

Reproducible Shiny apps with shinymeta

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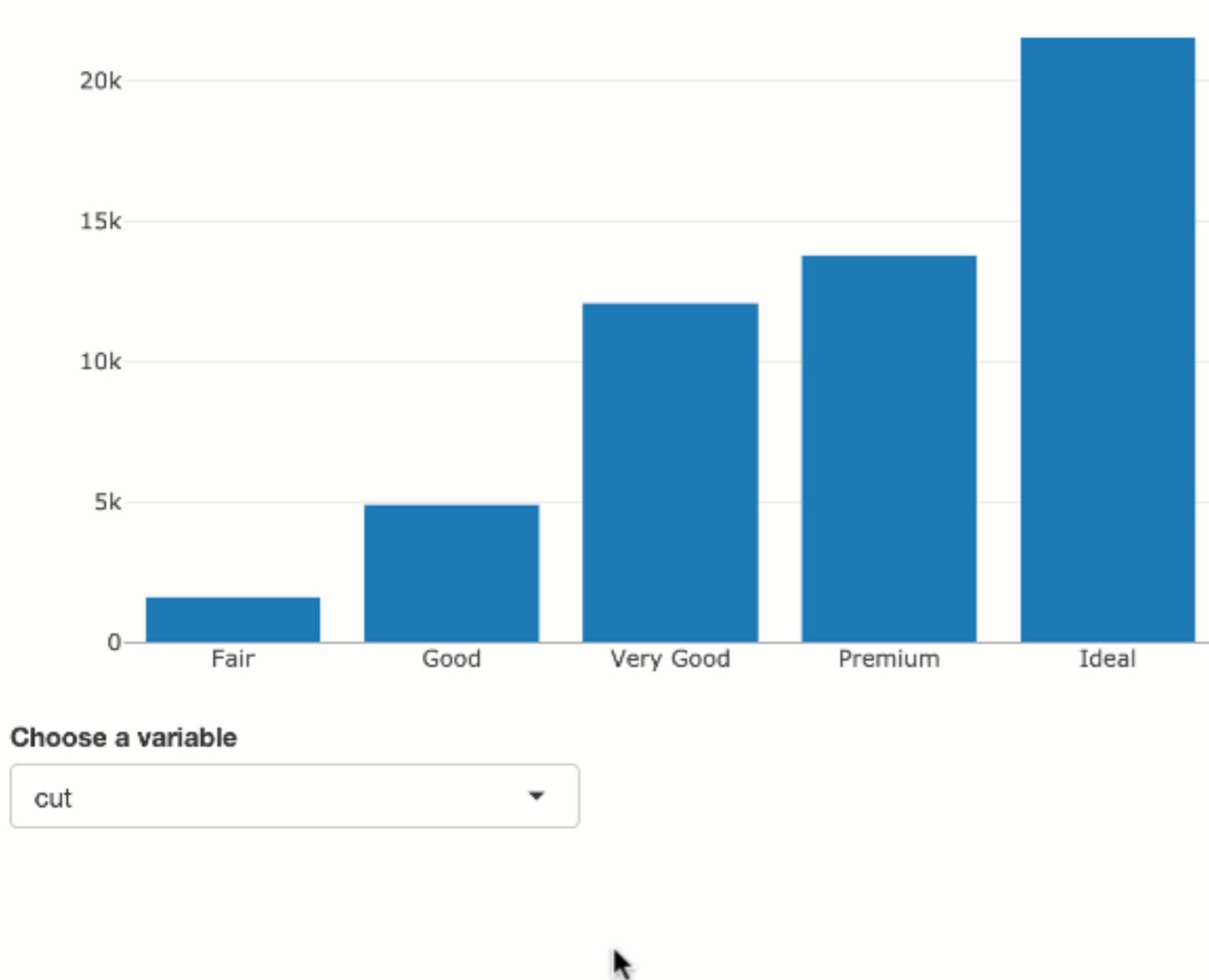
@cpsievert

