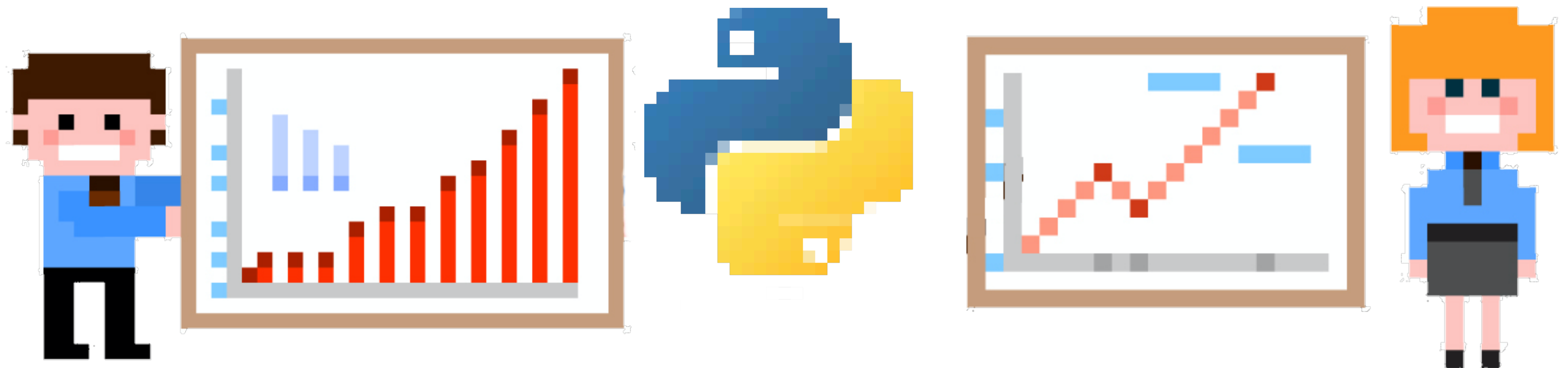


Dashboards und Apps with Dash

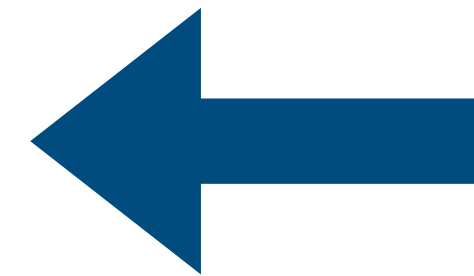


Was ist Dash?

- Bibliothek zum Erstellen von analytischen Webapplikationen
- Python Zugang zu HTML, Komponenten für Diagrammen, und Interaktivität
- Open Source mit kommerziellen Addons

Wofür verwenden?

- Dashboards
- Applikationen und Web GUIs
- Teil von bestehenden Applikationen?



unser Fokus heute

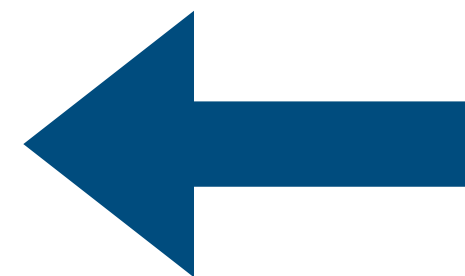
Dash Versionen

Dash Open Source

- Kernbibliothek
- HTML & Bootstrap Komponenten
- Input Komponenten
- Diagramme
- Einbettung, Authentifizierung, etc. in Handarbeit

Dash Enterprise

- Deployment
- Authentication
- Einbettung in Applikationen
- PDF Reports
- Designkit



