

# Package ‘shiny.router’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Basic Routing for Shiny Web Applications

**Version** 0.3.1

**Description** It is a simple router for your Shiny apps.  
The router allows you to create dynamic web applications with real-time User Interface and easily share url to pages within your Shiny apps.

**URL** <https://appsilon.github.io/shiny.router/>,  
<https://github.com/Appsilon/shiny.router>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/Appsilon/shiny.router/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

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change_page	<i>Change the currently displayed page.</i>
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### Description

Works by sending a message up to our reactive input binding on the client side, which tells page.js to update the window URL accordingly, then tells client side shiny that our reactive input binding has changed, then that comes back down to our router callback function and all other observers watching get\_page() or similar.

### Usage

```
change_page(page, session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain(), mode = "push")
```

### Arguments

page	The new URL to go to. Should just be the path component of the URL, with optional query, e.g. "/learner?id=%d"
session	The current Shiny session.
mode	("replace" or "push") whether to replace current history or push a new one. More in shiny::updateQueryString.

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disable_bootstrap_on_bookmark	<i>Fix conflicts when some bookmark uses bootstrap</i>
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### Description

This function dynamically removes bootstrap dependency when user opens specified bookmark. It should be inserted in head of bootstrap page.

**Usage**

```
disable_bootstrap_on_bookmark(bookmark)
```

**Arguments**

bookmark      Bookmark name on which bootstrap dependency should be suppressed.

---

get\_page      *Convenience function to retrieve just the "page" part of the input.*

---

**Description**

This corresponds to what might be called the "path" component of a URL, except that we're using URLs with hashes before the path & query (e.g.: `http://www.example.com/#!/virtual/path?and=params`)

**Usage**

```
get_page(session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain())
```

**Arguments**

session      The current Shiny Session

**Value**

The current page in a length-1 character vector, or FALSE if the input has no value.

---

get\_query\_param      *Get Query Parameters*

---

**Description**

Convenience function to retrieve any params that were part of the requested page. The param values returned come from `"httr::parse_url()"`

**Usage**

```
get_query_param(field = NULL, session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain())
```

**Arguments**

field      If provided, retrieve only a param with this name. (Otherwise, return all params)  
 session      The Shiny session

**Value**

The full list of params on the URL (if any), as a list. Or, the single requested param (if present). Or NULL if there's no input, or no params.

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is_page	<i>Is page</i>
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### Description

Tell the reactive chain to halt if we're not on the specified page. Useful for making sure we don't waste cycles re-rendering the UI for pages that are not currently displayed.

### Usage

```
is_page(page, session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain(), ...)
```

### Arguments

page	The page to display. Should match one of the paths sent to the
session	Shiny session
...	Other parameters are sent through to shiny::req() router.

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make_router	<i>[Deprecated] Creates router.</i>
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### Description

Returned callback needs to be called within Shiny server code.

### Usage

```
make_router(default, ..., page_404 = page404())
```

### Arguments

default	Main route to which all invalid routes should redirect.
...	All other routes defined with shiny.router::route function.
page_404	Styling of page when wrong bookmark is open. See <a href="#">page404</a> .

### Value

Shiny router callback that should be run in server code with Shiny input and output lists.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
router <- make_router(
  route("/", root_page),
  route("/other", other_page),
  page_404 = page404(
    message404 = "Please check if you passed correct bookmark name!")
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

`page404`*404 page*

---

**Description**

The page which appear when path is wrong.

**Usage**

```
page404(page = NULL, message404 = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>page</code>	shiny page style, e.g. <code>shiny::tags\$div(h1("Not found"))</code>
<code>message404</code>	message to display at the 404 website

**Examples**

```
page404() # shiny::tags$div(h1("Not found"))
page404(message404 = "ABC") # shiny::tags$div(h1("ABC"))
```

---

`PAGE_404_ROUTE`*Default 404 page*

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**Description**

This is default 404 page.

**Usage**

```
PAGE_404_ROUTE
```

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

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parse_url_path	<i>Parse url and build GET parameters list</i>
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### Description

Extract info about url path and parameters that follow ? sign.

### Usage

```
parse_url_path(url_path)
```

### Arguments

url\_path          character with link url

### Details

parse\_url\_path allows parsing parameters lists from url. See more in examples.

Note that having query string appear before #! may cause browser to refresh and thus reset Shiny session.

### Value

list containing two objects:

- path
- query, a list

### Examples

```
parse_url_path("?a=1&b=foo")
parse_url_path("?a=1&b[1]=foo&b[2]=bar/#!/")
parse_url_path("?a=1&b[1]=foo&b[2]=bar/#!/other_page")
parse_url_path("www.foo.bar/#!/other_page")
parse_url_path("www.foo.bar?a=1&b[1]=foo&b[2]=bar/#!/other")
parse_url_path("#!/a=1&b[1]=foo&b[2]=bar")
parse_url_path("#!/other_page?a=1&b[1]=foo&b[2]=bar")
parse_url_path("www.foo.bar/#!/other?a=1&b[1]=foo&b[2]=bar")
```

---

route	<i>Create single route configuration.</i>
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**Description**

Create single route configuration.

**Usage**

```
route(path, ui, server = NA)
```

**Arguments**

path	Website route.
ui	Valid Shiny user interface.
server	Function that is called as callback on server side [deprecated]

**Value**

A route configuration.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
route("/", shiny::tags$div(shiny::tags$span("Hello world")))  
  
route("main", shiny::tags$div(h1("Main page"), p("Lorem ipsum.")))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

router_server	<i>Create router pages server callback</i>
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**Description**

Server part of the router.

**Usage**

```
router_server(root_page = "/", env = parent.frame())
```

**Arguments**

root_page	Main page path.
env	Environment (only for advanced usage).

**Value**

Router pages server callback.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
server <- function(input, output, session) {
  router_server(root_page = "/")
}

## End(Not run)
```

---

router\_ui

*Create router UI*

---

**Description**

Creates router UI in Shiny applications.

**Usage**

```
router_ui(default, ..., page_404 = page404(), env = parent.frame())
```

**Arguments**

default	Main route to which all invalid routes should redirect.
...	All other routes defined with shiny.router::route function. It's possible to pass routes in dynamic way with dynamic dots. See <a href="#">dynamic-dots</a> and example below
page_404	Styling of page when invalid route is open. See <a href="#">page404</a> .
env	Environment (only for advanced usage), makes it possible to use shiny.router inside shiny modules.

**Details**

If you are defining the router inside a shiny module, we assume that the namespacing function defined in the UI is named as ns.

**Value**

Application UI wrapped in a router.



**Examples**

```
## Not run:
ui <- function() {
  router_ui(
    route("/", root_page(id = "root")),
    route("other", other_page(id = "other")),
    page_404 = page404(
      message404 = "Please check if you passed correct bookmark name!")
  )
}

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
# create the list of routes
dynamic_routes <- list(
  route("other2", other_page(id = "other2")),
  route("other3", other_page(id = "other3"))
)

ui <- function() {
  router_ui(
    route("/", root_page(id = "root")),
    route("other", other_page(id = "other")),
    # then it's possible to inject a list of arguments into a function call using rlang::`!!!`
    !!!dynamic_routes,
    page_404 = page404(
      message404 = "Please check if you passed correct bookmark name!")
  )
}

## End(Not run)
```

---

**route\_link***Route link*

---

**Description**

Adds `#!/` prefix to link.

**Usage**

```
route_link(path)
```

**Arguments**

path                    character with path

**Value**

route link

**Examples**

```
route_link("abc") # /#!/abc
```

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