Package ‘timevis’

January 16, 2019

Title Create Interactive Timeline Visualizations in R

Version 0.5

Description Create rich and fully interactive timeline visualizations. Timelines can be included in Shiny apps and R markdown documents, or viewed from the R console and ‘RStudio’ Viewer. ‘timevis’ includes an extensive API to manipulate a timeline after creation, and supports getting data out of the visualization into R. Based on the ‘vis.js’ Timeline module and the ‘htmlwidgets’ R package.

URL https://github.com/daattali/timevis,
http://daattali.com/shiny/timevis-demo/

BugReports https://github.com/daattali/timevis/issues

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

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addCustomTime Add a new vertical bar at a time point that can be dragged by the user

Description
Add a new vertical bar at a time point that can be dragged by the user

Usage
addCustomTime(id, time, itemId)

Arguments
id Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis())
time The date/time to add
itemId The id of the custom time bar

Examples
timevis() %>%
  addCustomTime(Sys.Date() - 1, "yesterday")

if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
addItem

Add Item

Description

Add a single item to a timeline

Usage

addItem(id, data)

Arguments

id

Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis)

data

A named list containing the item data to add

Examples

```r
addItem(list(start = Sys.Date(), content = "Today"))
```
addItems

Add multiple items to a timeline

Description
Add multiple items to a timeline

Usage
addItems(id, data)

Arguments
id Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis())
data A dataframe containing the items data to add.

Examples

timevis() %>%
  addItems(data.frame(start = c(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() - 1),
                   content = c("Today", "Yesterday")))

if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn", "Add items today and yesterday")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
        timevis()
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        addItems("timeline",
                  data.frame(start = c(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() - 1),
                              content = c("Today", "Yesterday")))
      })
    })
  )
}
**centerItem**

Move the window such that given item or items are centered

**Description**

Move the window such that given item or items are centered

**Usage**

```r
centerItem(id, itemId, options)
```

**Arguments**

- **id**: Timeline id or a `timevis` object (the output from `timevis()`)
- **itemId**: A vector (or single value) of the item ids to center
- **options**: Named list of options controlling mainly the animation. Most common option is "animation" = TRUE/FALSE. For a full list of options, see the "focus" method in the official Timeline documentation

**Examples**

```r
timevis(data.frame(
  id = 1:3,
  start = c(Sys.Date() - 1, Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() + 1),
  content = c("Item 1", "Item 2", "Item 3"))
)
```

```r
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn", "Center around item 1")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
        timevis(
          data.frame(id = 1:3,
            start = c(Sys.Date() - 1, Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() + 1),
            content = c("Item 1", "Item 2", "Item 3"))
        )
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        centerItem("timeline", 1)
      })
    }
  )
}
```
centerTime

`centerTime`  
*Move the window such that the given time is centered*

**Description**

Move the window such that the given time is centered

**Usage**

`centerTime(id, time, options)`

**Arguments**

- **id**  
  Timeline id or a `timevis` object (the output from `timevis()`)
- **time**  
  The date/time to center around
- **options**  
  Named list of options controlling the animation. Most common option is "animation" = TRUE/FALSE. For a full list of options, see the "moveTo" method in the official Timeline documentation

**Examples**

```r
library(shiny)
shinyApp(
  ui = fluidPage(
    timevisOutput("timeline"),
    actionButton("btn", "Center around 24 hours ago")
  ),
  server = function(input, output) {
    output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
      timevis()
    )
    observeEvent(input$btn, {
      centerTime("timeline", Sys.Date() - 1)
    })
  }
)
```
**fitWindow**

*Adjust the visible window such that it fits all items*

### Description

Adjust the visible window such that it fits all items

### Usage

`fitWindow(id, options)`

### Arguments

- **id**: Timeline id or a `timevis` object (the output from `timevis()`)
- **options**: Named list of options controlling the animation. Most common option is "animation" = TRUE/FALSE. For a full list of options, see the "fit" method in the official Timeline documentation

### Examples

```r
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn", "Fit all items")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
        timevis(data.frame(
          id = 1:2, start = c(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() - 1), content = c("1", "2")
        ))
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        fitWindow("timeline", list(animation = FALSE))
      })
    }
  }
}
```

**removeCustomTime**

*Remove a custom time previously added*

### Description

Remove a custom time previously added
removeItem

Usage
removeCustomTime(id, itemId)

Arguments
id Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis())
itemId The id of the custom time bar

