

# Package ‘waysign’

January 13, 2026

**Title** Multi-Purpose and High-Performance Routing

**Version** 0.1.1

**Description** Provides routing based on the 'path-tree' 'Rust' crate. The routing is general purpose in the sense that any type of R object can be associated with a path, not just a handler function.

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

**Config/extindr/version** 0.4.2.9000

**SystemRequirements** Cargo (Rust's package manager), rustc >= 1.65.0, xz

**Depends** R (>= 4.2)

**Suggests** testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Imports** rlang (>= 1.1.0)

**URL** <https://github.com/thomasp85/waysign>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/thomasp85/waysign/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Author** Thomas Lin Pedersen [aut, cre] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5147-4711>>),  
Posit, PBC [cph, fnd] (ROR: <<https://ror.org/03wc8by49>>)

**Maintainer** Thomas Lin Pedersen <thomas.pedersen@posit.co>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2026-01-13 09:40:02 UTC

## Contents

path_params . . . . .	2
signpost . . . . .	2

## Index

5

---

path_params	<i>Deconstruct a path pattern</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

This function parses a path pattern and returns both the name of the parameters and a version of the path formatted for glue string interpolation.

## Usage

```
path_params(path)
```

## Arguments

path	The path pattern to parse
------	---------------------------

## Value

A list with the elements keys containing the names of all the path parameters and glue containing a glue ready version of the path

## Examples

```
path_params("/users/:user/assets/*")
```

---

signpost	<i>A simple, multi-purpose router</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

---

## Description

The signpost class implements a high-performance, multipurpose router build on top of the [path-tree](#) library. A router associates filepath-like patterns with a piece of data for latter retrieval. Often that data is a function and the path to be matched against the pattern comes from a URL, but it can be anything, adapting to the need of the user. Objects of the class uses reference semantics so they do not get copied and alterations will affect all instances of the object.

## Usage

```
signpost()
```

## Details

The path pattern supported by Waysign mirrors that of path-tree and while the full documentation can be found there, it will be briefly explained here.

A path pattern consist of zero, one, or more elements separated by / (always started by /). Each element can either be a literal or one of the following variable types:

- :name matches a single path piece
- :name? matches an optional path piece
- :name+ or + matches one or more path pieces
- :name\* or \* matches zero or more path pieces

A variable don't have to consume a full path element. E.g. you could have a path pattern like this: /date/:day-:month-:year which would match to paths such as /date/24-12-2025

## Value

A waysign router. See the *Methods* section for a description of its behavior

## Methods

`add_path(path, object):`

Add a new path to the router. See *Details* for allowed path syntax

*Arguments:*

- path: A string giving the path to add
- object: An R object to be associated with the path

*Returns:*

The object, invisibly

`find_object(path):`

Search for a path in the router

*Arguments:*

- path: The path to search for

*Returns:*

If no matching path is found then NULL, otherwise a list with the elements path giving the path pattern that was matched, object giving the object associated with the path, and params being a named list of the path parameters from the match

`remove_path(path):`

Remove a path from the router. Due to the underlying implementation this causes a complete rebuild of the router

*Arguments:*

- path: A string giving the path to remove

*Returns:*

The object, invisibly

`has_path(path):`

Check if a given path is present in the router

*Arguments:*

- `path`: The path pattern to check for

*Returns:*

A boolean indicating the existence of path

`paths():`

Provides a named list of all the objects, named by their path pattern

## Examples

```
# Adapted from path-tree docs
router <- signpost()

router$add_path("/", 1)
router$add_path("/login", 2)
router$add_path("/signup", 3)
router$add_path("/settings", 4)
router$add_path("/settings/:page", 5)
router$add_path("/:user", 6)
router$add_path("/:user/:repo", 7)
router$add_path("/public/:any*", 8)
router$add_path("/:org/:repo/releases/download/:tag/:filename.:ext", 9)
router$add_path("/:org/:repo/tags/:day-:month-:year", 10)
router$add_path("/:org/:repo/actions/:name\\::verb", 11)
router$add_path("/:org/:repo/:page", 12)
router$add_path("/:org/:repo/*", 13)
router$add_path("/api/*", 14)

router$find_object("/")
router$find_object("/login")
router$find_object("/settings/admin")
router$find_object("/viz-rs")
router$find_object("/viz-rs/path-tree")
router$find_object("/rust-lang/rust-analyzer/tags/2022-09-12")
router$find_object("/rust-lang/rust-analyzer/actions/ci:bench")
router$find_object("/rust-lang/rust-analyzer/stargazers")
router$find_object("/rust-lang/rust-analyzer/stargazers/404")
router$find_object("/public/js/main.js")
router$find_object("/api/v1")
```

# Index

path\_params, [2](#)

signpost, [2](#)