unser Fokus heute

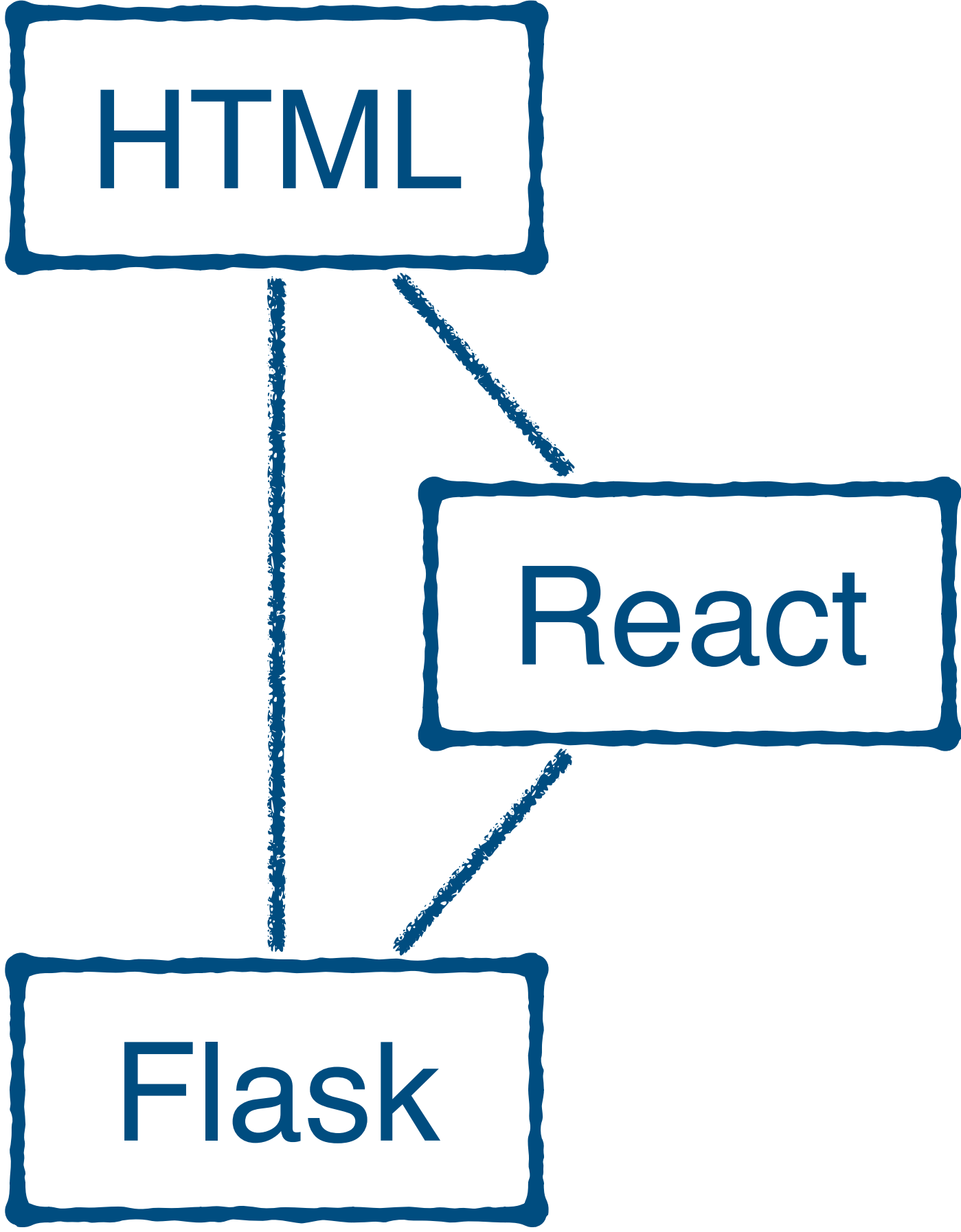
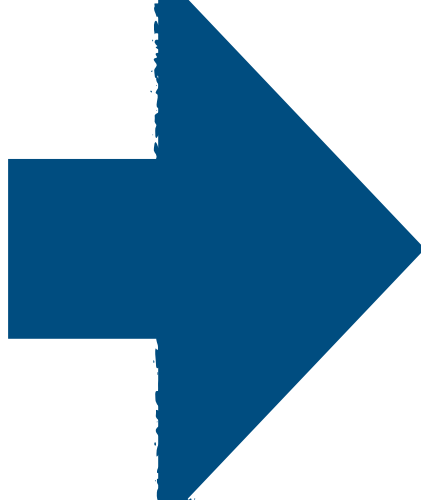
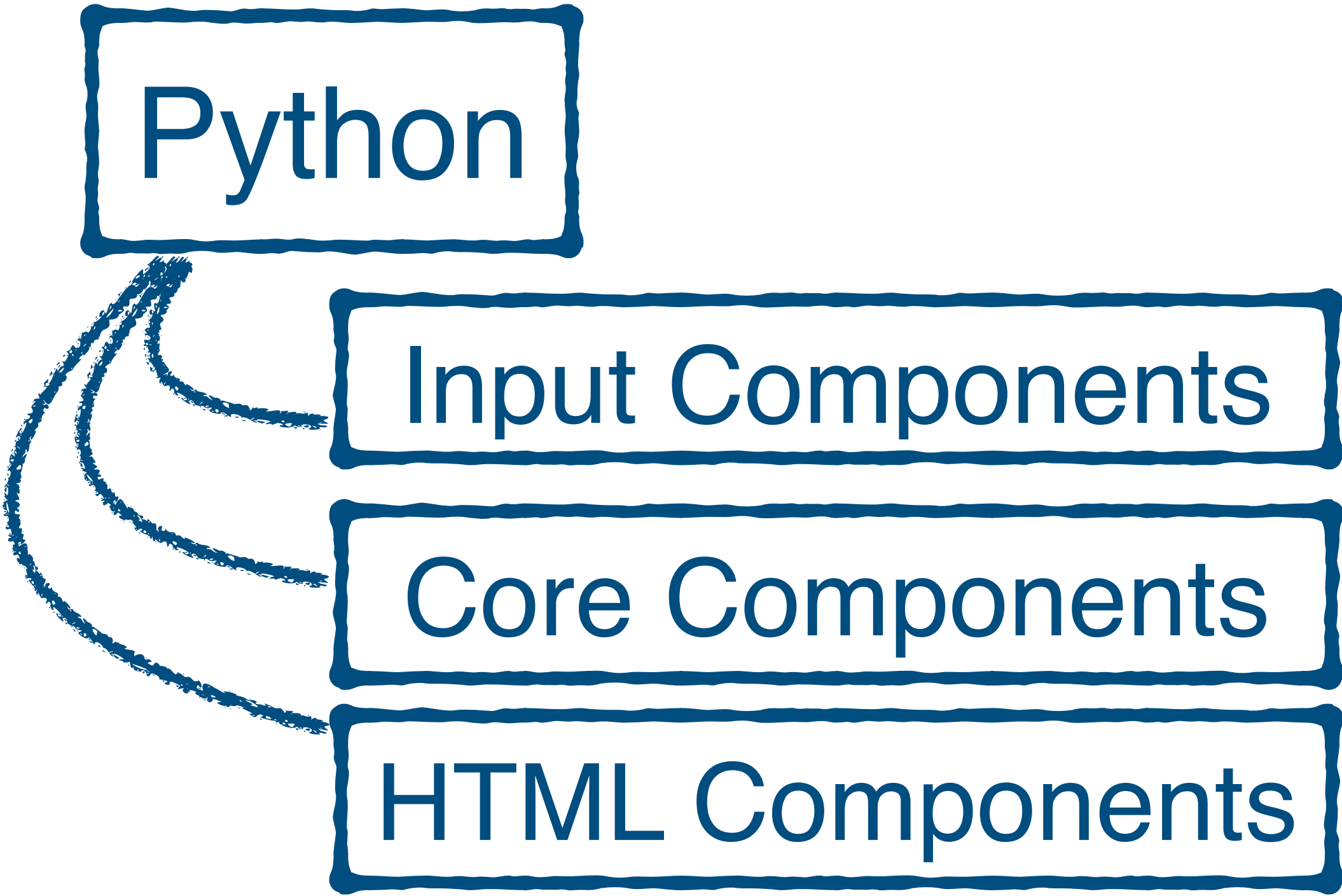


Dash Beispiele

Architektur

Anwendung

Implementierung



Eine Website in Dash

```
from dash import Dash  
import dash_html_components as html
```

```
app = Dash(__name__)
```

```
app.layout = html.Div("Hello World")
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    app.run_server(debug=True)
```


Ausgabe: Eine Website in Dash

Hello World

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <div id="react-entry-point">
      <div id="_dash-global-error-container">
        <div>
          <div class="dash-debug-menu__outer dash-debug-menu__outer--closed">...
        </div> flex
          <div class="dash-debug-menu dash-debug-menu--closed">...</div> flex
        .. <div> == $0
          <div>
            <div id="_dash-app-content">
              <div>Hello World</div>
            </div>
          </div>
          <div class="dash-error-menu">...</div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
  <footer>...</footer>
</html>
```


Callbacks - Auf Eingaben reagieren

```
import dash_core_components as dcc
import dash_html_components as html
from dash import Dash
from dash.dependencies import Input, Output
```

```
app = Dash(__name__)
```

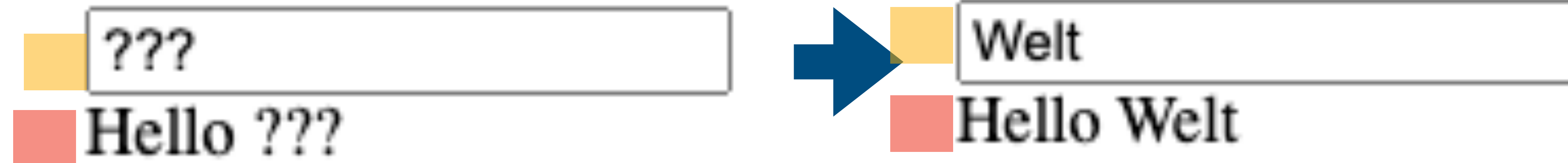
```
app.layout = html.Div([
    dcc.Input(id='in1', value='???', type='text'),
    html.Div(id='out1')
])
```

```
@app.callback(
    Output(component_id='out1', component_property='children'),
    Input(component_id='in1', component_property='value')
)
def update_name(input_value):
    return f"Hello {input_value}"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run_server(debug=True)
```

Ausgabe: Callbacks - Auf Eingaben reagieren

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('out1', 'children'),  
    Input('in1', 'value')  
)  
def update_name(input_value):
```



Callback mit mehreren Inputs

```
checklist = dcc.Checklist(  
    id='checklist',  
    options=[  
        {'label': 'Online', 'value': 'online'},  
        {'label': 'Vor Ort', 'value': 'onprem'}  
    ],  
    value=['online'],  
)
```

```
datepick = dcc.DatePickerSingle(  
    id='datepick',  
    min_date_allowed=date(1995, 8, 5),  
    max_date_allowed=date(2017, 9, 19),  
    initial_visible_month=date(2017, 8, 5),  
    date=date(2017, 8, 25)  
)
```

```
app.layout = html.Div([  
    dcc.Input(id='in1', value='???' , type='text'),  
    checklist,  
    datepick,  
    html.Div(id='out1')  
])
```

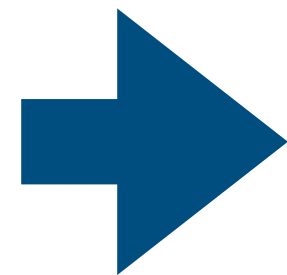
```
@app.callback(  
    Output(component_id='out1', component_property='children'),  
    Input(component_id='in1', component_property='value'),  
    Input(component_id='checklist', component_property='value'),  
    Input(component_id='datepick', component_property='date')  
)
```

```
def update_name(text, check, date):  
    check_text = " und ".join(check)  
    return f"{text} in {check_text} on {date}"
```

