

# Package ‘valaddin’

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**Title** Functional Input Validation

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**Description** A set of basic tools to transform functions into functions with input validation checks, in a manner suitable for both programmatic and interactive use.

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## R topics documented:

checklist . . . . .	2
components . . . . .	3
firmly . . . . .	4

input-validators . . . . .	9
misc-checkers . . . . .	11
scalar-checkers . . . . .	14
type-checkers . . . . .	16
valaddin . . . . .	17
validate . . . . .	18

## Index 19

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checklist	<i>Is a formula a check formula?</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

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### Description

`is_check_formula(x)` checks whether `x` is a check formula, while `is_checklist(x)` checks whether `x` is a *checklist*, i.e., a list of check formulae. (Neither function verifies logical consistency of the implied checks.)

### Usage

```
is_check_formula(x)
```

```
is_checklist(x)
```

### Arguments

`x`                    Object to test.

### Value

`is_check_formula`, resp. `is_checklist`, returns TRUE or FALSE, according to whether `x` is or is not a check formula, resp. checklist.

### See Also

[firmly](#) (on the specification and use of check formulae)

### Examples

```
is_check_formula(list(~x, ~y) ~ is.numeric) # [1] TRUE
is_check_formula("Not positive" ~ {. > 0}) # [1] TRUE

is_checklist(list(list(~x, ~y) ~ is.numeric, "Not positive" ~ {. > 0}))
# [1] TRUE

# Invalid checklists
is_checklist("Not positive" ~ {. > 0}) # [1] FALSE (not a list)
is_checklist(list(is.numeric ~ list(~ x))) # [1] FALSE (backwards)
is_checklist(list(list(log ~ x) ~ is.character)) # [1] FALSE (invalid check item)
```

**Description**

Decompose a firmly applied function (i.e., a function created by [firmly](#)):

- `firm_core` extracts the underlying “core” function—the function that is called when all arguments are valid.
- `firm_checks` extracts the checks.
- `firm_error` extracts the subclass of the error condition that is signaled when an input validation error occurs.
- `firm_args` extracts the names of arguments whose presence is to be checked, i.e., those specified by the `.warn_missing` switch of [firmly](#).

**Usage**

```
firm_core(x)
```

```
firm_checks(x)
```

```
firm_error(x)
```

```
firm_args(x)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                      Object to decompose.

**Value**

If `x` is a firmly applied function:

- `firm_core` returns a function.
- `firm_checks` returns a data frame with components `expr` (language), `env` (environment), `string` (character), `msg` (character).
- `firm_error` returns a character vector.
- `firm_args` returns a character vector.

In the absence of the component to be extracted, these functions return `NULL`.

**See Also**

[firmly](#)

**Examples**

```
f <- function(x, y, ...) NULL
f_fm <- firmly(f, ~is.numeric, list(~x, ~y - x) ~ {. > 0})

identical(firm_core(f_fm), f)           # [1] TRUE
firm_checks(f_fm)                      # 4 x 4 data frame
firm_error(f_fm)                       # [1] "simpleError"
firm_args(f_fm)                        # NULL
firm_args(firmly(f_fm, .warn_missing = "y")) # [1] "y"
```

---

firmly

*Apply a function firmly*


---

**Description**

firmly transforms a function into a function with input validation checks. loosely undoes the application of firmly, by returning the original function (without checks). is\_firm is a predicate function that checks whether an object is a firmly applied function, i.e., a function created by firmly.

Use %checkin% to apply firmly as an operator. Since this allows you to keep checks and arguments adjacent, it is the preferred way to use firmly in scripts and packages.

**Usage**

```
firmly(.f, ..., .checklist = list(), .warn_missing = character(),
       .error_class = character())
```

```
.checks %checkin% .f
```

```
loosely(.f, .keep_check = FALSE, .keep_warning = FALSE)
```

```
is_firm(x)
```

**Arguments**

.f	Interpreted function, i.e., closure.
...	Input-validation check formula(e).
.checklist	List of check formulae. (These are combined with check formulae provided via ...)
.warn_missing	Arguments of .f whose absence should raise a warning (character).
.error_class	Subclass of the error condition to be raised when an input validation error occurs (character).
.checks	List of check formulae, optionally containing character vectors named .warn_missing, .error_class, corresponding to the similarly named arguments.