Slides bit.ly/RPharma

Joint work with Joe Cheng

Shiny: Interactive webapps in R

- Easily turn your R code into an interactive GUI.
- Allow users to **quickly explore** different parameters, models/algorithms, other information



```
app.R
library(shiny)
library(plotly)

ui <- fluidPage(
  plotlyOutput("p"),
  selectInput(
    "x", "Choose a variable",
    choices = names(diamonds)
  )
)
server <- function(input, output) {
  output$p <- renderPlotly({
    plot_ly(x = diamonds[[input$x]])
  })
}
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

Interactivity is great, but **reproducibility suffers**

- Reproducing results is *possible* by replicating user events (or bookmarking), but results are locked behind a GUI
- Even if you can view the app's source code, the domain logic is intertwined with Shiny code
 - Methodology is less transparent
 - Harder to verify results are 'correct'

The goal: interactivity + reproducible code

1. Find interesting results via interactive app
2. Export domain logic, on demand
 - As reproducible code/results that are independent of Shiny app

shinymeta: tools for capturing logic
in a Shiny app and exposing it as code
that can be run outside of Shiny.

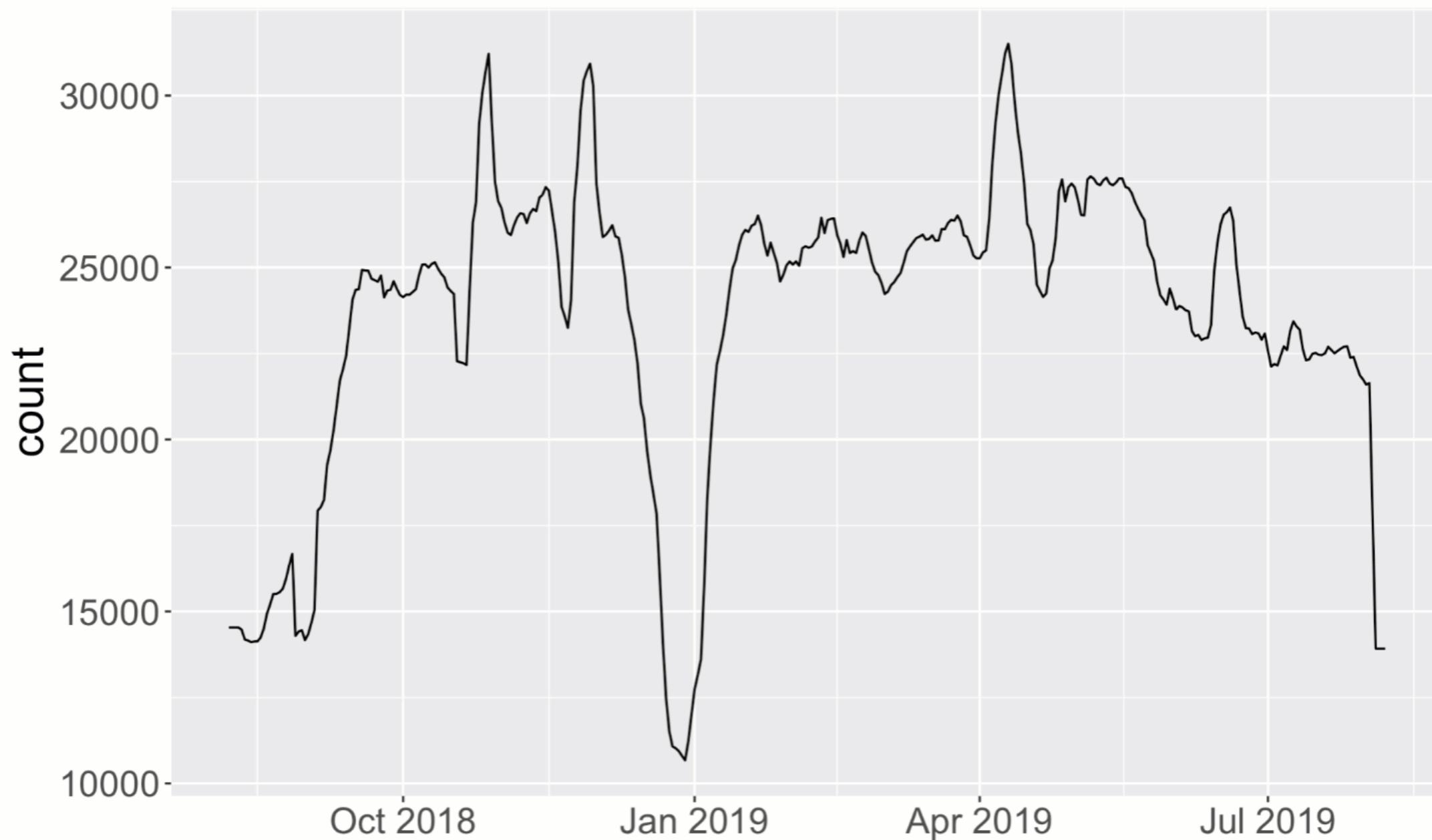
Not yet on CRAN, but can install with:

```
devtools::install_github("rstudio/shinymeta")
```

Example: basic Shiny app

Package name

ggplot2



```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)

ui <- fluidPage(
 textInput("package", "Package name", value = "ggplot2"),
  plotOutput("plot")
)

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

  downloads <- reactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- reactive({
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    downloads() %>%
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
  })

  output$plot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}

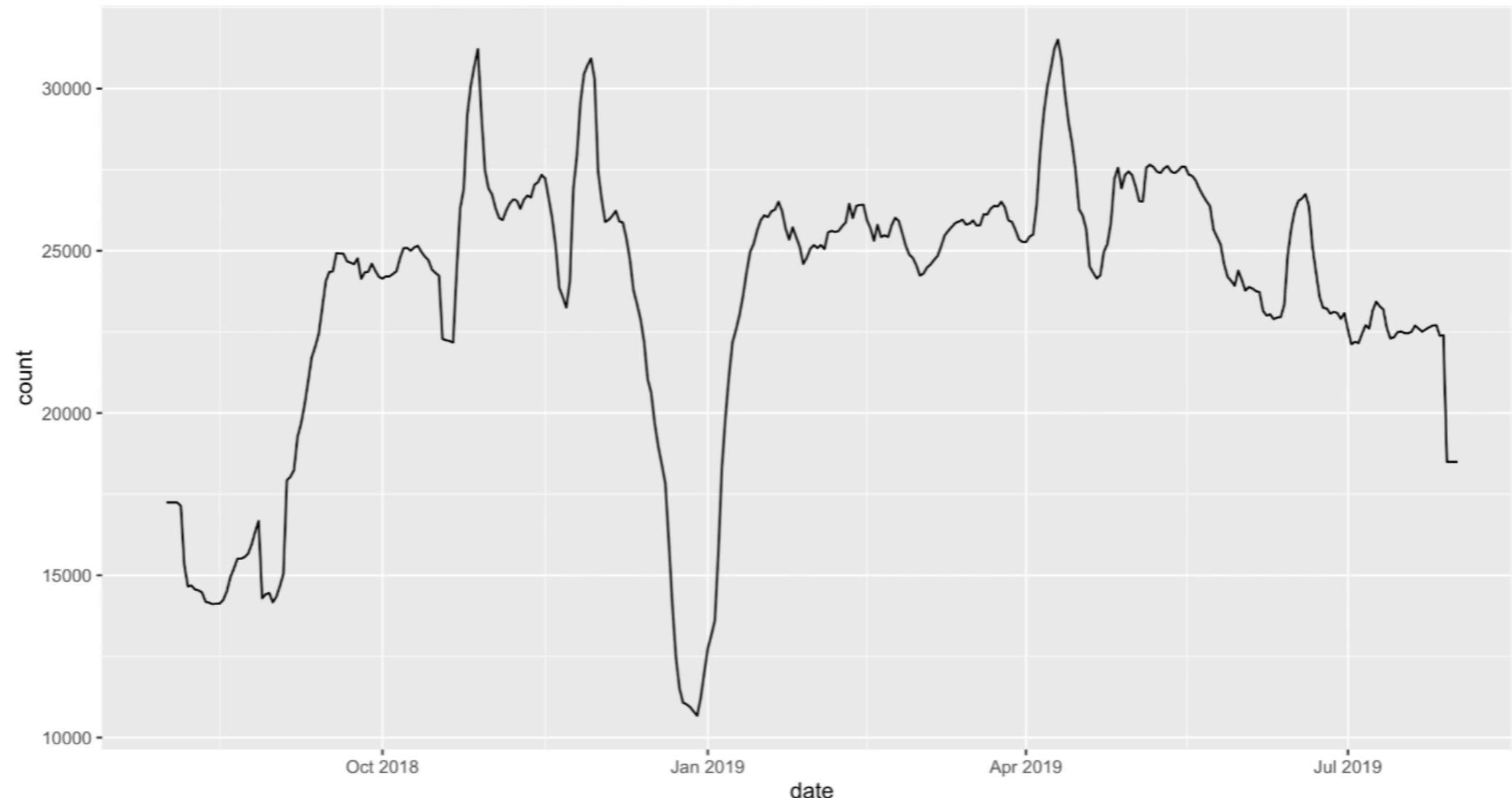
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