Examples
timevis() %>%
  addCustomTime(Sys.Date() - 1, "yesterday") %>%
  addCustomTime(Sys.Date() + 1, "tomorrow") %>%
  removeCustomTime("yesterday")

if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(  
    ui = fluidPage(  
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn0", "Add custom time"),
      actionButton("btn", "Remove custom time bar")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(        
        timevis()
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn0, {
        addCustomTime("timeline", Sys.Date() - 1, "yesterday")
      })
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        removeCustomTime("timeline", "yesterday")
      })
    }
  )
}

removeItem Remove an item from a timeline

Description
Remove an item from a timeline

Usage
removeItem(id, itemId)
Arguments

id | Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis())
itemId | The id of the item to remove

Examples

timevis(data.frame(id = 1:2, start = Sys.Date(), content = c("1", "2")))
removeItem(2)

if (interactive()) {
library(shiny)
shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
        timevisOutput("timeline"),
        actionButton("btn", "Remove item 2")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
        output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
            timevis(data.frame(
                id = 1:2, start = Sys.Date(), content = c("1", "2"))
            )
        )
        observeEvent(input$btn, {
            removeItem("timeline", 2)
        })
    }
)
}

runExample  Run examples of using timevis in a Shiny app

Description

This example is also available online.

Usage

runExample()

Examples

if (interactive()) {
    runExample()
}
**setGroups**

*Set the groups of a timeline*

**Description**

Set the groups of a timeline

**Usage**

```r
setGroups(id, data)
```

**Arguments**

- `id`  
  Timeline id or a `timevis` object (the output from `timevis()`)
- `data`  
  A dataframe containing the groups data to use.

**Examples**

```r
timevis(data = data.frame(  
  start = c(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() + 1, Sys.Date() + 2),  
  content = c("one", "two", "three", "four"),  
  group = c(1, 2, 1, 2)),  
  groups = data.frame(id = 1:2, content = c("G1", "G2"))  
)  
```

```r
if (interactive()) {  
  library(shiny)  
  shinyApp(  
    ui = fluidPage(  
      timevisOutput("timeline"),  
      actionButton("btn", "Change group names")  
    ),  
    server = function(input, output) {  
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(  
        timevis(data = data.frame(  
          start = c(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() + 1, Sys.Date() + 2),  
          content = c("one", "two", "three", "four"),  
          group = c(1, 2, 1, 2)),  
          groups = data.frame(id = 1:2, content = c("G1", "G2"))  
        )  
      )  
      observeEvent(input$btn, {  
        setGroups("timeline",  
          data.frame(id = 1:2, content = c("Group 1", "Group 2")))  
      })  
    })
  }
```
setItems

) )

setItems

Set the items of a timeline

Description

Set the items of a timeline

Usage

setItems(id, data)

Arguments

id Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis())
data A dataframe containing the item data to use.

Examples

timevis(data.frame(start = Sys.Date(), content = "Today")) %>%
  setItems(data.frame(start = Sys.Date() - 1, content = "yesterday"))

if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn", "Change the data to yesterday")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
        timevis(data.frame(start = Sys.Date(), content = "Today"))
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        setItems("timeline",
          data.frame(start = Sys.Date() - 1, content = "yesterday")
        )
      })
    })
  )
}
setOptions | Update the configuration options of a timeline

**Description**

Update the configuration options of a timeline

**Usage**

```r
deprecated::
setOptions(id, options)
```

**Arguments**

- `id`  
  Timeline id or a `timevis` object (the output from `timevis()`)

- `options`  
  A named list containing updated configuration options to use. See the `options` parameter of the `timevis` function to see more details.

**Examples**

```r
timevis(  
  data.frame(start = Sys.Date(), content = "Today"),  
  options = list(showCurrentTime = FALSE, orientation = "top")  
)  
setOptions(list(editable = TRUE, showCurrentTime = TRUE))

defaultR(  
  if (interactive()) {  
    library(shiny)  
    shinyApp(  
      ui = fluidPage(  
        timevisOutput("timeline"),  
        actionButton("btn", "Show current time and allow items to be editable")  
      ),  
      server = function(input, output) {  
        output$timeline <- renderTimevis(  
          timevis(  
            data.frame(start = Sys.Date(), content = "Today"),  
            options = list(showCurrentTime = FALSE, orientation = "top")  
          )  
        )  
        observeEvent(input$btn, {  
          setOptions("timeline", list(editable = TRUE, showCurrentTime = TRUE))  
        })  
      })  
  })
```
**setSelection**

Select one or multiple items on a timeline

**Description**

Select one or multiple items on a timeline

**Usage**

```
setSelection(id, itemId, options)
```

**Arguments**

- **id**
  - Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from `timevis()`)
- **itemId**
  - A vector (or single value) of the item ids to select
- **options**
  - Named list of options controlling mainly the animation. Most common options are `focus` = `TRUE/FALSE` and "animation" = `TRUE/FALSE`. For a full list of options, see the "setSelection" method in the [official Timeline documentation](#).

