Package ‘shinydashboard’

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a theme on top of 'Shiny', making it easy to create attractive dashboards.

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Create a box for the main body of a dashboard

### Description

Boxes can be used to hold content in the main body of a dashboard.

### Usage

```r
box(..., title = NULL, footer = NULL, status = NULL,
    solidHeader = FALSE, background = NULL, width = 6, height = NULL,
    collapsible = FALSE, collapsed = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- `. . .` Contents of the box.
- `title` Optional title.
- `footer` Optional footer text.
- `status` The status of the item. This determines the item’s background color. Valid statuses are listed in `validStatuses`.
- `solidHeader` Should the header be shown with a solid color background?
- `background` If NULL (the default), the background of the box will be white. Otherwise, a color string. Valid colors are listed in `validColors`.
- `width` The width of the box, using the Bootstrap grid system. This is used for row-based layouts. The overall width of a region is 12, so the default `valueBox` width of 4 occupies 1/3 of that width. For column-based layouts, use NULL for the width; the width is set by the column that contains the box.
- `height` The height of a box, in pixels or other CSS unit. By default, the height scales automatically with the content.
collapsible  If TRUE, display a button in the upper right that allows the user to collapse the box.
collapsed  If TRUE, start collapsed. This must be used with collapsible=TRUE.

See Also
Other boxes: infoBox; tabBox; valueBox

Examples

```r
## Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)

  # A dashboard body with a row of infoBoxes and valueBoxes, and two rows of boxes
  body <- dashboardBody(
    # infoBoxes
    fluidRow(
      infoBox(
        "Orders", uiOutput("orderNum2"), "Subtitle", icon = icon("credit-card")
      ),
      infoBox(
        "Approval Rating", "60%", icon = icon("line-chart"), color = "green",
        fill = TRUE
      ),
      infoBox(
        "Progress", uiOutput("progress2"), icon = icon("users"), color = "purple"
      )
    ),
    # valueBoxes
    fluidRow(
      valueBox(
        uiOutput("orderNum"), "New Orders", icon = icon("credit-card"),
        href = "http://google.com"
      ),
      valueBox(
        tagList("60", tags$sup(style="font-size: 20px", "%")),
        "Approval Rating", icon = icon("line-chart"), color = "green"
      ),
      valueBox(
        htmlOutput("progress"), "Progress", icon = icon("users"), color = "purple"
      )
    ),
    # Boxes
    fluidRow(
      box(status = "primary",
      sliderInput("orders", "Orders", min = 1, max = 2000, value = 650),
      selectInput("progress", "Progress",
        choices = c("0%" = 0, "20%" = 20, "40%" = 40, "60%" = 60, "80%" = 80,
```
"100%" = 100
)
box(title = "Histogram box title",
    status = "warning", solidHeader = TRUE, collapsible = TRUE,
    plotOutput("plot", height = 250)
)
)

# Boxes with solid color, using `background`
fuidRow(
    # Box with textOutput
    box(
        title = "Status summary",
        background = "green",
        width = 4,
        textOutput("status")
    ),

    # Box with HTML output, when finer control over appearance is needed
    box(
        title = "Status summary 2",
        width = 4,
        background = "red",
        uiOutput("status2")
    ),

    box(
        width = 4,
        background = "light-blue",
        p("This is content. The background color is set to light-blue")
    )
)
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$orderNum <- renderText({
    prettyNum(input$orders, big.mark=","
  })

  output$orderNum2 <- renderText({
    prettyNum(input$orders, big.mark=","
  })

  output$progress <- renderUI({
    tagList(input$progress, tags$sup(style=" font-size: 20px", "%"))
  })

  output$progress2 <- renderUI({
    paste0(input$progress, ",")
  })

  output$status <- renderText({
    status
  })
}
dashboardBody

The main body of a dashboard page.

Description
The main body typically contains boxes. Another common use pattern is for the main body to contain tabItems.

Usage
dashboardBody(...)

Arguments
... Items to put in the dashboard body.

See Also
tabItems, box, valueBox.
Create a header for a dashboard page

Description

A dashboard header can be left blank, or it can include dropdown menu items on the right side.

Usage