```
.keep_check, .keep_warning
    Should existing checks, resp. missing-argument warnings, be kept?
x
    Object to test.
```

## Check Formulae

An **input validation check** is specified by a **check formula**, a special [formula](#) of the form

```
<scope> ~ <predicate>
```

where the right-hand side expresses *what* to check, and the left-hand side expresses *where* to check it.

The right-hand side `<predicate>` is a **predicate** function, i.e, a one-argument function that returns either TRUE or FALSE. It is the condition to check/enforce. The left-hand side `<scope>` is an expression specifying what the condition is to be applied to: whether the condition is to be applied to all (non-...) arguments of `.f` (the case of “global scope”), or whether the condition is to be selectively applied to certain expressions of the arguments (the case of “local scope”).

According to **scope**, there are two classes of check formulae:

- **Check formulae of global scope**

```
<string> ~ <predicate>
```

```
~<predicate>
```

```
\item \strong{Check formulae of local scope}
  \preformatted{list(<check_item>, <check_item>, ...) ~ <predicate>}
```

**Check Formulae of Global Scope:** A **global check formula** is a succinct way of asserting that the function `<predicate>` returns TRUE when called on each (non-...) argument of `.f`. Each argument for which `<predicate>` *fails*—returns FALSE or is itself not evaluable—produces an error message, which is auto-generated unless a custom error message is supplied by specifying the string `<string>`.

```
\subsection{Example}{
  The condition that all (non-\code{...}) arguments of a function must
  be numerical can be enforced by the check formula
  \preformatted{~is.numeric}
  or
  \preformatted{"Not numeric" ~ is.numeric}
  if the custom error message \code{"Not numeric"} is to be used (in lieu
  of an auto-generated error message).
}
```

**Check Formulae of Local Scope:** A **local check formula** imposes argument-specific conditions. Each **check item** `<check_item>` is a formula of the form `~<expression>` (one-sided) or `<string> ~ <expression>`; it imposes the condition that the function `<predicate>` is TRUE for the expression `<expression>`. As for global check formulae, each check item for which `<predicate>` fails produces an error message, which is auto-generated unless a custom error message is supplied by a string as part of the left-hand side of the check item (formula).

```
\subsection{Example}{
  The condition that \code{x} and \code{y} must differ for the function
  \code{function(x, y) {1 / (x - y)}} can be enforced by the local
  check formula
  \preformatted{list(~x - y) ~ function(.) abs(.) > 0}
  or
  \preformatted{list("x, y must differ" ~ x - y) ~ function(.) abs(.) > 0}
  if the custom error message \code{"x, y must differ"} is to be used (in
  lieu of an auto-generated error message).
}
```

**Anonymous Predicate Functions:** Following the **magrittr** package, an anonymous (predicate) function of a single argument `.` can be concisely expressed by enclosing the body of such a function within curly braces `{ }`.

```
\subsection{Example}{
  The (onsided, global) check formula
  \preformatted{~{. > 0}}
  is equivalent to the check formula \code{~function(.) {. > 0}}
}
```

## Value

**firmly:** `firmly` does nothing when there is nothing to do: `.f` is returned, unaltered, when both `.checklist` and `.warn_missing` are empty, or when `.f` has no named argument and `.warn_missing` is empty.

Otherwise, `firmly` again returns a function that behaves *identically* to `.f`, but also performs input validation: before a call to `.f` is attempted, its inputs are checked, and if any check fails, an error halts further execution with a message tabulating every failing check. (If all checks pass, the call to `.f` respects lazy evaluation, as usual.)