**Examples**

```r
# Example code

# Create a data frame
data.frame(id = 1:3, start = Sys.Date(), content = 1:3) %>%
setSelection(2)
```

```r
# Example code

if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn", "Select item 2"),
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
        timevis(
          data.frame(id = 1:3, start = Sys.Date(), content = 1:3)
        )
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        setSelection("timeline", 2)
      })
    })
  }
}
```
setWindow  

Set the current visible window

Description

Set the current visible window

Usage

setWindow(id, start, end, options)

Arguments

id  
Timeline id or a timevis object (the output from timevis())

start  
The start date/time to show in the timeline

end  
The end date/time to show in the timeline

options  
Named list of options controlling mainly the animation. Most common option is animation = TRUE/FALSE. For a full list of options, see the "setWindow" method in the official Timeline documentation

Examples

```
timevis() %>%
  setWindow(Sys.Date() - 1, Sys.Date() + 1)

if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      timevisOutput("timeline"),
      actionButton("btn", "Set window to show between yesterday to tomorrow")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
      output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
        timevis()
      )
      observeEvent(input$btn, {
        setWindow("timeline", Sys.Date() - 1, Sys.Date() + 1)
      })
    }
  )
}
```
**Description**

timevis lets you create rich and fully interactive timeline visualizations. Timelines can be included in Shiny apps and R markdown documents, or viewed from the R console and RStudio Viewer. timevis includes an extensive API to manipulate a timeline after creation, and supports getting data out of the visualization into R. Based on the `vis.js` Timeline module and the `htmlwidgets` R package.

View a demo Shiny app or see the full README on GitHub.

**Usage**

timevis(data, groups, showZoom = TRUE, zoomFactor = 0.5, fit = TRUE, options, width = NULL, height = NULL, elementId = NULL, loadDependencies = TRUE)

**Arguments**

data A dataframe containing the timeline items. Each item on the timeline is represented by a row in the dataframe. `start` and `content` are required for each item, while several other variables are also supported. See the Data format section below for more details.

groups A dataframe containing the groups data (optional). See the Groups section below for more details.

showZoom If `TRUE` (default), then include "Zoom In"/"Zoom Out" buttons on the widget.

zoomFactor How much to zoom when zooming out. A zoom factor of 0.5 means that when zooming out the timeline will show 50 example, if the timeline currently shows 20 days, then after zooming out with a `zoomFactor` of 0.5, the timeline will show 30 days, and zooming out again will show 45 days. Similarly, zooming out from 20 days with a `zoomFactor` of 1 will results in showing 40 days.

fit If `TRUE`, then fit all the data on the timeline when the timeline initializes. Otherwise, the timeline will be set to show the current date.

options A named list containing any extra configuration options to customize the timeline. All available options can be found in the official Timeline documentation. Note that any options that define a JavaScript function must be wrapped in a call to `htmlwidgets::JS()`. See the examples section below to see example usage.

width Fixed width for timeline (in css units). Ignored when used in a Shiny app – use the `width` parameter in `timevisOutput`. It is not recommended to use this parameter because the widget knows how to adjust its width automatically.

height Fixed height for timeline (in css units). It is recommended to not use this parameter since the widget knows how to adjust its height automatically.
elementId: Use an explicit element ID for the widget (rather than an automatically generated one). Ignored when used in a Shiny app.

loadDependencies: Whether to load JQuery and bootstrap dependencies (you should only set to FALSE if you manually include them)

Value: A timeline visualization htmlwidgets object

Data format: The data parameter supplies the input dataframe that describes the items in the timeline. The following variables are supported for the items dataframe:

- start: (required) The start date of the item, for example "1988-11-22" or "1988-11-22 16:30:00".
- content: (required) The contents of the item. This can be plain text or HTML code.
- end: The end date of the item. The end date is optional. If end date is provided, the item is displayed as a range. If not, the item is displayed as a single point on the timeline.
- id: An id for the item. Using an id is not required but highly recommended. An id is needed when removing or selecting items (using removeItem or setSelection).
- type: The type of the item. Can be 'box' (default), 'point', 'range', or 'background'. Types 'box' and 'point' need only a start date, types 'range' and 'background' need both a start and end date.
- title: Add a title for the item, displayed when hovering the mouse over the item. The title can only contain plain text.
- editable: If TRUE, the item can be manipulated with the mouse. Overrides the global editable configuration option if it is set. An editable item can be removed or have its start/end dates modified by clicking on it.
- group: The id of a group. When a group is provided, all items with the same group are placed on one line. A vertical axis is displayed showing the group names. See more details in the Groups section below.
- subgroup: The id of a subgroup. Groups all items within a group per subgroup, and positions them on the same height instead of stacking them on top of each other. See more details in the Groups section below.
- className: A className can be used to give items an individual CSS style.
- style: A CSS text string to apply custom styling for an individual item, for example color: red;.