Ausgabe: Callback mit mehreren Inputs

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('out1', 'children'),  
    Input('in1', 'value'),  
    Input('checkboxlist', 'value'),  
    Input('datepicker', 'date')  
)  
def update_name(text, check, date):
```

???
 Online Vor Ort
08/25/2017
??? in online on 2017-08-25



Eine Veranstaltung
 Online Vor Ort
08/25/2017
Eine Veranstaltung in online und onprem on 2017-08-25

Callback mit mehreren Outputs

```
checklist = dcc.Checklist(
    id='checklist',
    options=[
        {'label': 'Online', 'value': 'online'},
        {'label': 'Vor Ort', 'value': 'onprem'}
    ],
    value=['online'],
)
app.layout = html.Div([
    dcc.Input(id='in1', value='???' , type='text'),
    checklist,
    html.H1(id='header_1'),
    html.Div(id='div_1')
])
@app.callback(
    Output(component_id='div_1', component_property='children'),
    Output(component_id='header_1', component_property='children'),
    Input(component_id='in1', component_property='value'),
    Input(component_id='checklist', component_property='value'),
)
def update_name(text, check):
    check_text = " und ".join(check)
    div_text = f"{text} in {check_text}"
    h1_text = f"Greetings {text} !!!"
    return div_text, h1_text
```

Callback mit mehreren Outputs

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('div_1', 'children'),  
    Output('header_1', 'children'),  
    Input('in1', 'value'),  
    Input('checkboxlist', 'value'),  
)  
def update_name(text, check):
```

???

Online Vor Ort

Greetings ??? !!!

???

???

Stefan

Online Vor Ort

Greetings Stefan !!!

Stefan

Stefan

Callbacks mit abhängigen Inputs

```
df = pd.read_excel('./staedte.xlsx')
```

```
def list_to_options(options):  
    return [{'label': o, 'value': o} for o in options]
```

```
app.layout = html.Div([  
    dcc.Checklist(  
        id='cont',  
        options=list_to_options(df['Kontinent'].unique()),  
        dcc.Checklist(id='nation', options=[]),  
        dcc.Checklist(id='city', options=[]),  
        html.Div(id='div_1')  
    ])
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('nation', 'options'),  
    Output('nation', 'value'),  
    Input('cont', 'value')  
)
```

```
def continent_callback(vals):  
    df2 = df[df['Kontinent'].isin(vals or [])]  
    v = df2['Staat'].unique()  
    return list_to_options(v),v
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('city', 'options'),  
    Output('city', 'value'),  
    Input('nation', 'value')  
)
```

```
def city_callback(vals):  
    df2 = df[df['Staat'].isin(vals or [])]  
    v = df2['Stadt'].unique()  
    return list_to_options(v),v
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('div_1', 'children'),  
    Input('city', 'value'),  
)
```

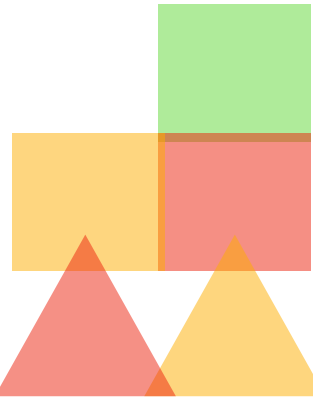
```
def city_callback(vals):  
    df2 = df[df['Stadt'].isin(vals or [])]  
    s = df2['Einwohner'].sum()  
    return f"Diese {len(df2)} Städte haben {s} Einwohner"
```


Ausgabe: Callbacks mit abhängigen Inputs

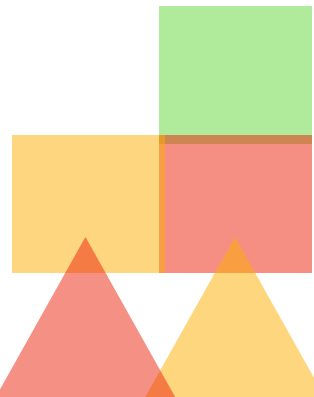
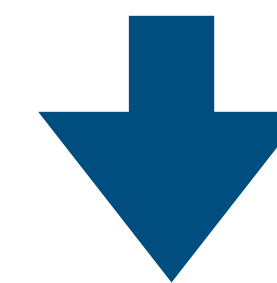
```
@app.callback(  
    Output('nation', 'options'),  
    Output('nation', 'value'),  
    Input('cont', 'value')  
)  
continent_callback(vals):
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('city', 'options'),  
    Output('city', 'value'),  
    Input('nation', 'value')  
)  
def city_callback(vals):
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('div_1', 'children'),  
    Input('city', 'value'),  
)  
def city_callback(vals):
```



Europa Nordamerika
 USA Kanada
 New York Vancouver Los Angeles Toronto
Diese 3 Städte haben 9076000 Einwohner



Europa Nordamerika
 Italien Deutschland USA Kanada
 Rom Mailand Arco Berlin München New York Vancouver Los Angeles Toronto
Diese 9 Städte haben 22072400 Einwohner

Callbacks und Status

```
app.layout = html.Div([
    html.Div([
        html.Span(children="State"),
        dcc.Input(id='state', type='text', value='10'),
    ]),
    html.Div([
        html.Span(children="Callback"),
        dcc.Input(id='call', type='text', value='10'),
    ]),

    html.Div(id='out')
])
```

```
@app.callback(Output('out', 'children'),
               Input('call', 'value'),
               State('state', 'value'))
```

```
def update_output(call, state):
```

```
    try:
```

```
        return int(call) * int(state)
```

```
    except:
```

```
        "Error"
```

Ausgabe: Callbacks und Status

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('out', 'children'),  
    Input('call', 'value'),  
    State('state', 'value'))  
def update_output(call, state):
```

State	200
Callback	100
	20000

Callbacks mit Input = Output

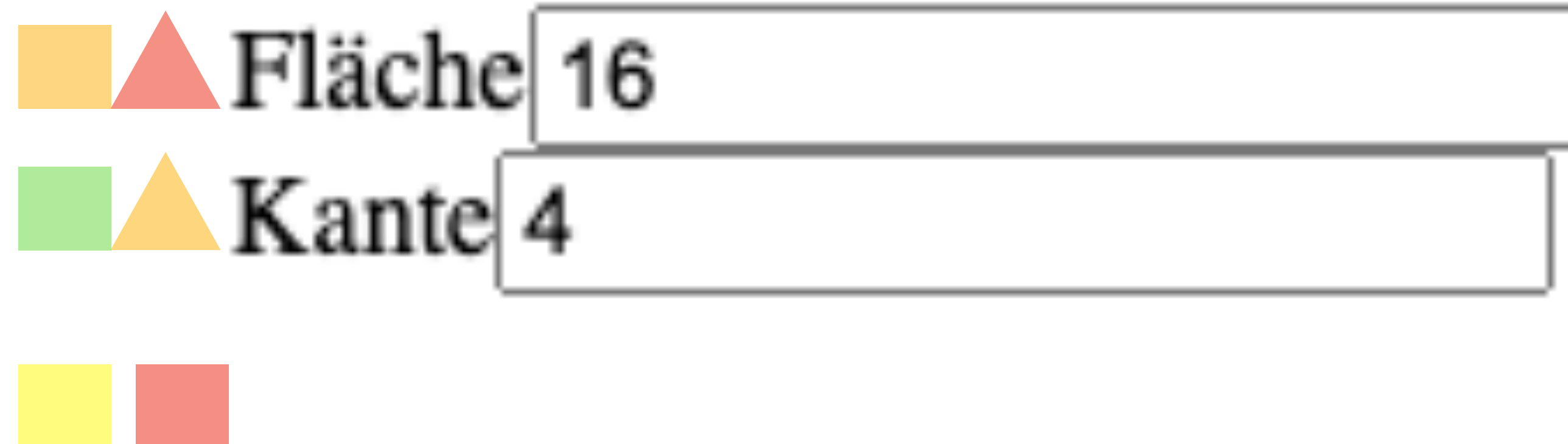
```
app.layout = html.Div([
    html.Div([
        html.Span(children="Fläche"),
        dcc.Input(id='area', type='text', value='100'),
    ]),
    html.Div([
        html.Span(children="Kante"),
        dcc.Input(id='length', type='text', value='10'),
    ]),
    html.Div(id="state", style={"display": "none"}, children="100")
])
```