```r
dashboardHeader(..., title = NULL, titleWidth = NULL, disable = FALSE, .list = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `...`: Items to put in the header. Should be `dropdownMenu`s.
- `title`: An optional title to show in the header bar. By default, this will also be used as the title shown in the browser’s title bar. If you want that to be different from the text in the dashboard header bar, set the `title` in `dashboardPage`.
- `titleWidth`: The width of the title area. This must either be a number which specifies the width in pixels, or a string that specifies the width in CSS units.
- `disable`: If `true`, don’t display the header bar.
- `.list`: An optional list containing items to put in the header. Same as the `...` arguments, but in list format. This can be useful when working with programmatically generated items.

See Also

dropdownMenu

Examples

```r
## Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)

  # A dashboard header with 3 dropdown menus
  header <- dashboardHeader(
    title = "Dashboard Demo",

    # Dropdown menu for messages
    dropdownMenu(type = "messages", badgeStatus = "success",
    messageItem("Support Team",
      "This is the content of a message.",
      time = "5 mins"
    ),
    messageItem("Support Team",
      "This is the content of another message.",
```
```r

time = "2 hours"

messageItem("New User",
  "Can I get some help?",
  time = "Today"
)

# Dropdown menu for notifications
dropdownMenu(type = "notifications", badgeStatus = "warning",
  notificationItem(icon = icon("users"), status = "info",
    "5 new members joined today"
  ),
  notificationItem(icon = icon("warning"), status = "danger",
    "Resource usage near limit."
  ),
  notificationItem(icon = icon("shopping-cart", lib = "glyphicon"),
    status = "success", "25 sales made"
  ),
  notificationItem(icon = icon("user", lib = "glyphicon"),
    status = "danger", "You changed your username"
)

# Dropdown menu for tasks, with progress bar
dropdownMenu(type = "tasks", badgeStatus = "danger",
  taskItem(value = 20, color = "aqua",
    "Refactor code"
  ),
  taskItem(value = 40, color = "green",
    "Design new layout"
  ),
  taskItem(value = 60, color = "yellow",
    "Another task"
  ),
  taskItem(value = 80, color = "red",
    "Write documentation"
)

shinyApp(
  ui = dashboardPage(
    header,
    dashboardSidebar(),
    dashboardBody()
  ),
  server = function(input, output) { }
)
```
**dashboardPage**  

*Dashboard page*

**Description**

This creates a dashboard page for use in a Shiny app.

**Usage**

```r
dashboardPage(header, sidebar, body, title = NULL, skin = c("blue", "black", "purple", "green", "red", "yellow"))
```

**Arguments**

- **header**  
  A header created by `dashboardHeader`.

- **sidebar**  
  A sidebar created by `dashboardsidebar`.

- **body**  
  A body created by `dashboardBody`.

- **title**  
  A title to display in the browser’s title bar. If no value is provided, it will try to extract the title from the `dashboardHeader`.

- **skin**  
  A color theme. One of “blue”, “black”, “purple”, “green”, “red”, or “yellow”.

**See Also**

`dashboardHeader`, `dashboardsidebar`, `dashboardBody`.

**Examples**

```r
## Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {
  # Basic dashboard page template
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = dashboardPage(  
      dashboardHeader(),
      dashboardsidebar(),
      dashboardBody(),
      title = "Dashboard example"
    ),
    server = function(input, output) { }
  )
}
```
Create a dashboard sidebar.

Description
A dashboard sidebar typically contains a sidebarMenu, although it may also contain a sidebarSearchForm, or other Shiny inputs.

Usage
dashboardSidebar(..., disable = FALSE, width = NULL)

Arguments
... Items to put in the sidebar.
disable If TRUE, the sidebar will be disabled.
width The width of the sidebar. This must either be a number which specifies the width in pixels, or a string that specifies the width in CSS units.