The goal: reproducible plot code

Package name

ggplot2

```
library(tidyverse)
downloads <- cranlogs::cran_downloads("ggplot2", from = Sys.Date() - 365, to = Sys.Date())
downloads_rolling <- downloads %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```



```
library(shiny)
library(tidyverse)

ui <- fluidPage(
 textInput("package", "Package name", value = "ggplot2"),
  plotOutput("plot")
)

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

  downloads <- reactive({
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(
      input$package,
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,
      to = Sys.Date()
    )
  })

  downloads_rolling <- reactive({
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))

    downloads() %>%
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
  })

  output$plot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
  })
}

shinyApp(ui, server)
```

Step 1: Identify domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- reactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- reactive({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    downloads() %>%  
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- renderPlot({  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Step 1: Identify domain logic

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server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- reactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- reactive({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()) $count) > 0, "Input a valid package name")  
  
    downloads() %>%  
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- renderPlot({  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Only applies to Shiny,
don't export it!

Step 1: Identify domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- reactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- reactive({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    downloads() %>%  
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- renderPlot({  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Step 1: Capture domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      downloads() %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Step 1: Capture domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      downloads() %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

reactive becomes
metaReactive

render functions
must be wrapped in
metaRender

Step 1: Capture domain logic

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
    metaExpr({  
      downloads() %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Capture domain logic
with metaExpr inside
-2 variants

Step 2: Identify reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      input$package,  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      downloads() %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(downloads_rolling(), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name")  
  
    metaExpr({  
      ..(downloads()) %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      ..(downloads()) %>%  
      mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

The diagram consists of three pink arrows originating from specific code segments and pointing towards a central callout box. The first arrow points from the line `..(input$package)` in the `downloads` reactive. The second arrow points from the line `..(downloads())` in the `metaExpr` block of the `downloads_rolling` reactive. The third arrow points from the line `..(downloads_rolling())` in the `ggplot` call within the `output$plot` assignment.

Replaced by a static value or
name (when code is generated)

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = Sys.Date() - 365,  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
    metaExpr({  
      ..(downloads()) %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Step 2: Mark reactive reads

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
      to = Sys.Date()  
    )  
  })  
  
  downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
    validate(need(sum(downloads())$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name")  
  
    metaExpr({  
      ..(downloads()) %>%  
        mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
    })  
  })  
  
  output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
    ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
  })  
}
```

Pro tip: use ..() to return the *value of* an expression

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
server <- function(input, output, session) {  
  
  output$code <- renderPrint({  
    expandChain(output$plot())  
  })  
  
  downloads <- metaReactive({  
    cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
      ..(input$package),  
      from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
      to = Sys.Date()  
  })  
}  
  
downloads_rolling <- metaReactive2({  
  validate(need(sum(downloads()$count) > 0, "Input a valid package name"))  
  
  metaExpr({  
    ..(downloads()) %>%  
    mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  })  
}  
  
output$plot <- metaRender(renderPlot, {  
  ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()  
})  
}
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot()) ← expandChain() returns the relevant domain logic
```

```
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    ..(input$package),  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
)  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  ..(downloads()) %>%  
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot())

downloads <-
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(
    ..(input$package),
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),
    to = Sys.Date()
  )

downloads_rolling <-
  ..(downloads()) %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))

ggplot(..(downloads_rolling()), aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot())  
  
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
)  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot())  
  
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
)  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Marked reactive reads are
replaced with a suitable
value or name

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot())  
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = ..(format(Sys.Date() - 365)),  
    to = Sys.Date()  
)  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

Other code wrapped in ..() is evaluated (i.e. unquoted)

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(output$plot())  
  
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = "2019-08-01",  
    to = Sys.Date()  
)  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

This allows dynamic results
to be 'hard coded'