```
@app.callback(Output("area", 'value'),
              Output("length", 'value'),
              Output("state", "children"),
              Input("area", 'value'),
              Input("length", 'value'),
              State("state", "children")
              )
```

```
def update_output(area,length,state):
    area = float(area)
    length = float(length)
    area_old = float(state)
    if area != area_old:
        length = math.sqrt(area)
    else:
        area = length * length
    return area,length,area
```

Ausgabe: Callbacks mit Input = Output

```
@app.callback(  
    Output("area", 'value'),  
    Output("length", 'value'),  
    Output("state", "children"),  
    Input("area", 'value'),  
    Input("length", 'value'),  
    State("state", "children")  
)  
def update_output(area,length,state):
```



Callbacks mit Pattern Matching

```
app.layout = html.Div([
  html.Div([
    html.Span(children="Input 1"),
    dcc.Input(id={'type': 'text-input', 'index': 1}, type='text', value='0'),
  ]),
  html.Div([
    html.Span(children="Input 2"),
    dcc.Input(id={'type': 'text-input', 'index': 2}, type='text', value='0'),
  ]),
  html.Div(id="text-output")
])
```

```
@app.callback(
  Output("text-output", 'children'),
  Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value')
)
def update(values):
  return " ".join(values)
```

Ausgabe: Callbacks mit Pattern Matching

```
@app.callback(  
  Output("text-output", 'children'),  
  Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value')  
)  
def update(values):
```

Input 1	10
Input 2	0

10 0

Quellelement für Callbacks identifizieren

```
app.layout = html.Div([
    html.Div([
        html.Span(children="Input 1"),
        dcc.Input(id={'type': 'text-input', 'index': 1}, type='text', value='0'),
    ]),
    html.Div([
        html.Span(children="Input 2"),
        dcc.Input(id={'type': 'text-input', 'index': 2}, type='text', value='0'),
    ]),
    html.Div(id="text-output"),
])
```

```
@app.callback(
    Output("text-output", 'children'),
    Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value')
)
```

```
def update(values):
    ctx = dash.callback_context
    change = ""
    if ctx:
        change_json = ctx.triggered[0]['prop_id'].split('.')[0]
        if change_json:
            change = json.loads(change_json)['index']
    values = " ".join(values)
    return f"Wert: {values}, Index Änderung: {change}"
```

Ausgabe: Quellelement für Callbacks identifizieren

```
@app.callback(  
    Output("text-output", 'children'),  
    Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value')  
)  
def update(values):
```

Input 1 | 10
Input 2 | 20
Wert: 10 20, Index Änderung: 2

Dynamische Elemente

```
app.layout = html.Div([
    html.Button("Neuer Input", id="neu", n_clicks=0),
    html.Div(id='inputs', children=[]),
    html.Div(id='result')
])
```

```
@app.callback(
    Output('inputs', 'children'),
    Input('neu', 'n_clicks'),
    State('inputs', 'children'))
def add_input(n_clicks, children):
    entry = html.Div([
        html.Span(children=f"Input {n_clicks}"),
        dcc.Input(id={'type': 'text-input', 'index': n_clicks}, type='text', value='0'),
    ])
    children.append(entry)
    return children
```

```
@app.callback(
    Output("result", 'children'),
    Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value'))
def update(values):
    return " ".join(values)
```

Ausgabe: Dynamische Elemente

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('inputs', 'children'),  
    Input('neu', 'n_clicks'),  
    State('inputs', 'children'))  
def add_input(n_clicks, children):
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output("result", 'children'),  
    Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value'))  
def update(values):
```

	<input type="button" value="Neuer Input"/>	
	<input type="text" value="Input 0"/>	0
	<input type="text" value="Input 1"/>	100
	<input type="text" value="Input 2"/>	0
	<input type="text" value="Input 3"/>	0
	<input type="text" value="0"/>	100 0 0

Dynamische Elemente 2

```
app.layout = html.Div([
    html.Button("Neuer Input", id="neu-btn", n_clicks=0),
    html.Div(id='inputs', children=[]),
    html.Div(id='result')
])
```

```
@app.callback(
    Output('inputs', 'children'),
    Input("neu-btn", 'n_clicks'),
    Input({'type': 'btn', 'index': ALL}, 'n_clicks'),
    State('inputs', 'children'), prevent_initial_call=True)
def add_input(n_clicks, _, children):
    triggered = [t["prop_id"] for t in dash.callback_context.triggered][0]
    if triggered == 'neu-btn.n_clicks':
        entry = html.Div(id=f"div-{n_clicks}", children=[
            html.Span(children=f"Input {n_clicks}"),
            dcc.Input(id={'type': 'text-input', 'index': n_clicks},
                    type='text', value='0'),
            html.Button("Entfernen",
                    id={'type': 'btn', 'index': n_clicks}, n_clicks=0),
        ])
        children.append(entry)
        print(_)
    else:
        rx = r"\{"index":(\d+),"type":"btn"}\n_clicks'
        want_idx = "div-" + re.match(rx, triggered).group(1)
        children_idxxs = [c['props']['id'] for c in children]
        idx = children_idxxs.index(want_idx)
        del children[idx]
        print(idx, _)

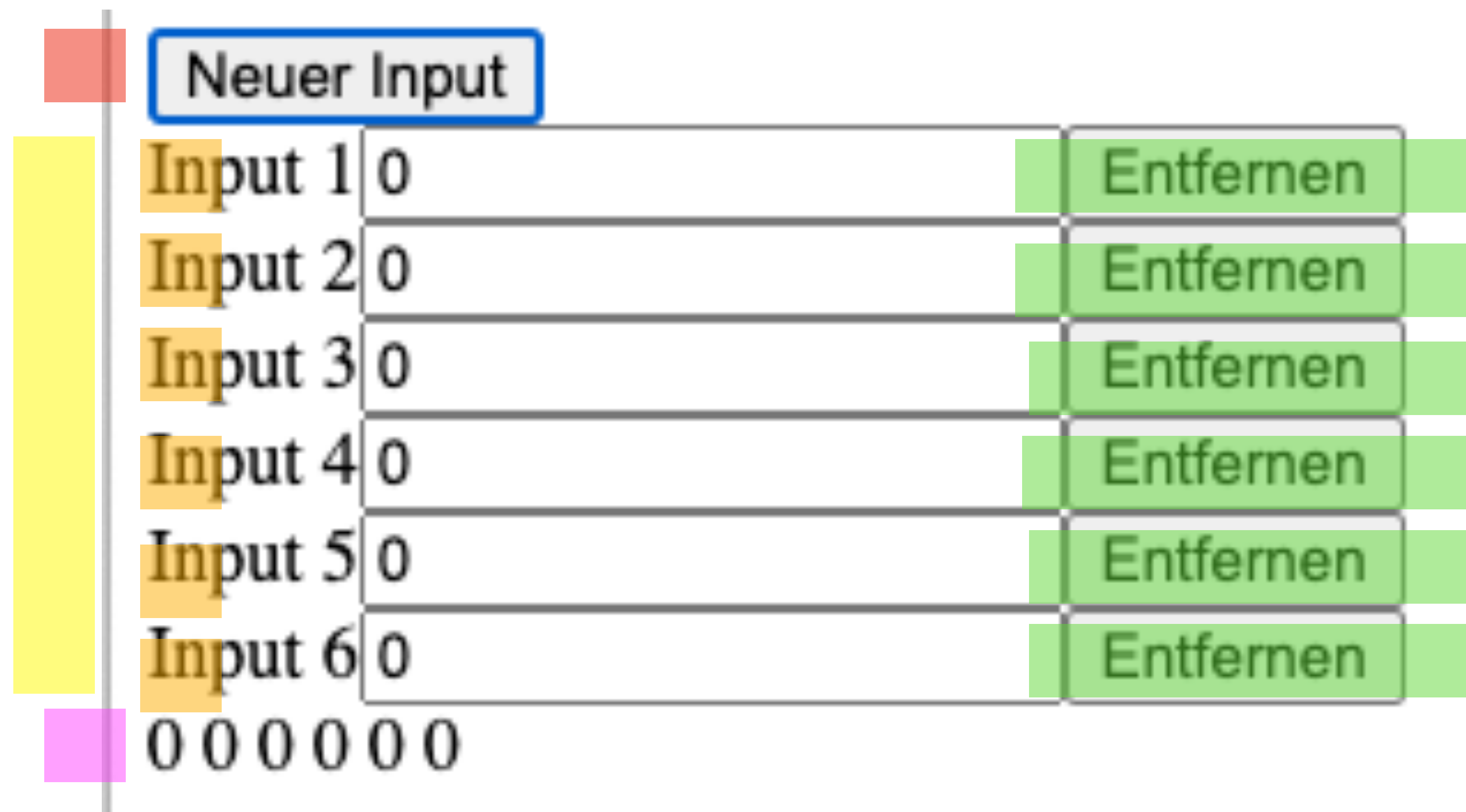
return children
```

```
@app.callback(
    Output("result", 'children'),
    Input({'type': 'text-input', 'index': ALL}, 'value'))
def update(values):
    return " ".join(values)
```