```
\subsection{Subclass of the input-validation error object}{
  The subclass of the error object is \code{.error_class}, unless
  \code{.error_class} is \code{character()}. In the latter case, the
  subclass of the error object is that of the existing error object, if
  \code{.f} is itself a firmly applied function, or it is
  \code{"simpleError"}, otherwise.
}
```

```
\subsection{Formal Arguments and Attributes}{
  \code{firmly} preserves the attributes and formal arguments of
  \code{.f} (except that the \code{"class"} attribute gains the component
  \code{"firm_closure"}, unless it already contains it).
}
```

**%checkin%:** `%checkin%` applies the check formula(e) in the list `.checks` to `.f`, using `firmly`. The `.warn_missing` and `.error_class` arguments of `firmly` may be specified as named components of `.checks`.

`loosely`: `loosely` returns `.f`, unaltered, when `.f` is not a firmly applied function, or both `.keep_check` and `.keep_warning` are `TRUE`.

Otherwise, `loosely` returns the underlying (original) function, stripped of any input validation checks imposed by `firmly`, unless one of the flags `.keep_check`, `.keep_warning` is switched on: if `.keep_check`, resp. `.keep_warning`, is `TRUE`, `loosely` retains any existing checks, resp. missing-argument warnings, of `.f`.

`is_firm`: `is_firm` returns `TRUE` if `x` is a firmly applied function (i.e., has class `"firm_closure"`), and `FALSE`, otherwise.

### See Also

`firmly` is enhanced by a number of helper functions:

- To verify that a check formula is syntactically correct, use the predicates [is\\_check\\_formula](#), [is\\_checklist](#).
- To make custom check-formula generators, use [localize](#).
- Pre-made check-formula generators are provided to facilitate argument checks for [types](#), [scalar objects](#), and [other](#) common data structures and input assumptions. These functions are prefixed by `vld_`, for convenient browsing and look-up in editors and IDE's that support name completion.
- To access the components of a firmly applied function, use [firm\\_core](#), [firm\\_checks](#), [firm\\_error](#), [firm\\_args](#), (or simply [print](#) the function to display its components).

### Examples

```
## Not run:

dlog <- function(x, h) (log(x + h) - log(x)) / h

# Require all arguments to be numeric (auto-generated error message)
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, ~is.numeric)
dlog_fm(1, .1) # [1] 0.9531018
dlog_fm("1", .1) # Error: "FALSE: is.numeric(x)"

# Require all arguments to be numeric (custom error message)
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, "Not numeric" ~ is.numeric)
dlog_fm("1", .1) # Error: "Not numeric: `x`"

# Alternatively, "globalize" a localized checker (see ?localize, ?globalize)
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, globalize(vld_numeric))
dlog_fm("1", .1) # Error: "Not double/integer: `x`"

# Predicate functions can be specified anonymously or by name
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, list(~x, ~x + h, ~abs(h)) ~ function(x) x > 0)
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, list(~x, ~x + h, ~abs(h)) ~ {. > 0})
is_positive <- function(x) x > 0
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, list(~x, ~x + h, ~abs(h)) ~ is_positive)
```

```

dlog_fm(1, 0) # Error: "FALSE: is_positive(abs(h))"

# Describe checks individually using custom error messages
dlog_fm <-
  firmly(dlog,
    list("x not positive" ~ x, ~x + h, "Division by 0 (=h)" ~ abs(h)) ~
      is_positive)
dlog_fm(-1, 0)
# Errors: "x not positive", "FALSE: is_positive(x + h)", "Division by 0 (=h)"

# Specify checks more succinctly by using a (localized) custom checker
req_positive <- localize("Not positive" ~ is_positive)
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, req_positive(~x, ~x + h, ~abs(h)))
dlog_fm(1, 0) # Error: "Not positive: abs(h)"

# Combine multiple checks
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog,
  "Not numeric" ~ is.numeric,
  list(~x, ~x + h, "Division by 0" ~ abs(h)) ~ {. > 0})
dlog_fm("1", 0) # Errors: "Not numeric: `x`", check-eval error, "Division by 0"

