text_server("metric", df, vbl, threshhold)
    plot_server("metric", df, vbl, threshhold)

  })

}

metric_demo <- function() {

  df <- data.frame(day = 1:30, arr_delay = 1:30)
  ui <- fluidPage(metric_ui("x"))
  server <- function(input, output, session) {
    metric_server("x", reactive({df}), "arr_delay", 15)
  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

 }
```

3. Compose building blocks

```
metric_ui <- function(id) {

  fluidRow(
    text_ui(NS(id, "metric")),
    plot_ui(NS(id, "metric"))
  )

}

metric_server <- function(id, df, vbl, threshhold) {

  moduleServer(id, function(input, output, session) {

    text_server("metric", df, vbl, threshhold)
    plot_server("metric", df, vbl, threshhold)

  })

}

metric_demo <- function() {

  df <- data.frame(day = 1:30, arr_delay = 1:30)
  ui <- fluidPage(metric_ui("x"))
  server <- function(input, output, session) {
    metric_server("x", reactive({df}), "arr_delay", 15)
  }
  shinyApp(ui, server)

 }
```

```
> metric_demo()
```



4. Complete application

```
ui <- fluidPage(

  titlePanel("Flight Delay Report"),

  sidebarLayout(
  sidebarPanel = sidebarPanel(
    selectInput("month", "Month",
                choices = setNames(1:12, month.abb),
                selected = 1
    )
  ),
  mainPanel = mainPanel(
    h2(textOutput("title")),
    h3("Average Departure Delay"),
    metric_ui("dep_delay"),
    h3("Average Arrival Delay"),
    metric_ui("arr_delay"),
    h3("Proportion Flights with >5 Min Arrival Delay"),
    metric_ui("ind_arr_delay")
  )
)
)

server <- function(input, output, session) {

  output$title <- renderText({paste(month.abb[as.integer(input$month)], "Report")})
  df_month <- reactive({filter(ua_data, month == input$month)})
  metric_server("dep_delay", df_month, vbl = "dep_delay", threshhold = 10)
  metric_server("arr_delay", df_month, vbl = "arr_delay", threshhold = 10)
  metric_server("ind_arr_delay", df_month, vbl = "ind_arr_delay", threshhold = 0.5)

}
```

Not all module patterns are equally beginner-friendly

Given reactive input
Generate output

Given reactive input + config
Generate output

Given reactive input &| config
Pass back reactives

Not all module patterns are equally beginner-friendly

Given reactive input
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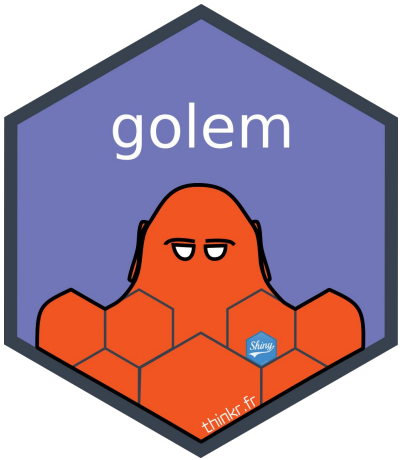
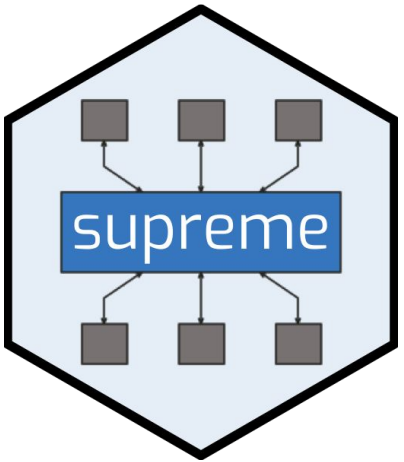
Pass back reactives

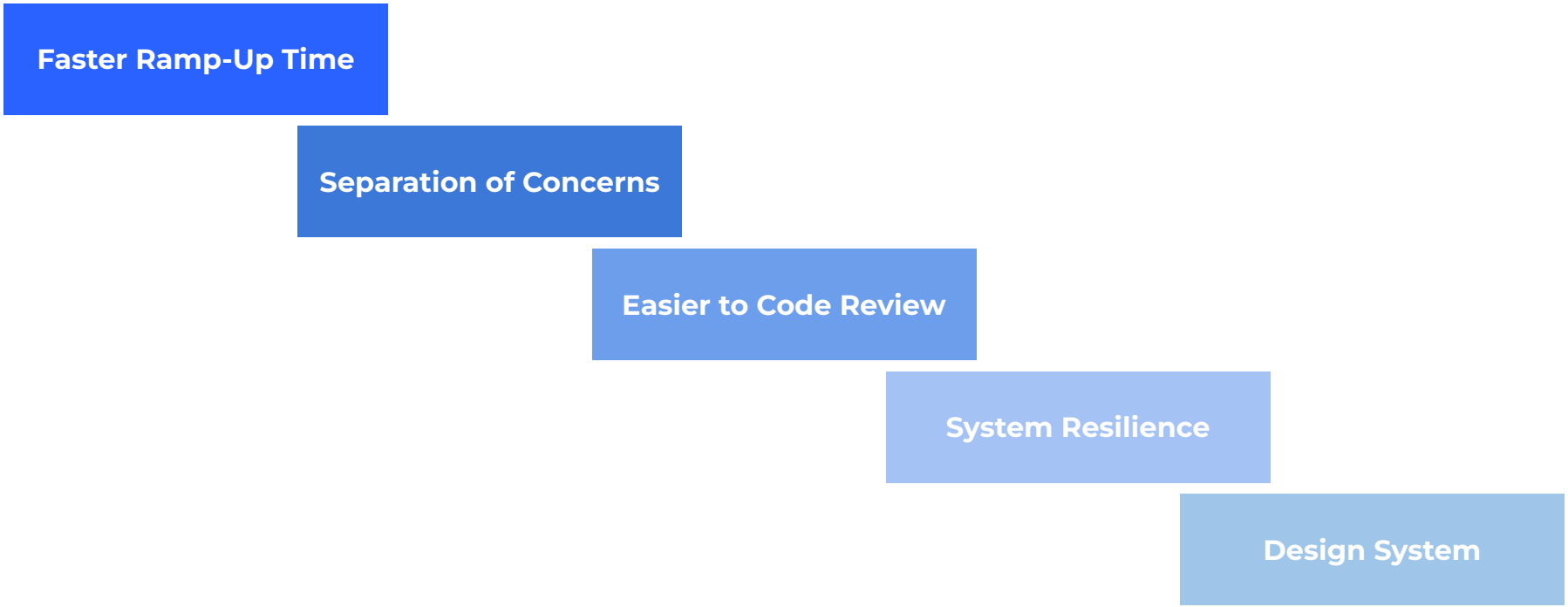
⭐
Recall Marcin Dubel's session on best practices for this!
⭐

Modules help set the stage for more advanced workflows





Modular approaches can be even more crucial to onboarding and collaborating with colleagues in enterprise settings



New developers can be cruising in no time with modules!

Photo Credit: John McArthur on Unsplash

Questions?

↓ Read more ↓

Code on GitHub

Blog Post

Mastering Shiny book

Documentation