Ausgabe: Dynamische Elemente 2

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('inputs', 'children'),  
    Input("neu-btn", 'n_clicks'),  
    Input({'type': 'btn', 'index': ALL}, 'n_clicks'),  
    State('inputs', 'children'), prevent_initial_call=True)  
def add_input(n_clicks, _, children):
```

```
@app.callback(  
    Output("result", 'children'),  
    Input({'type': 'text-input',  
          'index': ALL}, 'value'))  
def update(values):
```



Graphen verwenden

```
import plotly.express as px
```

```
app.layout = html.Div([  
    dcc.Input(id='exp', value='1', type='number'),  
    dcc.Graph(id='out'),  
])
```

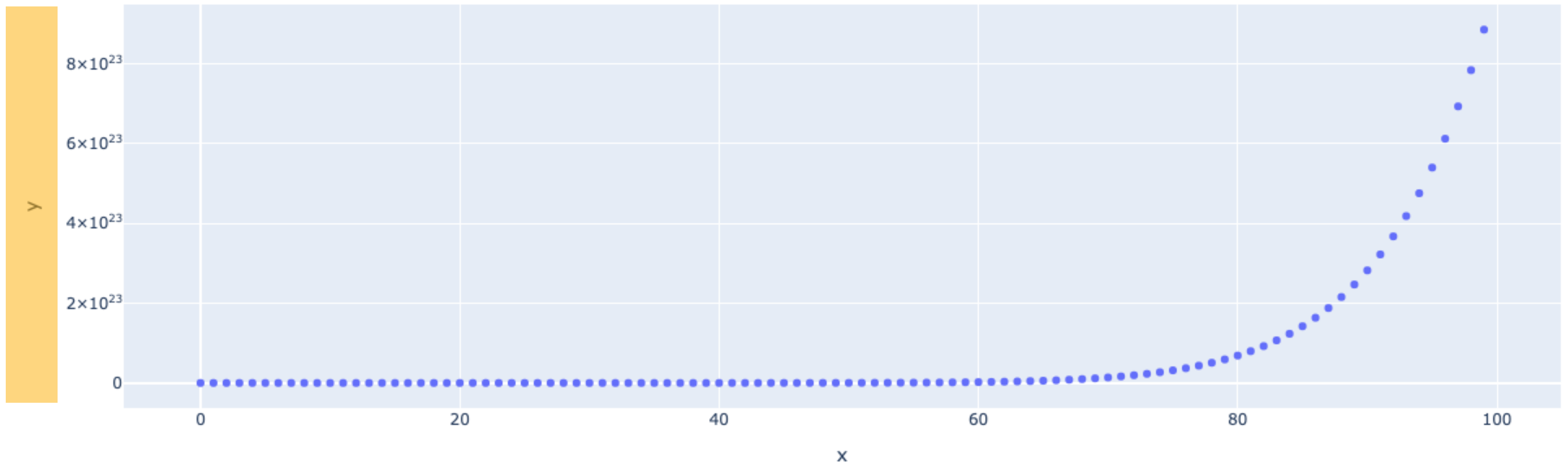
```
@app.callback(  
    Output('out', 'figure'),  
    Input('exp', 'value')  
)
```

```
def update_name(value):  
    if value is None:  
        value = 1  
    fig = px.scatter(x=range(100), y=[i ** int(value) for i in range(100)])  
    return fig
```


Ausgabe: Graphen verwenden

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('out', 'figure'),  
    Input('exp', 'value')  
)  
def update_name(value):
```

12



Styling und CSS in Python

```
app.layout = html.Div([
    html.Div([
        html.H1(children="Hello"),
        html.Div(children="This is text", className='div-1'),
        html.Div(id='sdiv', children="Dies ist mehr Text",
            style={
                'background-color': 'green'
            }),
        html.Button("Farbwechsel", id="btn", n_clicks=0),
    ])
])

@app.callback(
    Output('sdiv', 'style'),
    Input('btn', 'n_clicks'),
    State('sdiv', 'style')
)
def update_style(btn, style):
    color = 'blue' if style['background-color'] == 'green' else 'green'
    return {'background-color': color}
```

Ausgabe: Styling und CSS in Python

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('sdiv', 'style'),  
    Input('btn', 'n_clicks'),  
    State('sdiv', 'style')  
)  
def update_style(btn, style):
```

Hello



Hello



Dash Applikationen mit mehreren Seiten

```
main = html.Div([
    dcc.Location(id='url', refresh=False),
    html.Div(id='main')
])

index = html.Div([
    html.H2("Index"),
    dcc.Link('Seite 1', href='/s1'),
    dcc.Link('Seite 2', href='/s2'),
])

page_1 = html.Div([
    html.H2("Seite 1"),
    dcc.Link('Index', href='/'),
    dcc.Link('Seite 2', href='/s2'),
])