# Any check can be expressed using isTRUE
err_msg <- "x, h differ in length"
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, list(err_msg ~ length(x) - length(h)) ~ {. == 0L})
dlog_fm(1:2, 0:2) # Error: "x, h differ in length"
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, list(err_msg ~ length(x) == length(h)) ~ isTRUE)
dlog_fm(1:2, 0:2) # Error: "x, h differ in length"

# More succinctly, use vld_true
dlog_fm <- firmly(dlog, vld_true(~length(x) == length(h), ~all(abs(h) > 0)))
dlog_fm(1:2, 0:2)
# Errors: "Not TRUE: length(x) == length(h)", "Not TRUE: all(abs(h) > 0)"

dlog_fm(1:2, 1:2) # [1] 0.6931472 0.3465736

# loosely recovers the underlying function
identical(loosely(dlog_fm), dlog) # [1] TRUE

# Use .warn_missing when you want to ensure an argument is explicitly given
# (see vignette("valaddin") for an elaboration of this particular example)
as_POSIXct <- firmly(as.POSIXct, .warn_missing = "tz")
Sys.setenv(TZ = "EST")
as_POSIXct("2017-01-01 03:14:16") # [1] "2017-01-01 03:14:16 EST"
# Warning: "Argument(s) expected ... `tz`"
as_POSIXct("2017-01-01 03:14:16", tz = "UTC") # [1] "2017-01-01 03:14:16 UTC"
loosely(as_POSIXct)("2017-01-01 03:14:16") # [1] "2017-01-01 03:14:16 EST"

# Use firmly to constrain undesirable behavior, e.g., long-running computations
fib <- function(n) {
  if (n <= 1L) return(1L)
  Recall(n - 1) + Recall(n - 2)
}
fib <- firmly(fib, list("`n` capped at 30" ~ ceiling(n)) ~ {. <= 30L})

```



```

fib(21) # [1] 17711 (NB: Validation done only once, not for every recursive call)
fib(31) # Error: `n` capped at 30

# Apply fib unrestricted
loosely(fib)(31) # [1] 2178309 (may take several seconds to finish)

# firmly won't force an argument that's not involved in checks
g <- firmly(function(x, y) "Pass", list(~x) ~ is.character)
g(c("a", "b"), stop("Not signaled")) # [1] "Pass"

# In scripts and packages, it is recommended to use the operator %checkin%
vec_add <- list(
  ~is.numeric,
  list(~length(x) == length(y)) ~ isTRUE,
  .error_class = "inputError"
) %checkin%
function(x, y) {
  x + y
}

# Or call firmly with .f explicitly assigned to the function
vec_add2 <- firmly(
  ~is.numeric,
  list(~length(x) == length(y)) ~ isTRUE,
  .f = function(x, y) {
    x + y
  },
  .error_class = "inputError"
)

all.equal(vec_add, vec_add2) # [1] TRUE

## End(Not run)

```

---

input-validators      *Generate input-validation checks*

---

## Description

localize derives a function that *generates* check formulae of local scope from a check formula of global scope. globalize takes such a check-formula generator and returns the underlying global check formula. These operations are mutually invertible.

## Usage

```

localize(chk)

globalize(chkr)

```

**Arguments**

chk	Check formula of global scope <i>with</i> custom error message, i.e., a formula of the form <code>&lt;string&gt; ~ &lt;predicate&gt;</code> .
chkr	Function of class "check_maker", i.e., a function created by <code>localize</code> .

**Value**

`localize` returns a function of class "check\_maker" and call signature `function(...)`:

- The ... are **check items** (see *Check Formulae of Local Scope* in the documentation page [firmly](#)).
- The return value is the check formula of local scope whose scope is comprised of these check items, and whose predicate function is that of `chk` (i.e., the right-hand side of `chk`). Unless a check item has its own error message, the error message is derived from that of `chk` (i.e., the left-hand side of `chk`).

`globalize` returns the global-scope check formula from which the function `chkr` is derived.

**See Also**

The notion of "scope" is explained in the *Check Formulae* section of [firmly](#).

Ready-made checkers for [types](#), [scalar objects](#), and [miscellaneous predicates](#) are provided as a convenience, and as a model for creating families of check makers.

**Examples**