start and content are the only required variables for each item, while the rest of the variables are optional. If you include a variable that is only used for some rows, you can use NA for the rows where it's not used. The items data of a timeline can either be set by supplying the data argument to timevis, or by calling the setItems function.
Groups

The groups parameter must be provided if the data items have groups (if any of the items have a group variable). When using groups, all items with the same group are placed on one line. A vertical axis is displayed showing the group names. Grouping items can be useful for a wide range of applications, for example when showing availability of multiple people, rooms, or other resources next to each other. You can also think of groups as "adding a Y axis", if that helps. The following variables are supported in the groups dataframe:

- **id** - (required) An id for the group. The group will display all items having a group variable which matches this id.
- **content** - (required) The contents of the group. This can be plain text or HTML code.
- **title** - Add a title for the group, displayed when hovering the mouse over the group’s label. The title can only contain plain text.
- **subgroupOrder** - Order the subgroups by a field name. By default, groups are ordered by first-come, first-show
- **className** - A className can be used to give groups an individual CSS style.
- **style** - A CSS text string to apply custom styling for an individual group label, for example `color: red;`

id and content are the only required variables for each group, while the rest of the variables are optional. If you include a variable that is only used for some rows, you can use NA for the rows where it's not used. The groups data of a timeline can either be set by supplying the groups argument to `timevis`, or by calling the `setGroups` function.

Getting data out of a timeline in Shiny

When a timeline widget is created in a Shiny app, there are four pieces of information that are always accessible as Shiny inputs. These inputs have special names based on the timeline’s id. Suppose that a timeline is created with an `outputId` of "mytime", then the following four input variables will be available:

- **input$mytime_data** - will return a data.frame containing the data of the items in the timeline. The input is updated every time an item is modified, added, or removed.
- **input$mytime_ids** - will return the IDs (a vector) of all the items in the timeline. The input is updated every time an item is added or removed from the timeline.
- **input$mytime_selected** - will return the IDs (a vector) of the selected items in the timeline. The input is updated every time an item is selected or unselected by the user. Note that this will not get updated if an item is selected programmatically using `setSelection`.
- **input$mytime_window** - will return a 2-element vector containing the minimum and maximum dates currently visible in the timeline. The input is updated every time the viewable window of dates is updated (by zooming or moving the window).

All four inputs will return a value upon initialization of the timeline and every time the corresponding value is updated.
Extending timevis

If you need to perform any actions on the timeline object that are not supported by this package’s API, you may be able to do so by manipulating the timeline’s JavaScript object directly. The timeline object is available via `document.getElementById(id).widget.timeline` (replace id with the timeline’s id).

This timeline object is the direct widget that vis.js creates, and you can see the visjs documentation to see what actions you can perform on that object.

See Also

Demo Shiny app

Examples

# For more examples, see http://daattali.com/shiny/timevis-demo/

#------------------------ Most basic ------------------------
timevis()

#------------------------ Minimal data ------------------------

timevis(
  data.frame(id = 1:2,
    content = c("one", "two"),
    start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-12"))
)

#------------------------ Hide the zoom buttons, allow items to be editable ------------------------

timevis(
  data.frame(id = 1:2,
    content = c("one", "two"),
    start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-12"),
    showZoom = FALSE,
    options = list(editable = TRUE, height = "200px")
)

#------------------------ You can use %>% pipes to create timevis pipelines ------------------------

timevis() %>%
  setItems(data.frame(
    id = 1:2,
    content = c("one", "two"),
    start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-12")
  )) %>%
  setOptions(list(editable = TRUE)) %>%
  addItem(list(id = 3, content = "three", start = "2016-01-11")) %>%
  setSelection("3") %>%
  fitWindow(list(animation = FALSE))