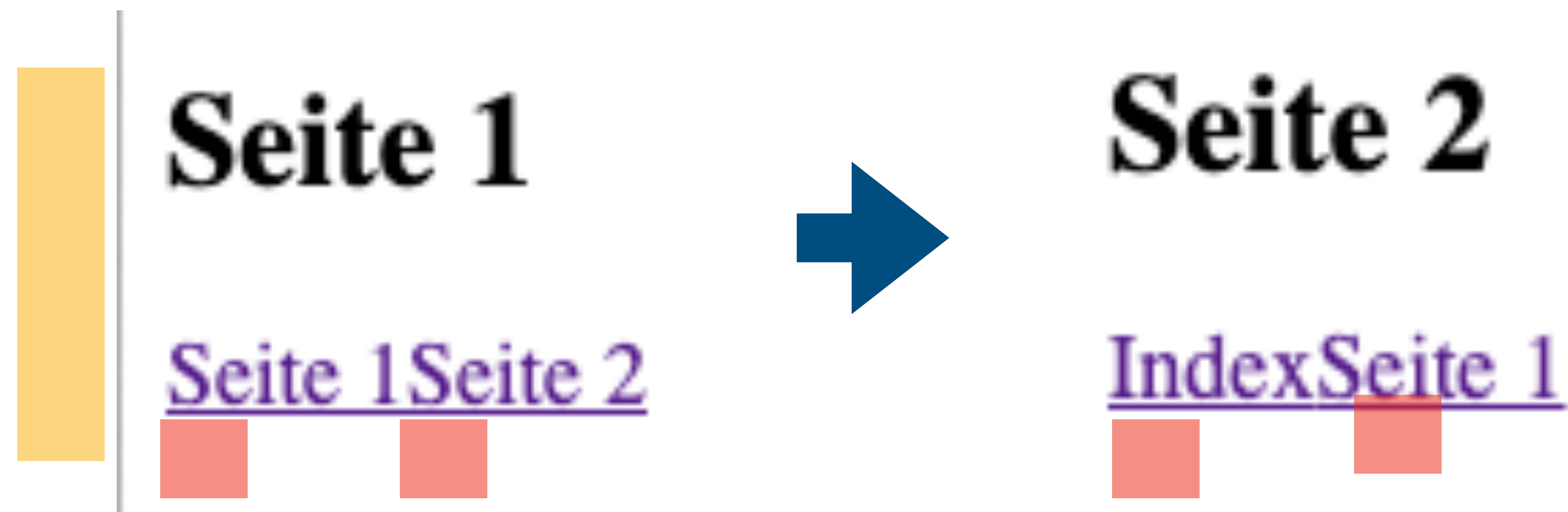
page_2 = html.Div([
    html.H2("Seite 2"),
    dcc.Link('Index', href='/'),
    dcc.Link('Seite 1', href='/s1'),
])

app.layout = main
app.validation_layout = html.Div([main, index, page_1, page_2])

@app.callback(Output('main', 'children'), Input('url', 'pathname'))
def nav(pathname):
    return {'/': index, '/s1': page_1, '/s2': page_2}[pathname]
```

Ausgabe: Dash Applikationen mit mehreren Seiten

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('main', 'children'),  
    Input('url', 'pathname'))
```



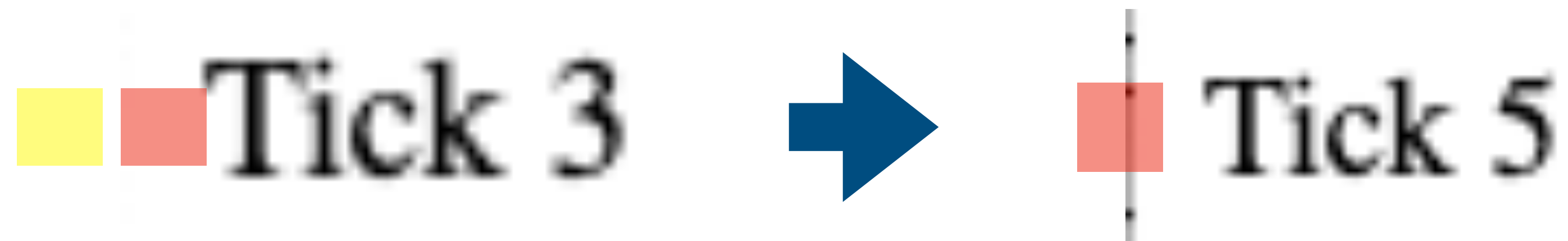
Applikationen automatischen Updates

```
app = dash.Dash(__name__)
app.layout = html.Div(
    html.Div([
        html.Div(id='ticker'),
        dcc.Interval(id='interval', interval=1000, n_intervals=0)
    ])
)
```

```
@app.callback(Output('ticker', 'children'), Input('interval', 'n_intervals'))
def do_tick(n):
    return html.Span(f"Tick {n}")
```

Ausgabe: Applikationen automatischen Updates

```
@app.callback(  
    Output('ticker', 'children'),  
    Input('interval', 'n_intervals')  
)
```



Uploads und Downloads

```
server = Flask(__name__)  
app = dash.Dash(server=server)
```

```
@server.route("/result")  
def download():  
    return send_from_directory('uploads', 'result.xlsx', as_attachment=True)
```

```
app.layout = html.Div([  
    dcc.Upload(id="upload", children=html.Div("Datei hierhin ziehen"),  
              style=MY_STYLE),  
    html.Div(id="download")])
```

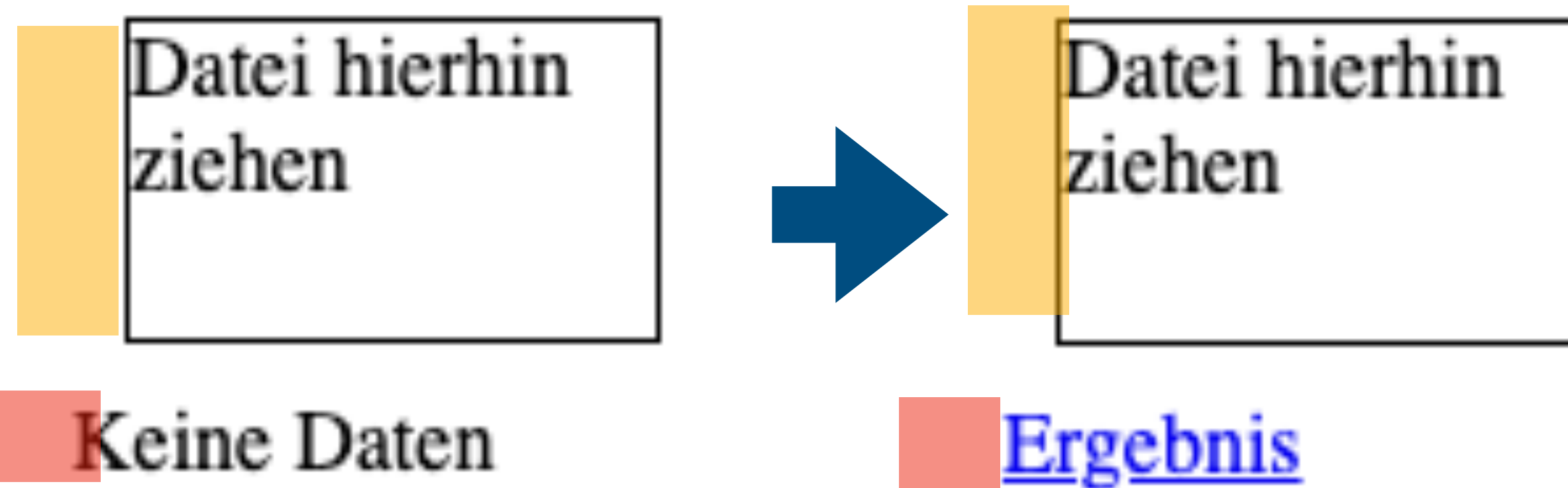
```
@app.callback(Output("download", "children"), Input("upload", "contents"))
```

```
def update_output(data):  
    if data is None:  
        return "Keine Daten"  
    else:  
        header, data = data.encode("utf8").split(b";base64,")  
        if not b"openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet" in header:  
            return "Nur xlsx Datei werden unterstützt"  
        df = pd.read_excel(base64.decodebytes(data))  
        df['c'] = df['a'] * df['b']  
        df.to_excel('uploads/result.xlsx')  
        return html.A("Ergebnis", href="/result")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run_server(debug=True, port=9012)
```