```
chk_pos_gbl <- "Not positive" ~ {. > 0}
chk_pos_lcl <- localize(chk_pos_gbl)
chk_pos_lcl(~x, "y not greater than x" ~ x - y)
# list("Not positive: x" ~ x, "y not greater than x" ~ x - y) ~ {. > 0}

# localize and globalize are mutual inverses
identical(globalize(localize(chk_pos_gbl)), chk_pos_gbl) # [1] TRUE
all.equal(localize(globalize(chk_pos_lcl)), chk_pos_lcl) # [1] TRUE

## Not run:

pass <- function(x, y) "Pass"

# Impose local positivity checks
f <- firmly(pass, chk_pos_lcl(~x, "y not greater than x" ~ x - y))
f(2, 1) # [1] "Pass"
f(2, 2) # Error: "y not greater than x"
f(0, 1) # Errors: "Not positive: x", "y not greater than x"

# Or just check positivity of x
g <- firmly(pass, chk_pos_lcl(~x))
g(1, 0) # [1] "Pass"
g(0, 0) # Error: "Not positive: x"
```

```

# In contrast, chk_pos_gbl checks positivity for all arguments
h <- firmly(pass, chk_pos_gbl)
h(2, 2) # [1] "Pass"
h(1, 0) # Error: "Not positive: `y`"
h(0, 0) # Errors: "Not positive: `x`", "Not positive: `y`"

# Alternatively, globalize the localized checker
h2 <- firmly(pass, globalize(chk_pos_lcl))
all.equal(h, h2) # [1] TRUE

# Use localize to make parameterized checkers
chk_lte <- function(n, ...) {
  err_msg <- paste("Not <=", as.character(n))
  localize(err_msg ~ {. <= n})(...)
}
fib <- function(n) {
  if (n <= 1L) return(1L)
  Recall(n - 1) + Recall(n - 2)
}
capped_fib <- firmly(fib, chk_lte(30, ~ ceiling(n)))
capped_fib(19) # [1] 6765
capped_fib(31) # Error: "Not <= 30: ceiling(n)"

## End(Not run)

```

---

misc-checkers

*Miscellaneous checkers*


---

## Description

These functions make check formulae of local scope based on the correspondingly named **base** R predicates `is.*` (e.g., `vld_data_frame` corresponds to the predicate `is.data.frame`), with the following exceptions:

- `vld_empty` is based on the predicate `length(.) == 0`
- `vld_formula` is based on the predicate `typeof(.) == "language" && inherits(., "formula")`
- `vld_closure` is based on the predicate `typeof(.) == "closure"`
- `vld_true` and `vld_false` are based on the predicates `identical(., TRUE)` and `identical(., FALSE)`, resp.

The checkers `vld_true` and `vld_false` are all-purpose checkers to specify *arbitrary* input validation checks.

## Usage

```
vld_all(...)
```

```
vld_any(...)
```

vld\_array(...)  
vld\_atomic(...)  
vld\_call(...)  
vld\_closure(...)  
vld\_data\_frame(...)  
vld\_empty(...)  
vld\_environment(...)  
vld\_expression(...)  
vld\_factor(...)  
vld\_false(...)  
vld\_formula(...)  
vld\_function(...)  
vld\_language(...)  
vld\_list(...)  
vld\_matrix(...)  
vld\_na(...)  
vld\_name(...)  
vld\_nan(...)  
vld\_null(...)  
vld\_numeric(...)  
vld\_ordered(...)  
vld\_pairlist(...)  
vld\_primitive(...)  
vld\_recursive(...)