Step 3: Generate code with expandChain()

```
> expandChain(quote(library(tidyverse)), output$plot())  
  
library(tidyverse)  
  
downloads <-  
  cranlogs::cran_downloads(  
    "shiny",  
    from = "2019-08-01",  
    to = Sys.Date()  
)  
  
downloads_rolling <-  
  downloads %>%  
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))  
  
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

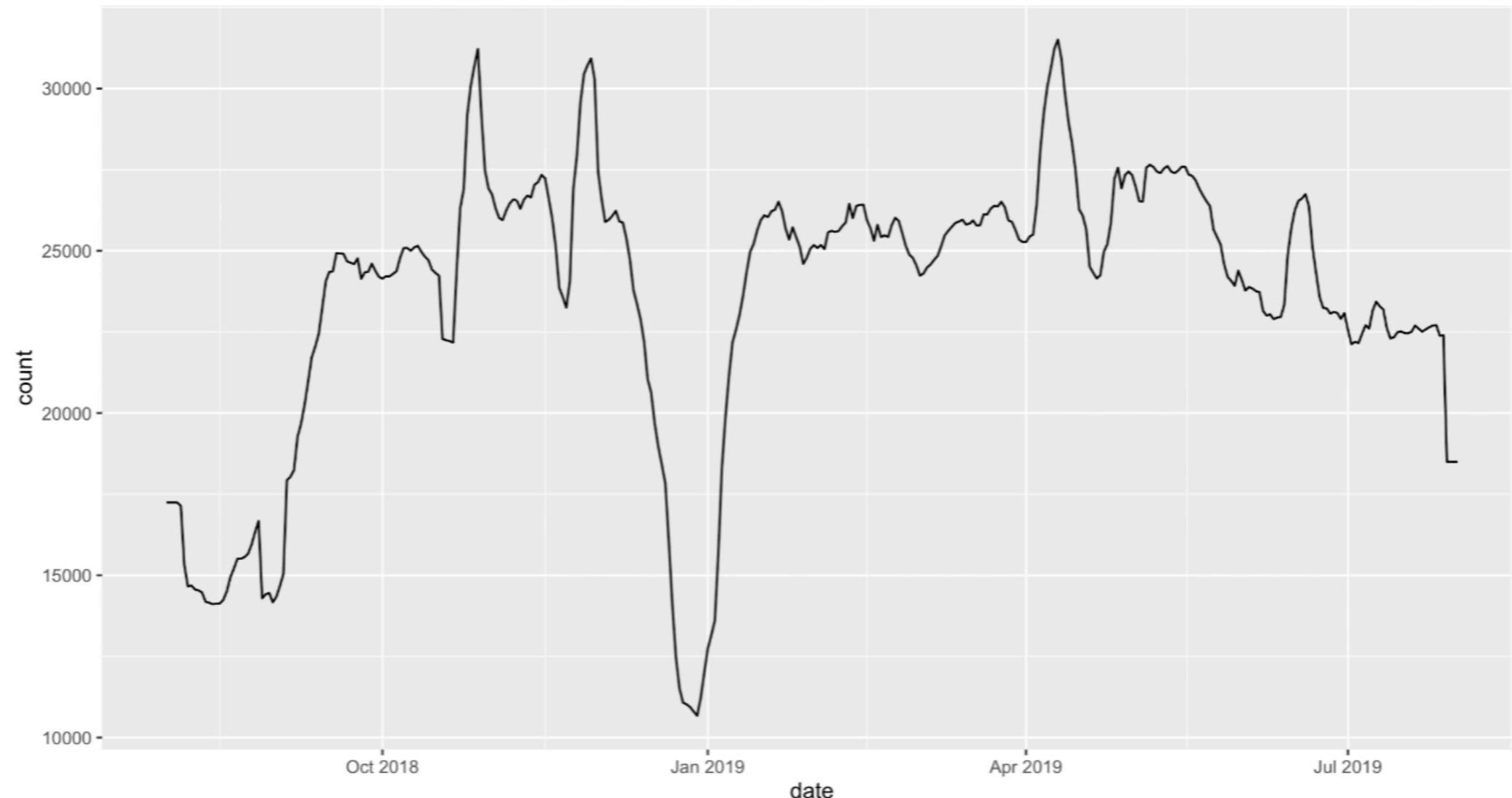
Add quoted code to supply
'setup code'

Huzzah!

Package name

ggplot2

```
library(tidyverse)
downloads <- cranlogs::cran_downloads("ggplot2", from = Sys.Date() - 365, to = Sys.Date())
downloads_rolling <- downloads %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```

