Package: crosstalk (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Inter-Widget Interactivity for HTML Widgets

Version 1.2.1.9000

Description Provides building blocks for allowing HTML widgets to communicate with each other, with Shiny or without (i.e. static .html files). Currently supports linked brushing and filtering.

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Imports htmltools (>= 0.3.6), jsonlite, lazyeval, R6

Suggests shiny, ggplot2, testthat (>= 2.1.0), sass, bslib

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Contents

bscols *Arrange HTML elements or widgets in Bootstrap columns*

Description

This helper function makes it easy to put HTML elements side by side. It can be called directly from the console but is especially designed to work in an R Markdown document. Warning: This will bring in all of Bootstrap!

Usage

```
bscols(..., widths = NA, device = c("xs", "sm", "md", "lg"))
```

Arguments

`...`	`htmltools` tag objects, lists, text, HTML widgets, or NULL. These arguments should be unnamed.
`widths`	The number of columns that should be assigned to each of the `...` elements (the total number of columns available is always 12). The width vector will be recycled if there are more `...` arguments. `NA` columns will evenly split the remaining columns that are left after the widths are recycled and non-`NA` values are subtracted.
`device`	The class of device which is targeted by these widths; with smaller screen sizes the layout will collapse to a one-column, top-to-bottom display instead. xs: never collapse, sm: collapse below 768px, md: 992px, lg: 1200px.

Value

A `browsable` HTML element.

Examples

```
library(htmltools)

# If width is unspecified, equal widths will be used
bscols(
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="red")),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="blue"))
)

# Use NA to absorb remaining width
bscols(widths = c(2, NA, NA),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="red")),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="blue")),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="green"))
)

# Recycling widths
```

```
bscols(widths = c(2, 4),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="red")),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="blue")),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="red")),
  div(style = css(width="100%", height="400px", background_color="blue"))
)
```

`ClientValue` *ClientValue object*

Description

An object that can be used in a Shiny server function to get or set a crosstalk variable that exists on the client. The client copy of the variable is the canonical copy, so there is no direct "set" method that immediately changes the value; instead, there is a ‘sendUpdate‘ method that sends a request to the browser to change the value, which will then cause the new value to be relayed back to the server.

This object is used to implement `SharedData` and should not need to be used directly by users.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ClientValue$new()`
- `ClientValue$get()`
- `ClientValue$sendUpdate()`
- `ClientValue$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new ClientValue object to reflect the crosstalk variable specified by ‘group‘ and ‘name‘.

Usage:

```
ClientValue$new(
  name,
  group = "default",
  session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain()
)
```

Arguments:

`name` The name of the crosstalk variable.

`group` The name of the crosstalk variable group.

`session` The Shiny session to connect to; defaults to the current session.

Method `get()`**:** Read the value. This is a reactive operation akin to reading a reactive value, and so can only be done in a reactive context (e.g. in a ‘shiny::reactive()‘, ‘shiny::observe()‘, or ‘shiny::isolate()‘ block).

Usage:

```
ClientValue$get()
```

Method `sendUpdate()`**:** Send a message to the browser asking it to update the crosstalk var to the given value. This update does not happen synchronously, that is, a call to 'get()' immediately following 'sendUpdate(value)' will not reflect the new value.

Usage:

```
ClientValue$sendUpdate(value)
```

Arguments:

`value` The new value for the crosstalk variable. Must be serializable as JSON using 'jsonlite'.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ClientValue$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
library(shiny)

server <- function(input, output, session) {
  cv <- ClientValue$new("var1", "group1")

  r <- reactive({
    # Don't proceed unless cv$get() is a non-NULL value
    validate(need(cv$get(), message = FALSE))

    runif(cv$get())
  })

  observeEvent(input$click, {
    cv$sendUpdate(NULL)
  })
}
```

`crosstalkLibs` *Crosstalk dependencies*

Description

List of `htmlDependency` objects necessary for Crosstalk to function. Intended for widget authors.

Usage

```
crosstalkLibs()
```

filter_select *Categorical filter controls*

Description

Creates a select box or list of checkboxes, for filtering a SharedData object based on categorical data.

Usage

```
filter_select(id, label, sharedData, group, allLevels = FALSE, multiple = TRUE)

filter_checkbox(
  id,
  label,
  sharedData,
  group,
  allLevels = FALSE,
  inline = FALSE,
  columns = 1
)
```

Arguments

id	An HTML element ID; must be unique within the web page
label	A human-readable label
sharedData	SharedData object with the data to filter
group	A one-sided formula whose values will populate this select box. Generally this should be a character or factor column; if not, it will be coerced to character.
allLevels	If the vector described by group is factor-based, should all the levels be displayed as options, or only ones that are present in the data?
multiple	Can multiple values be selected?
inline	If TRUE, render checkbox options horizontally instead of vertically.
columns	Number of columns the options should be arranged into.

Examples