```
vld_symbol(...)
vld_table(...)
vld_true(...)
vld_unsorted(...)
vld_vector(...)
```

### Arguments

... Check items, i.e., formulae that are one-sided or have a string as left-hand side (see *Check Formulae of Local Scope* in the documentation page [firmly](#)). These are the expressions to check.

### Details

Each function `vld_*` is a function of class "check\_maker", generated by [localize](#).

### Value

Check formula of local scope.

### See Also

Corresponding predicates: [all](#), [any](#), [is.array](#), [is.atomic](#), [is.call](#), [is.data.frame](#), [is.environment](#), [is.expression](#), [is.factor](#), [is.function](#), [is.language](#), [is.list](#), [is.matrix](#), [is.na](#), [is.name](#), [is.nan](#), [is.null](#), [is.numeric](#), [is.ordered](#), [is.pairlist](#), [is.primitive](#), [is.recursive](#), [is.symbol](#), [is.table](#), [is.unsorted](#), [is.vector](#)

[globalize](#) recovers the underlying check formula of global scope.

The notions of "scope" and "check item" are explained in the *Check Formulae* section of [firmly](#).

Other checkers: [type-checkers](#), [scalar-checkers](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:

f <- function(x, y) "Pass"

# Impose the condition that x is a formula
g <- firmly(f, vld_formula(~x))
g(z ~ a + b, 0) # [1] "Pass"
g(0, 0) # Error: "Not formula: x"

# Impose the condition that x and y are disjoint (assuming they are vectors)
h <- firmly(f, vld_empty(~intersect(x, y)))
h(letters[1:3], letters[4:5]) # [1] "Pass"
h(letters[1:3], letters[3:5]) # Error: "Not empty: intersect(x, y)"
```

```

# Use a custom error message
h <- firmly(f, vld_empty("x, y must be disjoint" ~ intersect(x, y)))
h(letters[1:3], letters[3:5]) # Error: "x, y must be disjoint"

# vld_true can be used to implement any kind of input validation
ifelse_f <- firmly(ifelse, vld_true(~typeof(yes) == typeof(no)))
(w <- {set.seed(1); rnorm(5)})
# [1] -0.6264538  0.1836433 -0.8356286  1.5952808  0.3295078
ifelse_f(w > 0, 0, "1") # Error: "Not TRUE: typeof(yes) == typeof(no)"
ifelse_f(w > 0, 0, 1)   # [1] 1 0 1 0 0

## End(Not run)

```

---

 scalar-checkers

*Scalar checkers*


---

## Description

These functions make check formulae of local scope based on the correspondingly named scalar type predicate from **base R**. For example, `vld_scalar_logical` creates check formulae (of local scope) for the predicate `is.logical(.) && length(.) == 1`. The function `vld_singleton` is based on the predicate `length(.) == 1`.

The functions `vld_boolean`, `vld_number`, `vld_string` are aliases for `vld_scalar_logical`, `vld_scalar_numeric`, `vld_scalar_character`, resp. (with appropriately modified error messages).

## Usage

```
vld_boolean(...)
```

```
vld_number(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_atomic(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_character(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_complex(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_double(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_integer(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_list(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_logical(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_numeric(...)
```

```
vld_scalar_raw(...)
vld_scalar_vector(...)
vld_singleton(...)
vld_string(...)
```

### Arguments

... Check items, i.e., formulae that are one-sided or have a string as left-hand side (see *Check Formulae of Local Scope* in the documentation page [firmly](#)). These are the expressions to check.

### Details

Each function `vld_*` is a function of class "check\_maker", generated by [localize](#).

### Value

Check formula of local scope.

### See Also

Corresponding predicates: [is.atomic](#), [is.character](#), [is.complex](#), [is.double](#), [is.integer](#), [is.list](#), [is.logical](#), [is.numeric](#), [is.raw](#), [is.vector](#)

[globalize](#) recovers the underlying check formula of global scope.