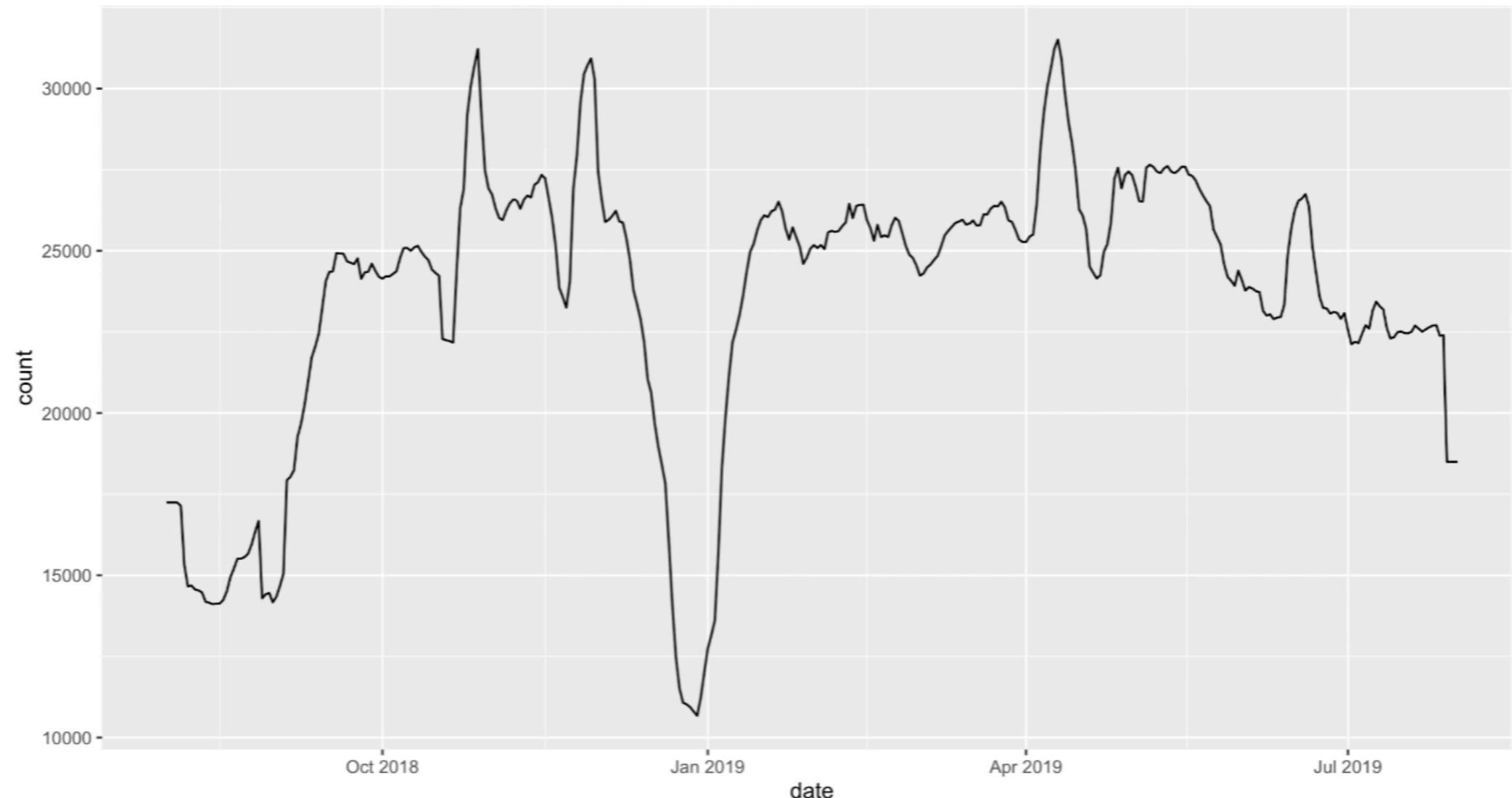


Not the best user experience :/

Package name

ggplot2

```
library(tidyverse)
downloads <- cranlogs::cran_downloads("ggplot2", from = Sys.Date() - 365, to = Sys.Date())
downloads_rolling <- downloads %>%
  mutate(count = zoo::rollapply(count, 7, mean, fill = "extend"))
ggplot(downloads_rolling, aes(date, count)) + geom_line()
```