```
## Only run examples in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {

sd <- SharedData$new(chickwts)
filter_select("feedtype", "Feed type", sd, "feed")

}
```

filter_slider *Range filter control*

Description

Creates a slider widget that lets users filter observations based on a range of values.

Usage

```
filter_slider(
  id,
  label,
  sharedData,
  column,
  step = NULL,
  round = FALSE,
  ticks = TRUE,
  animate = FALSE,
  width = NULL,
  sep = ",",
  pre = NULL,
  post = NULL,
  timeFormat = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  dragRange = TRUE,
  min = NULL,
  max = NULL
)

animation_options(
  interval = 1000,
  loop = FALSE,
  playButton = NULL,
  pauseButton = NULL
)
```

Arguments

id	An HTML element ID; must be unique within the web page
label	A human-readable label
sharedData	SharedData object with the data to filter
column	A one-sided formula whose values will be used for this slider. The column must be of type Date, POSIXt, or numeric.
step	Specifies the interval between each selectable value on the slider (if NULL, a heuristic is used to determine the step size). If the values are dates, step is in days; if the values are times (POSIXt), step is in seconds.

round	TRUE to round all values to the nearest integer; FALSE if no rounding is desired; or an integer to round to that number of decimal places (for example, 1 will round to the nearest 0.1, and -2 will round to the nearest 100). Any rounding will be applied after snapping to the nearest step.
ticks	FALSE to hide tick marks, TRUE to show them according to some simple heuristics.
animate	TRUE to show simple animation controls with default settings; FALSE not to; or a custom settings list, such as those created using animationOptions.
width	The width of the slider control (see validateCssUnit for valid formats)
sep	Separator between thousands places in numbers.
pre	A prefix string to put in front of the value.
post	A suffix string to put after the value.
timeFormat	Only used if the values are Date or POSIXt objects. A time format string, to be passed to the Javascript strftime library. See https://github.com/samsonjs/strftime for more details. The allowed format specifications are very similar, but not identical, to those for R's strftime function. For Dates, the default is "%F" (like "2015-07-01"), and for POSIXt, the default is "%F %T" (like "2015-07-01 15:32:10").
timezone	Only used if the values are POSIXt objects. A string specifying the time zone offset for the displayed times, in the format "+HHMM" or "-HHMM". If NULL (the default), times will be displayed in the browser's time zone. The value "+0000" will result in UTC time.
dragRange	This option is used only if it is a range slider (with two values). If TRUE (the default), the range can be dragged. In other words, the min and max can be dragged together. If FALSE, the range cannot be dragged.
min	The leftmost value of the slider. By default, set to the minimal number in input data.
max	The rightmost value of the slider. By default, set to the maximal number in input data.
interval	The interval, in milliseconds, between each animation step.
loop	TRUE to automatically restart the animation when it reaches the end.
playButton	Specifies the appearance of the play button. Valid values are a one-element character vector (for a simple text label), an HTML tag or list of tags (using tag and friends), or raw HTML (using HTML).
pauseButton	Similar to playButton, but for the pause button.

Examples

```
## Only run examples in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {

sd <- SharedData$new(mtcars)
filter_slider("mpg", "Miles per gallon", sd, "mpg")

}
```

is.SharedData *Check if an object is* SharedData

Description

Check if an object is an instance of SharedData or not.

Usage

```
is.SharedData(x)
```

Arguments

x	The object that may or may not be an instance of SharedData

Value

logical

maintain_selection *Synchronize Shiny brush selection with shared data*

Description

Waits for a brush to change, and propagates that change to the sharedData object.

Usage

```
maintain_selection(sharedData, brushId, ownerId = "")
```

Arguments

sharedData	The shared data instance
brushId	Character vector indicating the name of the plotOutput brush
ownerId	(TBD)

scale_fill_selection *ggplot2 helpers*

Description

Add scale_fill_selection() or scale_color_selection to a ggplot to customize the scale for fill or color, respectively, for linked brushing. Use selection_factor to turn logical vectors representing selection, to a factor with the levels ordered for use with ggplot2 bar stacking.

Usage