The notions of "scope" and "check item" are explained in the *Check Formulae* section of [firmly](#).

Other checkers: [type-checkers](#), [misc-checkers](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:

f <- function(x, y) "Pass"

# Impose a check on x: ensure it's boolean (i.e., a scalar logical vector)
f_firm <- firmly(f, vld_boolean(~x))
f_firm(TRUE, 0) # [1] "Pass"
f_firm(c(TRUE, TRUE), 0) # Error: "Not boolean: x"

# Use a custom error message
f_firm <- firmly(f, vld_boolean("x is not TRUE/FALSE/NA" ~ x))
f_firm(c(TRUE, TRUE), 0) # Error: "x is not TRUE/FALSE/NA"

# To impose the same check on all arguments, apply globalize
f_firmer <- firmly(f, globalize(vld_boolean))
f_firmer(TRUE, FALSE) # [1] "Pass"
f_firmer(TRUE, 0) # Error: "Not boolean: `y`"
```

```
f_firmer(logical(0), 0) # Errors: "Not boolean: `x`", "Not boolean: `y`"
## End(Not run)
```

---

type-checkers

*Type checkers*


---

## Description

These functions make check formulae of local scope based on the correspondingly named (atomic) type predicate from **base R**.

## Usage

```
vld_character(...)
```

```
vld_complex(...)
```

```
vld_double(...)
```

```
vld_integer(...)
```

```
vld_logical(...)
```

```
vld_raw(...)
```

## Arguments

... Check items, i.e., formulae that are one-sided or have a string as left-hand side (see *Check Formulae of Local Scope* in the documentation page [firmly](#)). These are the expressions to check.

## Details

Each function `vld_*` is a function of class "check\_maker", generated by [localize](#).

## Value

Check formula of local scope.

## See Also

Corresponding predicates: [is.character](#), [is.complex](#), [is.double](#), [is.integer](#), [is.logical](#), [is.raw](#)

[globalize](#) recovers the underlying check formula of global scope.

The notions of "scope" and "check item" are explained in the *Check Formulae* section of [firmly](#).

Other checkers: [scalar-checkers](#), [misc-checkers](#)



**Examples**

```
## Not run:

f <- function(x, y) "Pass"

# Impose a check on x: ensure it's of type "logical"
f_firm <- firmly(f, vld_logical(~x))
f_firm(TRUE, 0) # [1] "Pass"
f_firm(1, 0)    # Error: "Not logical: x"

# Use a custom error message
f_firm <- firmly(f, vld_logical("x should be a logical vector" ~ x))
f_firm(1, 0)    # Error: "x should be a logical vector"

# To impose the same check on all arguments, apply globalize()
f_firmer <- firmly(f, globalize(vld_logical))
f_firmer(TRUE, FALSE) # [1] "Pass"
f_firmer(TRUE, 0)     # Error: "Not logical: `y`"
f_firmer(1, 0)        # Errors: "Not logical: `x`", "Not logical: `y`"

## End(Not run)
```

---

 valaddin

*valaddin: Functional Input Validation*


---

**Description**

*valaddin* provides a functional operator, `firmly`, that enhances functions with input validation. You supply a function `f` along with input validation requirements, and `firmly` returns a function that applies `f` “firmly”: before a call to `f` is attempted, its inputs are checked, and if any check fails, an error halts further execution with a message tabulating every failing check. Because `firmly` implements input validation by operating on whole functions rather than values, it is suitable for both programming and interactive use.

Using `firmly` to add input validation to your functions improves the legibility, reusability, and reliability of your code:

- Emphasize the core logic of your functions by excising validation boilerplate.
- Reduce duplication by reusing common checks across functions with common input requirements.
- Make function outputs more predictable by constraining their inputs.
- Vary the strictness of a function according to need and circumstance.

**Details**

For an example-oriented overview of *valaddin*, see `vignette("valaddin")`.

---

validate	<i>Validate objects</i>
----------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Validate objects

**Usage**