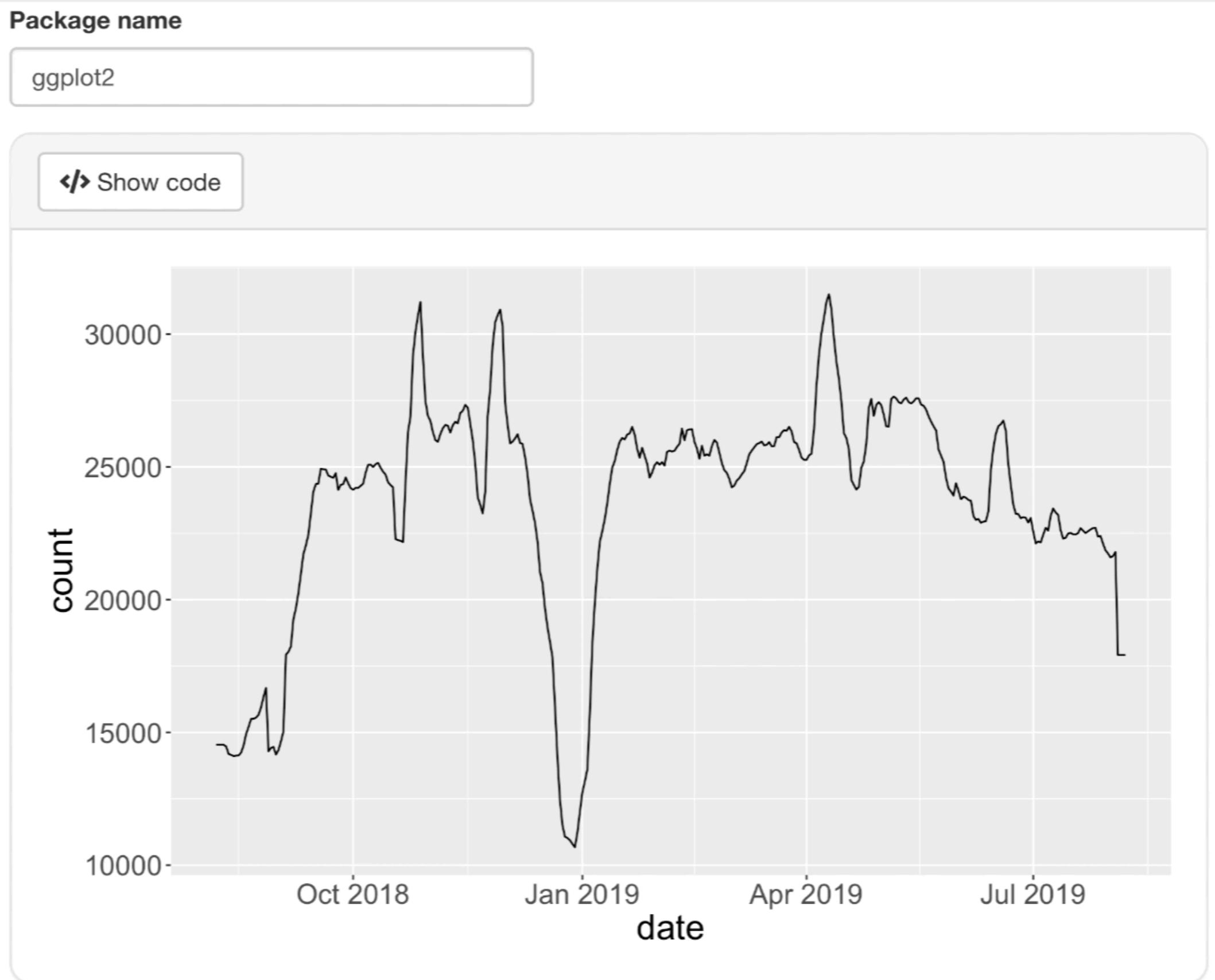
Better ways to distribute code (& results)

On Button click:

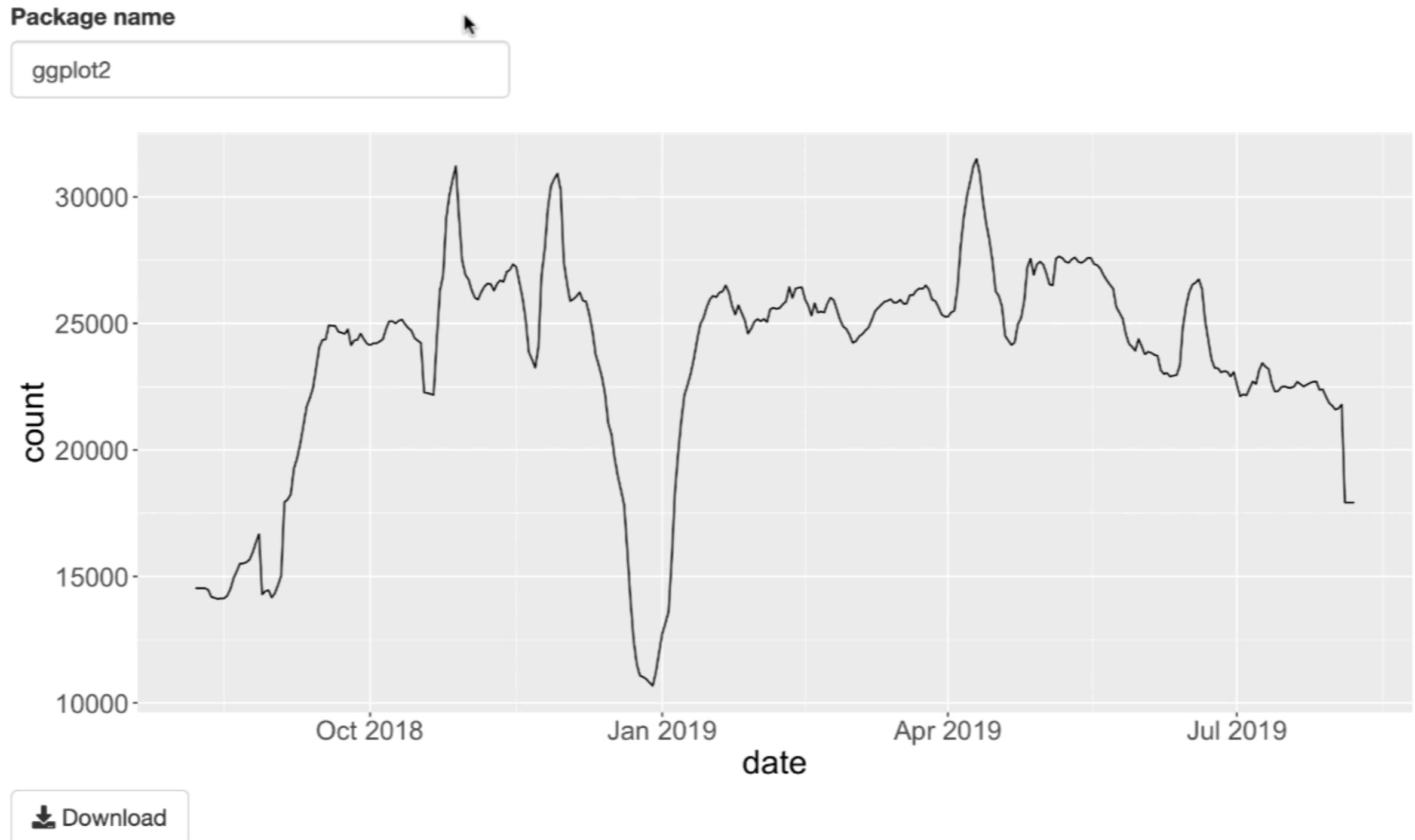
1. Display code with `displayCodeModal()`
2. Generate zip bundle with code (e.g., R/Rmd), supporting files (e.g., csv, rds, etc), and results (e.g., pdf, html, etc)

Learn about these approaches at <https://rstudio.github.io/shinymeta/articles/code-distribution.html>

outputCodeButton() + displayCodeModal()



downloadButton() + buildRmdBundle()



Inspiration: ANOVA app

The screenshot shows the 'DIY ANOVA' Shiny app interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: 'Upload data' (which is highlighted in grey), 'Check normality', 'Check homoscedasticity', 'Test hypotheses', 'Post hoc tests', 'Download results', and 'by Danilo Pecorino'. Below the navigation bar is a large input field labeled 'Choose CSV File' with a 'Browse...' button and a message 'No file selected'. To the right of this field is a small cursor icon. Below the input field are three sections: 'Header' (with a checked checkbox), 'Separator' (with radio buttons for 'Comma', 'Semicolon', and 'Tab', where 'Comma' is selected), and 'Quote' (with radio buttons for 'None', 'Double Quote', and 'Single Quote', where 'Double Quote' is selected). At the bottom left are two buttons: 'Download sample datasets' (with a download icon) and 'How to & credits'.

The Shiny app: https://testing-apps.shinyapps.io/diy_anova/

In summary

- Many benefits to having an interactive GUI generate reproducible code (transparency, permanence, automation)
- **shinymeta**: new R package for capturing logic in a Shiny app and exposing it as code that can be run outside of Shiny
- Add **shinymeta** integration to a Shiny app by:
 1. Identify and capture domain logic
 2. Mark reactive reads with ..()
 3. Export domain logic with expandChain()

Acknowledgments

Many people have provided motivation, inspiration, and ideas that have lead to **shinymeta**. Special thanks to:

- Adrian Waddell for inspiring the over-arching metaprogramming approach
- Doug Kelkhoff for his work in **scriptgloss**

Thank you! Questions?

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

Slides: <http://bit.ly/RPharma>



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