```
scale_fill_selection(color_false, color_true)

scale_color_selection(color_false, color_true)

selection_factor(
  x,
  na.replace = c(FALSE, NA, TRUE),
  reverse = packageVersion("ggplot2") < "2.2.0"
)
```

Arguments

color_false	The color that should be mapped to unselected rows
color_true	The color that should be mapped to selected rows
x	Either a data frame with a selected_ column, or, a logical vector indicating which rows are selected
na.replace	The value to use to replace NA values; choose either FALSE, NA, or TRUE based on how you want values to be treated when no selection is active
reverse	Whether the factor level order should be c(FALSE, TRUE) (normal) or c(TRUE, FALSE) (reverse). The former is required for ggplot2 2.2.0+, the latter for earlier versions.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sd <- SharedData$new(iris)
renderPlot({
  df <- sd$data(withSelection = TRUE, withFilter = TRUE)
  ggplot(df, aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width,
    color = selection_factor(df))) +
    geom_point() +
    scale_color_selection("#444444", "skyblue1")
})


## End(Not run)
```

SharedData *Shared data frame*

Description

An R6 class that represents a shared data frame, or sufficiently data frame-like object.

The primary use for SharedData is to be passed to Crosstalk-compatible widgets in place of a data frame. Each SharedData$new(...) call makes a new "group" of widgets that link to each other, but not to widgets in other groups. You can also use a SharedData object from Shiny code in order to react to filtering and brushing from non-widget visualizations (like ggplot2 plots).

Methods

Public methods:

- SharedData$new()
- SharedData$origData()
- SharedData$groupName()
- SharedData$key()
- SharedData$data()
- SharedData$selection()
- SharedData$clearSelection()
- SharedData$clone()

Method new():

Usage:

```
SharedData$new(
  data,
  key = NULL,
  group = createUniqueId(4, prefix = "SharedData")
)
```

Arguments:

data A data frame-like object, or a Shiny reactive expression that returns a data frame-like object.

key Character vector or one-sided formula that indicates the name of the column that represents the key or ID of the data frame. These *must* be unique, and ideally will be something intrinsic to the data (a proper ID) rather than a transient property like row index.
If NULL, then row.names(data) will be used.

group The "identity" of the Crosstalk group that widgets will join when you pass them this SharedData object. In some cases, you will want to have multiple independent SharedData objects link up to form a single web of widgets that all share selection and filtering state; in those cases, you'll give those SharedData objects the same group name. (One example: in Shiny, ui.R and server.R might each need their own SharedData instance, even though they're intended to represent a single group.)

Method `origData()`**:** Return the data frame that was used to create this `SharedData` instance. If a reactive expression, evaluate the reactive expression. Equivalent to `SharedData$data(FALSE, FALSE,FALSE)`.

Usage:

```
SharedData$origData()
```

Method `groupName()`**:** Returns the value of `group` that was used to create this instance.

Usage:

```
SharedData$groupName()
```

Method `key()`**:** Returns the vector of key values. Filtering is not applied.

Usage:

```
SharedData$key()
```

Method `data()`**:** Return the data (or read and return the data if the data is a Shiny reactive expression).

When running in Shiny, calling `data()` is a reactive operation that will invalidate if the selection or filter change (assuming that information was requested), or if the original data is a reactive expression that has invalidated.

Usage:

```
SharedData$data(withSelection = FALSE, withFilter = TRUE, withKey = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`withSelection` If 'TRUE', add a `selection_` column with logical values indicating which rows are in the current selection, or `NA` if no selection is currently active.

`withFilter` If 'TRUE' (the default), only return rows that are part of the current filter settings, if any.

`withKey` If 'TRUE', add a `key_` column with the key values of each row (normally not needed since the key is either one of the other columns or else just the row names).

Method `selection()`**:** Get or set the current selection in the client.

If called without arguments, returns a logical vector of rows that are currently selected (brushed), or `NULL` if no selection exists. Intended to be called from a Shiny reactive context, and invalidates whenever the selection changes.

If called with one or two arguments, sets the selection based on the given value indirectly, by sending the value to the web browser (assumes an active Shiny app or Shiny R Markdown document).

Usage:

```
SharedData$selection(value, ownerId = "")
```

Arguments:

`value` If provided, a logical vector of 'nrow(origData())' length, indicating which rows are currently selected (brushed).

`ownerId` Set this argument to the 'outputId' of a widget if conceptually that widget "initiated" the selection (prevents that widget from clearing its visual selection box, which is normally cleared when the selection changes). For example, if setting the selection based on a [shiny::plotOutput()] brush, then 'ownerId' should be the 'outputId' of that 'plotOutput'.

Method `clearSelection()`**:** Clears the selection indirectly, by sending an instruction to the client that it should do so.

Usage:

```
SharedData$clearSelection(ownerId = "")
```

Arguments:

`ownerId` See the [SharedData$selection()] method.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
SharedData$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

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