See Also
sidebarMenu

Examples
## Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {
  header <- dashboardHeader()

  sidebar <- dashboardSidebar(
    sidebarUserPanel("User Name",
      subtitle = a(href = "/", icon("circle", class = "text-success", "Online"),
        # Image file should be in www/ subdir
        image = "userimage.png"
      ),
    sidebarSearchForm(label = "Enter a number", "searchText", "searchButton"),
    sidebarMenu(
      # Setting id makes input$tabs give the tabName of currently-selected tab
      id = "tabs",
      menuItem("Dashboard", tabName = "dashboard", icon = icon("dashboard"),
        menuItem("Widgets", icon = icon("th"), tabName = "widgets", badgeLabel = "new",
          badgeColor = "green"),
        menuItem("Charts", icon = icon("bar-chart-o"),
          menuItem("Sub-item 1", tabName = "subitem1"),
          menuItem("Sub-item 2", tabName = "subitem2")
      )
    )
  )
}
Create a dropdown menu to place in a dashboard header

**Description**

Create a dropdown menu to place in a dashboard header

**Usage**

```r
dropdownMenu(..., type = c("messages", "notifications", "tasks"),
            badgeStatus = "primary", icon = NULL, .list = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` Items to put in the menu. Typically, message menus should contain `messageItems`, notification menus should contain `notificationItems`, and task menus should contain `taskItems`.
- `type` The type of menu. Should be one of "messages", "notifications", "tasks".
- `badgeStatus` The status of the badge which displays the number of items in the menu. This determines the badge’s color. Valid statuses are listed in `validStatuses`. A value of NULL means to not display a badge.
- `icon` An icon to display in the header. By default, the icon is automatically selected depending on `type`, but it can be overridden with this argument.
- `list` An optional list containing items to put in the menu. Same as the `...` arguments, but in list format. This can be useful when working with programmatically generated items.
**dropdownMenuOutput**

See Also

dashboardHeader for example usage.

---

**dropdownMenuOutput**  
Create a dropdown menu output (client side)

---

**Description**

This is the UI-side function for creating a dynamic dropdown menu.

**Usage**

dropdownMenuOutput(outputId)

**Arguments**

outputId  
Output variable name.

**See Also**

renderMenu for the corresponding server-side function and examples, and dropdownMenu for the corresponding function for generating static menus.

Other menu outputs: menuItemOutput; menuOutput; renderMenu; sidebarMenuOutput

---

**infoBox**  
Create an info box for the main body of a dashboard.

---

**Description**

An info box displays a large icon on the left side, and a title, value (usually a number), and an optional smaller subtitle on the right side. Info boxes are meant to be placed in the main body of a dashboard.

**Usage**

infoBox(title, value = NULL, subtitle = NULL,  
icon = shiny::icon("bar-chart"), color = "aqua", width = 4,  
href = NULL, fill = FALSE)
menuItemOutput

Arguments

title    Title text.
value    The value to display in the box. Usually a number or short text.
subtitle Subtitle text (optional).
icon     An icon tag, created by icon.
color    A color for the box. Valid colors are listed in validColors.
width    The width of the box, using the Bootstrap grid system. This is used for row-based layouts. The overall width of a region is 12, so the default valueBox width of 4 occupies 1/3 of that width. For column-based layouts, use NULL for the width; the width is set by the column that contains the box.
href     An optional URL to link to.
fill     If FALSE (the default), use a white background for the content, and the color argument for the background of the icon. If TRUE, use the color argument for the background of the content; the icon will use the same color with a slightly darkened background.

See Also

box for usage examples.

Other boxes: box; tabBox; valueBox

menuItemOutput  Create a sidebar menu item output (client side)

Description

This is the UI-side function for creating a dynamic sidebar menu item.

Usage

menuItemOutput(outputId)

Arguments

outputId    Output variable name.

See Also

renderMenu for the corresponding server-side function and examples, and menuItem for the corresponding function for generating static sidebar menus.

Other menu outputs: dropdownMenuOutput; menuOutput; renderMenu; sidebarmenuOutput
menuOutput

Create a dynamic menu output for shinydashboard (client side)

Description

This can be used as a placeholder for dynamically-generated dropdownMenu, notificationItem, messageItem, taskItem sidebarMenu, or menuItem. If called directly, you must make sure to supply the correct type of tag. It is simpler to use the wrapper functions if present; for example, dropdownMenuOutput and sidebarMenuOutput.

Usage