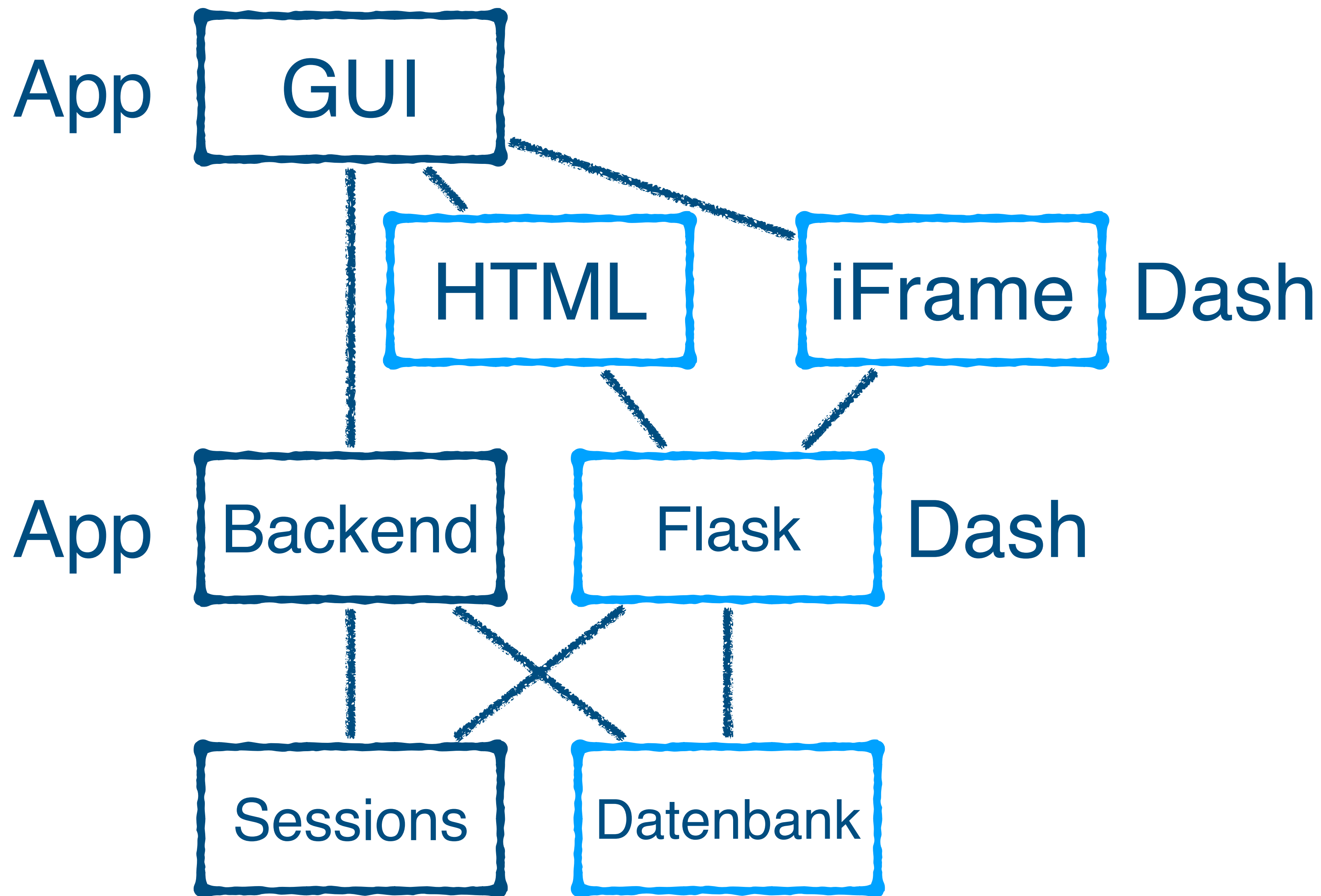
Ausgabe: Uploads und Downloads

```
@app.callback(  
    Output("download", "children"),  
    Input("upload", "contents")  
)  
def update_output(data):
```

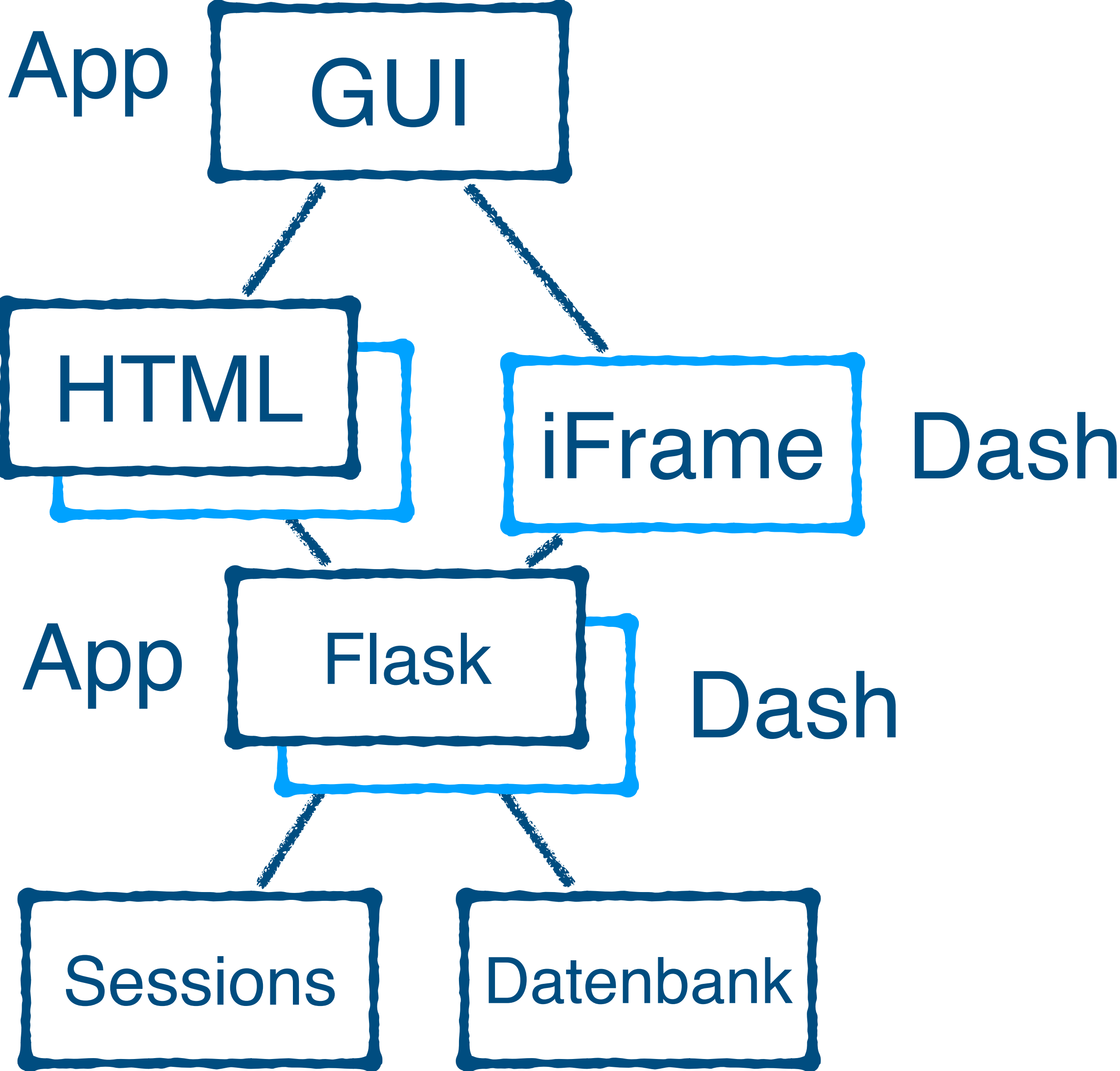


Dash in Applikationen einbinden

Integrationsszenarien



Integrationsszenarien (2)