#------- Items can be a single point or a range, and can contain HTML -------

timevis(
  data.frame(id = 1:2,
    content = c("one", "two"),
    start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-12"),
    showZoom = FALSE,
    options = list(editable = TRUE, height = "200px")
  )) %>%
  setItems(data.frame(
    id = 1:2,
    content = c("one", "two"),
    start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-12")
  )) %>%
  setOptions(list(editable = TRUE)) %>%
  addItem(list(id = 3, content = "three", start = "2016-01-11")) %>%
  setSelection("3") %>%
  fitWindow(list(animation = FALSE))
content = c("one", "two\nHTML is supported\n"),
start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-14"),
end = c(NA, "2016-01-18"),
style = c(NA, "color: red;")
)

#------------------------ Alternative look for each item ------------------------
timevis(
data.frame(id = 1:2,
  content = c("one", "two"),
  start = c("2016-01-10", "2016-01-14"),
  end = c(NA, "2016-01-18"),
type = c("point", "background")
)

#------------------------ Using a function in the configuration options ------------------------
timevis(
data.frame(id = 1,
  content = "double click anywhere in the timeline to add an item",
  start = "2016-01-01"),
options = list(
editable = TRUE,
onAdd = htmlwidgets::JS('function(item, callback) {
    item.content = "Hello!\n" + item.content;
    callback(item);
  }')))
)

#------------------------ Using groups ------------------------
timevis(data = data.frame(
  start = c(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() + 1, Sys.Date() + 2),
  content = c("one", "two", "three", "four"),
group = c(1, 2, 1, 2)),
groups = data.frame(id = 1:2, content = c("G1", "G2"))
)

#------------------------ Getting data out of the timeline into Shiny ------------------------
if (interactive()) {
  library(shiny)

data <- data.frame(
  id = 1:3,
  start = c("2015-04-04", "2015-04-05 11:00:00", "2015-04-06 15:00:00"),
  end = c("2015-04-08", NA, NA),
  content = c("<h2>Vacation!!</h2>", "Acupuncture", "Massage"),
  style = c("color: red;", NA, NA)
)

ui <- fluidPage(}
timevisOutput("appts"),
div("Selected items:", textOutput("selected", inline = TRUE)),
div("Visible window:", textOutput("window", inline = TRUE)),
tableOutput("table")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$appts <- renderTimevis(
    timevis(
      data,
      options = list(editable = TRUE, multiselect = TRUE, align = "center")
    )
  )

  output$selected <- renderText(
    paste(input$appts_selected, collapse = " ")
  )

  output$window <- renderText(
    paste(input$appts_window[1], "to", input$appts_window[2])
  )

  output$table <- renderTable(
    input$appts_data
  )
}
shinyApp(ui, server)

---

timevis-shiny  

Shiny bindings for timevis

Description

Output and render functions for using timevis within Shiny applications and interactive Rmd documents.

Usage

timevisOutput(outputId, width = "100\%", height = "auto")

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

Arguments

- **outputId**: output variable to read from
- **width, height**: Must be a valid CSS unit (like '100\%', '400px', 'auto') or a number, which will be coerced to a string and have 'px' appended. height will probably not have an effect; instead, use the height parameter in `timevis`. 
expr
An expression that generates a timevis

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
timevis.

Examples

```r
if (interactive()) {
library(shiny)

#----------------------------- Most basic example -----------------------------
shinyApp(
  ui = fluidPage(timevisOutput("timeline")),
  server = function(input, output) {
    output$timeline <- renderTimevis(
      timevis()
    )
  }
)
}

#----------------------------- More advanced example -----------------------------
data <- data.frame(
  id = 1:3,
  start = c("2015-04-04", "2015-04-05 11:00:00", "2015-04-06 15:00:00"),
  end = c("2015-04-08", NA, NA),
  content = c("<h2>Vacation!!!</h2>", "Acupuncture", "Massage"),
  style = c("color: red;", NA, NA)
)

ui <- fluidPage(
  timevisOutput("appts"),
  div("Selected items:", textOutput("selected", inline = TRUE)),
  div("Visible window:", textOutput("window", inline = TRUE)),
  tableOutput("table")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$appts <- renderTimevis(
    timevis(
      data,
      options = list(editable = TRUE, multiselect = TRUE, align = "center")
    )
  )

  output$selected <- renderText(
    paste(input$appts_selected, collapse = " ")
  )

```
timevisDataGroups

Description
A dataset containing sample time schedule data for a community center that can be rendered by timevis.

Usage
timevisData

Format
A data frame with 11 rows and 6 variables.

---
timevisDataGroups  Timevis sample group data

Description
A dataset containing groups data to be used with the timevisData data.

Usage
timevisDataGroups

Format
A data frame with 3 rows and 2 variables.
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