```r
menuOutput(outputId, tag = tags$li)
```

Arguments

- `outputId`: Output variable name.
- `tag`: A tag function, like `tags$li` or `tags$ul`.

See Also

- `renderMenu` for the corresponding server side function and examples.
- Other menu outputs: `dropdownMenuOutput; menuItemOutput; renderMenu; sidebarMenuOutput`

messageItem

Create a message item to place in a dropdown menu

Description

Create a message item to place in a dropdown message menu

Usage

```r
messageItem(from, message, icon = shiny::icon("user"), time = NULL, href = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `from`: Who the message is from.
- `message`: Text of the message.
- `icon`: An icon tag, created by `icon`.
- `time`: String representing the time the message was sent. Any string may be used. For example, it could be a relative date/time like "5 minutes", "today", or "12:30pm yesterday", or an absolute time, like "2014-12-01 13:45". If NULL, no time will be displayed.
- `href`: An optional URL to link to.
See Also

dashboardHeader for example usage.
Other menu items: notificationItem; taskItem

notificationItem  
Create a notification item to place in a dropdown notification menu

Description

Create a notification item to place in a dropdown notification menu

Usage

notificationItem(text, icon = shiny::icon("warning"), status = "success",
href = NULL)

Arguments

text  
The notification text.
icon  
An icon tag, created by icon.
status  
The status of the item This determines the item’s background color. Valid sta-
tuses are listed in validStatuses.
href  
An optional URL to link to.

See Also

dashboardHeader for example usage.
Other menu items: messageItem; taskItem

renderDropdownMenu  
Create a dropdown menu output (server side; deprecated)

Description

This is the server-side function for creating a dynamic dropdown menu.

Usage

renderDropdownMenu(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)

Arguments

expr  
An expression that returns a Shiny tag object, HTML, or a list of such objects.
env  
The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted  
Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save
an expression in a variable.
renderMenu  

Create dynamic menu output (server side)

Description

Create dynamic menu output (server side)

Usage

renderMenu(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE, func = NULL)

Arguments

expr  An expression that returns a Shiny tag object, HTML, or a list of such objects.
env  The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted  Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save
an expression in a variable.
func  A function that returns a Shiny tag object, HTML, or a list of such objects (depre-
cated; use expr instead).

See Also

menuOutput for the corresponding client side function and examples.

Other menu outputs: dropdownMenuOutput; menuItemOutput; menuOutput; sidebarMenuOutput

Examples

```r
## Only run these examples in interactive R sessions

if (interactive()) {
 library(shiny)
 # =========== Dynamic sidebarMenu ===========
 ui <- dashboardPage(
   dashboardHeader(title = "Dynamic sidebar"),
   dashboardSidebar(
     sidebarMenuOutput("menu")
   ),
   dashboardBody()
 )

 server <- function(input, output) {
   output$menu <- renderMenu({
     sidebarMenu(
       menuItem("Menu item", icon = icon("calendar"))
     )
   })
 }
}
```
shinyApp(ui, server)