Kombination mit Flask

```
class DashApp:
    def __init__(self, flask_server):
        self.app = dash.Dash(name=self.__class__.__name__,
                             routes_pathname_prefix='/dash/',
                             server=flask_server)

    def setup(self):
        self.setup_layout()
        self.setup_callbacks()

    def setup_layout(self):
        self.app.layout = html.Div([
            html.Button("Click", id='btn'),
            html.Div(id='out')
        ])

    def setup_callbacks(self):
        @self.app.callback(Output('out', 'children'), Input('btn', 'n_clicks'))
        def update(n):
            n = 0 if n is None else n
            return f"{n} Clicks"

app = Flask(__name__)
dash_app = DashApp(app)
dash_app.setup()

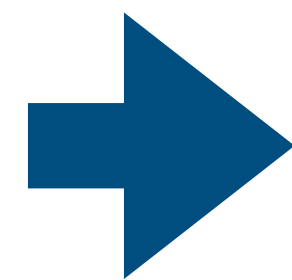
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return "<a href='/dash/'>Dash</a>"
```

Ausgabe: Kombination mit Flask

```
@app.route('/')  
def index():  
    return "<a href='/dash/'>Dash</a>"
```

```
def setup_callbacks(self):  
    @self.app.callback(  
        Output('out', 'children'),  
        Input('btn', 'n_clicks'))  
    def update(n):
```

Dash



Click
0 Clicks

Flask, Dash und Basic-Auth

```
USER = {'user': 'pass'}
```

```
app = dash.Dash(__name__)  
auth = dash_auth.BasicAuth(app, USER)
```

```
app.layout = html.Div([  
    dcc.Input(id='in'),  
    html.Div(id='out')  
])
```

```
@app.callback(  
    dash.dependencies.Output('out', 'children'),  
    dash.dependencies.Input('in', 'value'))
```

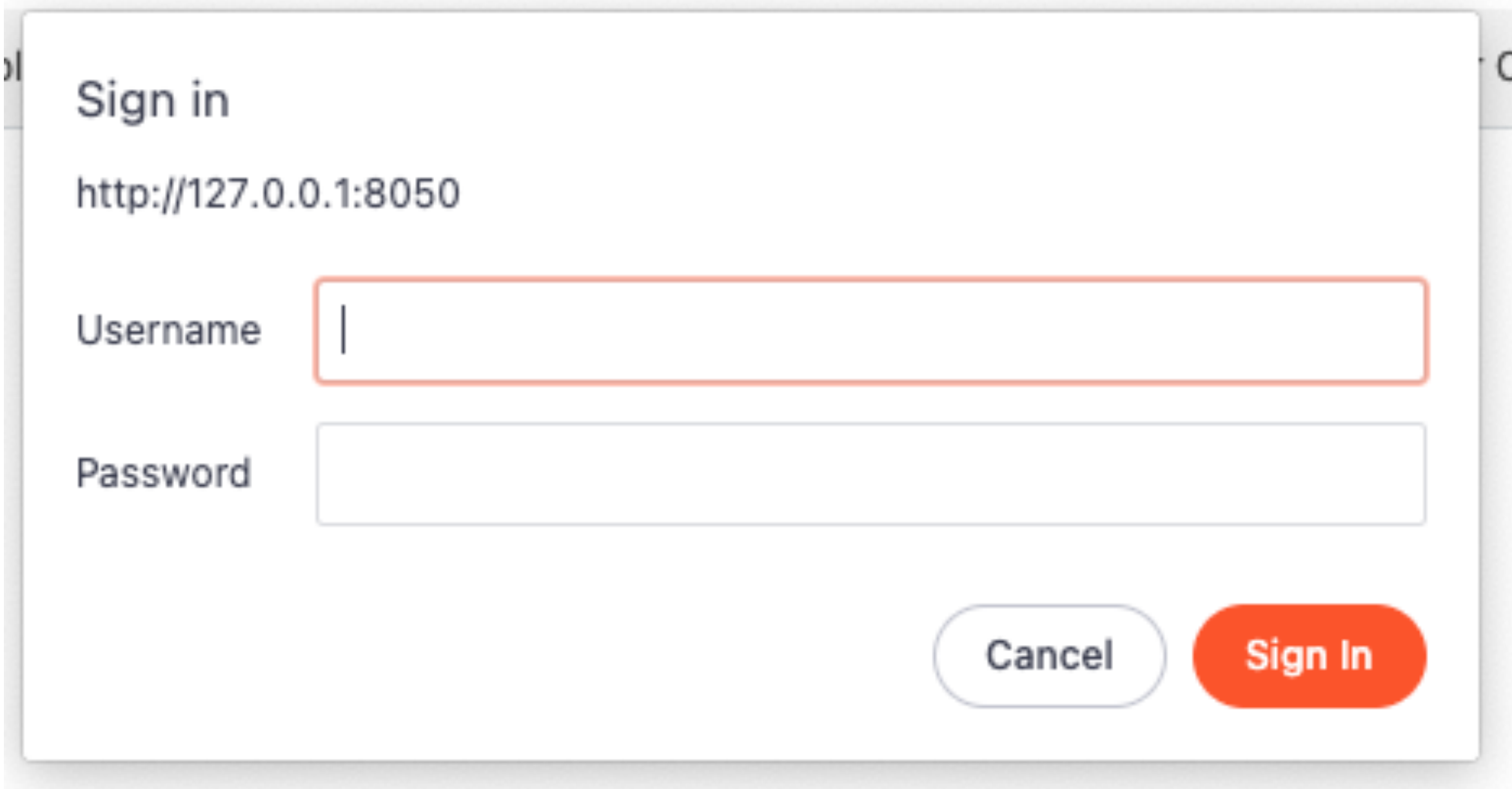
```
def update_graph(val):  
    if val:  
        return "".join(reversed(val))
```

Ausgabe: Flask, Dash und Basic-Auth

```
USER = {'user': 'pass'}
```

```
app = dash.Dash(__name__)
```

```
auth = dash_auth.BasicAuth(app, USER)
```

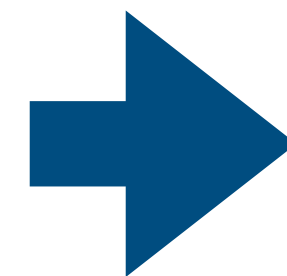


Sign in
http://127.0.0.1:8050

Username

Password

Cancel Sign In



hello
olleh

Einbindung in Django

- Eine Integration mit Django ist über iFrame und gemeinsames Session-Backend möglich
- Mit django-plotly-dash ist der Prozess automatisiert.
- Dash Applikationen (iFrames) werden also Django Template Tags angeboten



Fazit

- Die bekannteste Funktion von Dash ist die Erstellung von interaktiven Dashboards
- Das Framework ist jedoch auch dafür geeignet, Oberflächen für Skripte zu erstellen.
- Erweiterung zum Backend lassen sich über Flask Programmierung erzielen
- Durch die Abgrenzung von kommerziellen Komponente gibt es einige Lücken.

Nächste Schritte und Alternativen

- Die Dash Dokumentation bietet einen guten Überblick der verfügbaren Komponenten, wie z.B interaktiven Tabellen.
- Die plotly dash-sample-apps bieten Duzende Beispiele für Applikationen, speziell zur interaktiven Visualisierung
- Bei Interesse an der Entwicklung von Webapplikationen in reinem Python mag auch Anvil interessant sein.



Vielen Dank