```
validate(., ..., .checklist = list(), .error_class = "validationError")
```

```
.f %checkout% .checks
```

**Arguments**

.	Object to validate.
...	Input-validation check formula(e).
.checklist	List of check formulae. (These are combined with check formulae provided via ...)
.error_class	Subclass of the error condition to be raised when an input validation error occurs (character).
.f	Interpreted function, i.e., closure.
.checks	List of check formulae, optionally containing a character vector named .error_class, corresponding to the similarly named argument.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(magrittr)

# Valid assertions: data frame returned (invisibly)
mtcars %>%
  validate(
    vld_all(~sapply(., is.numeric)),
    ~{nrow(.) > 10},
    vld_all(~c("mpg", "cyl") %in% names())
  )

# Invalid assertions: error raised
mtcars %>%
  validate(
    vld_all(~sapply(., is.numeric)),
    ~{nrow(.) > 1000},
    vld_all(~c("mpg", "cylinders") %in% names())
  )

## End(Not run)
```

# Index

`%checkin%` (firmly), 4  
`%checkout%` (validate), 18

all, 13  
any, 13

checklist, 2  
components, 3

firm\_args, 7  
firm\_args (components), 3  
firm\_checks, 7  
firm\_checks (components), 3  
firm\_core, 7  
firm\_core (components), 3  
firm\_error, 7  
firm\_error (components), 3  
firmly, 2, 3, 4, 10, 13, 15–17  
formula, 5

globalize, 13, 15, 16  
globalize (input-validators), 9

input-validators, 9  
is.array, 13  
is.atomic, 13, 15  
is.call, 13  
is.character, 15, 16  
is.complex, 15, 16  
is.data.frame, 11, 13  
is.double, 15, 16  
is.environment, 13  
is.expression, 13  
is.factor, 13  
is.function, 13  
is.integer, 15, 16  
is.language, 13  
is.list, 13, 15  
is.logical, 15, 16  
is.matrix, 13  
is.na, 13  
is.name, 13  
is.nan, 13  
is.null, 13  
is.numeric, 13, 15  
is.ordered, 13  
is.pairlist, 13  
is.primitive, 13  
is.raw, 15, 16  
is.recursive, 13  
is.symbol, 13  
is.table, 13  
is.unsorted, 13  
is.vector, 13, 15  
is\_check\_formula, 7  
is\_check\_formula (checklist), 2  
is\_checklist, 7  
is\_checklist (checklist), 2  
is\_firm (firmly), 4

localize, 7, 13, 15, 16  
localize (input-validators), 9  
loosely (firmly), 4

misc-checkers, 11, 15, 16  
miscellaneous predicates, 10

other, 7

print, 7

scalar objects, 7, 10  
scalar-checkers, 13, 14, 16

type-checkers, 13, 15, 16  
types, 7, 10

valaddin, 17  
validate, 18  
vld\_all (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_any (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_array (misc-checkers), 11

vld\_atomic (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_boolean (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_call (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_character (type-checkers), 16  
vld\_closure (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_complex (type-checkers), 16  
vld\_data\_frame (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_double (type-checkers), 16  
vld\_empty (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_environment (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_expression (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_factor (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_false (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_formula (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_function (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_integer (type-checkers), 16  
vld\_language (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_list (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_logical (type-checkers), 16  
vld\_matrix (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_na (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_name (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_nan (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_null (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_number (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_numeric (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_ordered (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_pairlist (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_primitive (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_raw (type-checkers), 16  
vld\_recursive (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_scalar\_atomic (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_character (scalar-checkers),  
14  
vld\_scalar\_complex (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_double (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_integer (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_list (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_logical (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_numeric (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_raw (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_scalar\_vector (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_singleton (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_string (scalar-checkers), 14  
vld\_symbol (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_table (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_true (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_unsorted (misc-checkers), 11  
vld\_vector (misc-checkers), 11