# ========= Dynamic dropdownMenu =========
# Example message data in a data frame
messageData <- data.frame(
  from = c("Administrator", "New User", "Support"),
  message = c(
    "Sales are steady this month.",
    "How do I register?",
    "The new server is ready."
  ),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

ui <- dashboardPage(
  dashboardHeader(
    title = "Dynamic menus",
    dropdownMenuOutput("messageMenu")
  ),
  dashboardSidebar(),
  dashboardBody(
    fluidRow(
      box(
        title = "Controls",
        sliderInput("slider", "Number of observations:", 1, 100, 50)
      )
    )
  )
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$messageMenu <- renderMenu(
    # Code to generate each of the messageItems here, in a list. messageData
    # is a data frame with two columns, 'from' and 'message'.
    # Also add on slider value to the message content, so that messages update.
    msgs <- apply(messageData, 1, function(row) {
      messageItem(
        from = row[["from"]],
        message = paste(row[["message"]], input$slider)
      )
    })

    dropdownMenu(type = "messages", .list = msgs)
  )

  shinyApp(ui, server)
}

renderValueBox Create an info or value box output (server side)
renderValueBox

Description
This is the server-side function for creating a dynamic valueBox or infoBox.

Usage
renderValueBox(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
renderInfoBox(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)

Arguments
expr             An expression that returns a Shiny tag object, HTML, or a list of such objects.
env              The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted           Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

See Also
valueBoxOutput for the corresponding UI-side function.

Examples
## Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)

  ui <- dashboardPage(
    dashboardHeader(title = "Dynamic boxes"),
    dashboardSidebar(),
    dashboardBody(
      fluidRow(
        box(width = 2, actionButton("count", "Count")),
        infoBoxOutput("ibox"),
        valueBoxOutput("vbox")
      )
    )
  )
}

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$ibox <- renderInfoBox({
    infoBox(
      "Title",
      input$count,
      icon = icon("credit-card")
    )
  })
  output$vbox <- renderValueBox({
    valueBox(
      "Title",
      input$count,
      icon = icon("credit-card")
    )
  })
}
sidebarMenu

Description

shinydashboard

sidebarMenu

Create a dashboard sidebar menu and menu items.

Description

A dashboardSidebar can contain a sidebarMenu. A sidebarMenu contains menuItems, and they can in turn contain menuSubItems.

Usage

sidebarMenu(..., id = NULL, .list = NULL)

menuItem(text, ..., icon = NULL, badgeLabel = NULL, badgeColor = "green",
          tabName = NULL, href = NULL, newtab = TRUE, selected = NULL)

menuSubItem(text, tabName = NULL, href = NULL, newtab = TRUE,
            icon = shiny::icon("angle-double-right"), selected = NULL)

Arguments

... For menu items, this may consist of menuSubItems.
id For sidebarMenu, if id is present, this id will be used for a Shiny input value,
    and it will report which tab is selected. For example, if id="tabs", then input$tabs
    will be the tabName of the currently-selected tab.
.list An optional list containing items to put in the menu Same as the ... arguments,
       but in list format. This can be useful when working with programmatically
       generated items.
text Text to show for the menu item.
icon An icon tag, created by icon. If NULL, don’t display an icon.
badgeLabel A label for an optional badge. Usually a number or a short word like "new". 
**sidebarMenuOutput**

badgeColor  A color for the badge. Valid colors are listed in validColors.

tabName  The name of a tab that this menu item will activate. Not compatible with href.

href  An link address. Not compatible with tabName.

newtab  If href is supplied, should the link open in a new browser tab?

selected  If TRUE, this menu item or menuSubItem will start selected. If no item have selected=TRUE, then the first menu item will start selected.

**Details**

Menu items (and similarly, sub-items) should have a value for either href or tabName; otherwise the item would do nothing. If it has a value for href, then the item will simply be a link to that value.

If a menuItem has a non-NULL tabName, then the menuItem will behave like a tab – in other words, clicking on the menuItem will bring a corresponding tabItem to the front, similar to a tabPanel. One important difference between a menuItem and a tabPanel is that, for a menuItem, you must also supply a corresponding tabItem with the same value for tabName, whereas for a tabPanel, no tabName is needed. (This is because the structure of a tabPanel is such that the tab name can be automatically generated.) Sub-items are also able to activate tabItems.

Menu items (but not sub-items) also may have an optional badge. A badge is a colored oval containing text.

**See Also**

dashboardSidebar for example usage. For dynamically-generated sidebar menus, see renderMenu and sidebarMenuOutput.

Other sidebar items: sidebarSearchForm; sidebarUserPanel

---

**sidebarMenuOutput**  *Create a sidebar menu output (client side)*

**Description**

This is the UI-side function for creating a dynamic sidebar menu.

**Usage**

sidebarMenuOutput(outputId)

**Arguments**

outputId  Output variable name.

**See Also**

renderMenu for the corresponding server-side function and examples, and sidebarMenu for the corresponding function for generating static sidebar menus.

Other menu outputs: dropdownMenuOutput; menuItemOutput; menuOutput; renderMenu
sidebarSearchForm Create a search form to place in a sidebar

Description

A search form consists of a text input field and a search button.

Usage

sidebarSearchForm(textId, buttonId, label = "Search...", 
icon = shiny::icon("search"))

Arguments

textId Shiny input ID for the text input box.
buttonId Shiny input ID for the search button (which functions like an actionButton).
label Text label to display inside the search box.
icon An icon tag, created by icon.

See Also

dashboardSidebar for example usage.
Other sidebar items: menuItem, menuSubItem, sidebarMenu; sidebarUserPanel

sidebarUserPanel A panel displaying user information in a sidebar

Description

A panel displaying user information in a sidebar

Usage

sidebarUserPanel(name, subtitle = NULL, image = NULL)

Arguments

name Name of the user.
subtitle Text or HTML to be shown below the name.
image A filename or URL to use for an image of the person. If it is a local file, the image should be contained under the www/ subdirectory of the application.

See Also

dashboardSidebar for example usage.
Other sidebar items: menuItem, menuSubItem, sidebarMenu; sidebarSearchForm
Create a tabbed box

Description

Create a tabbed box

Usage

```r
tabBox(..., id = NULL, selected = NULL, title = NULL, width = 6,
       height = NULL, side = c("left", "right"))
```

Arguments

- `...`: `tabPanel` elements to include in the tabset
- `id`: If provided, you can use `input$id` in your server logic to determine which of the current tabs is active. The value will correspond to the value argument that is passed to `tabPanel`.
- `selected`: The value (or, if none was supplied, the title) of the tab that should be selected by default. If `NULL`, the first tab will be selected.
- `title`: Title for the `tabBox`.
- `width`: The width of the box, using the Bootstrap grid system. This is used for row-based layouts. The overall width of a region is 12, so the default valueBox width of 4 occupies 1/3 of that width. For column-based layouts, use `NULL` for the width; the width is set by the column that contains the box.
- `height`: The height of a box, in pixels or other CSS unit. By default the height scales automatically with the content.
- `side`: Which side of the box the tabs should be on ("left" or "right"). When `side="right"`, the order of tabs will be reversed.

See Also

Other boxes: `box`; `infoBox`; `valueBox`

Examples

```r
# Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)

  body <- dashboardBody(
    fluidRow(
      tabBox(
        title = "First tabBox",
        # The id lets us use input$tabset! on the server to find the current tab
        id = "tabset!", height = "250px",
```
tabPanel("Tab1", "First tab content"),
  tabPanel("Tab2", "Tab content 2")
)

tabBox(
  side = "right", height = "250px",
  selected = "Tab3",
  tabPanel("Tab1", "Tab content 1"),
  tabPanel("Tab2", "Tab content 2"),
  tabPanel("Tab3", "Note that when side=right, the tab order is reversed.")
)

),

fluidRow(
  tabBox(
    # Title can include an icon
    title = tagList(shiny::icon("gear"), "tabBox status"),
    tabPanel("Tab1",
      "Currently selected tab from first box:",
     verbatimTextOutput("tabset1Selected")
    ),
    tabPanel("Tab2", "Tab content 2")
  )
)

shinyApp(
  ui = dashboardPage(dashboardHeader(title = "tabBoxes"), dashboardSidebar(), body),
  server = function(input, output) {
    # The currently selected tab from the first box
    output$tabset1Selected <- renderText({
      input$tabset1
    })
  }
)

```
tabItem
  
  Description

  One tab to put inside a tab items container

  Usage

  tabItem(tabName = NULL, ...)

  Arguments

  tabName         The name of a tab. This must correspond to the tabName of a menuItem or menuSubItem.

  ...              Contents of the tab.
See Also

menuItem, menuSubItem, tabItems. See sidebarMenu for a usage example.

---

tabItems

A container for tab items

Description

A container for tab items

Usage

tabItems(...)

Arguments

... Items to put in the container. Each item should be a tabItem.

See Also

menuItem, menuSubItem, tabItem. See sidebarMenu for a usage example.

---

taskItem

Create a task item to place in a dropdown task menu

Description

Create a task item to place in a dropdown task menu

Usage

taskItem(text, value = 0, color = "aqua", href = NULL)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>The task text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>A percent value to use for the bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>A color for the bar. Valid colors are listed in validColors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>href</td>
<td>An optional URL to link to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

dashboardHeader for example usage.  
Other menu items: menuItem, notificationItem
updateTabItems

Change the selected tab on the client

Description
This function controls the active tab of `tabItems` from the server. It behaves just like `updateTabsetPanel`.

Usage

```r
updateTabItems(session, inputId, selected = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `session`: The session object passed to function given to shinyServer.
- `inputId`: The id of the `tabsetPanel`, `navlistPanel`, or `navbarPage` object.
- `selected`: The name of the tab to make active.

Examples

```r
## Only run this example in interactive R sessions
if (interactive()) {

ui <- dashboardPage(
  dashboardHeader(title = "Simple tabs"),
  dashboardSidebar(
    sidebarMenu(
      id = "tabs",
      menuItem("Dashboard", tabName = "dashboard", icon = icon("dashboard")),
      menuItem("Widgets", tabName = "widgets", icon = icon("th"))
    ),
    actionButton('switchtab', 'Switch tab')
  ),
  dashboardBody(
    tabItems(
      tabItem(tabName = "dashboard",
        h2("Dashboard tab content"))
    ),
    tabItem(tabName = "widgets",
        h2("Widgets tab content")
    )
  )
)

server <- function(input, output, session) {
  observeEvent(input$switchtab, {
    newtab <- switch(input$tabs,
      "dashboard" = "widgets",
      "widgets" = "dashboard"
    )
  })
}
```
valueBox

Create a value box for the main body of a dashboard.

Description

A value box displays a value (usually a number) in large text, with a smaller subtitle beneath, and a large icon on the right side. Value boxes are meant to be placed in the main body of a dashboard.

Usage

valueBox(value, subtitle, icon = NULL, color = "aqua", width = 4, href = NULL)

Arguments

value The value to display in the box. Usually a number or short text.
subtitle Subtitle text.
icon An icon tag, created by icon.
color A color for the box. Valid colors are listed in validColors.
width The width of the box, using the Bootstrap grid system. This is used for row-based layouts. The overall width of a region is 12, so the default valueBox width of 4 occupies 1/3 of that width. For column-based layouts, use NULL for the width; the width is set by the column that contains the box.
href An optional URL to link to.

See Also

box for usage examples.

Other boxes: box; infoBox; tabBox
valueBoxOutput           Create an info or value box output (client side)

Description

This is the UI-side function for creating a dynamic valueBox or infoBox.

Usage

valueBoxOutput(outputId, width = 4)

infoBoxOutput(outputId, width = 4)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outputId</td>
<td>Output variable name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>The width of the box, using the Bootstrap grid system. This is used for row-based layouts. The overall width of a region is 12, so the default valueBox width of 4 occupies 1/3 of that width. For column-based layouts, use NULL for the width; the width is set by the column that contains the box.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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See Also

renderValueBox for the corresponding server-side function and examples.
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