Package ‘checkmate’

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Type Package

Title Fast and Versatile Argument Checks

Description Tests and assertions to perform frequent argument checks. A substantial part of the package was written in C to minimize any worries about execution time overhead.

Version 2.3.1


URLNote https://github.com/mllg/checkmate

BugReports https://github.com/mllg/checkmate/issues

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R topics documented:

'checkFileExists.R' 'checkFlag.R' 'checkFormula.R'
'checkFunction.R' 'checkInt.R' 'checkInteger.R'
'checkIntegerish.R' 'checkList.R' 'checkLogical.R'
'checkMatrix.R' 'checkMultiClass.R' 'checkNamed.R'
'checkNames.R' 'checkNull.R' 'checkNumber.R' 'checkNumeric.R'
'checkOS.R' 'checkPOSIxt.R' 'checkPathForOutput.R'
'checkPermutation.R' 'checkR6.R' 'checkRaw.R' 'checkScalar.R'
'checkScalarNA.R' 'checkSetEqual.R' 'checkString.R'
'checkSubset.R' 'checkTRUE.R' 'checkTibble.R' 'checkVector.R'
'coalesce.R' 'isIntegerish.R' 'matchArg.R' 'qassert.R'
'qassertr.R' 'vname.R' 'wfwl.R' 'zzz.R'

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**Description**

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allMissing

Check if an object contains missing values

Description

anyMissing checks for the presence of at least one missing value, allMissing checks for the presence of at least one non-missing value. Supported are atomic types (see `is.atomic`), lists and data frames. Missingness is defined as NA or NaN for atomic types and data frame columns, NULL is defined as missing for lists.

allMissing applied to a data.frame returns TRUE if at least one column has only non-missing values. If you want to perform the less frequent check that there is at least a single non-missing observation present in the data.frame, use `all(sapply(df, allMissing))` instead.

Usage

```r
allMissing(x)

anyMissing(x)
```
anyInfinite

Arguments

x [ANY] Object to check.

Value

[logical(1)] Returns TRUE if any (anyMissing) or all (allMissing) elements of x are missing (see details), FALSE otherwise.

Examples

allMissing(1:2)
allMissing(c(1, NA))
allMissing(c(NA, NA))
x = data.frame(a = 1:2, b = NA)
# Note how allMissing combines the results for data frames:
allMissing(x)
all(sapply(x, allMissing))
anyMissing(c(1, 1))
anyMissing(c(1, NA))
anyMissing(list(1, NULL))

x = iris
x[, "Species"] = NA
anyMissing(x)
allMissing(x)

anyInfinite Check if an object contains infinite values

Description

Supported are atomic types (see is.atomic), lists and data frames.

Usage

anyInfinite(x)

Arguments

x [ANY] Object to check.

Value

[logical(1)] Returns TRUE if any element is -Inf or Inf.
Examples

anyInfinite(1:10)
anyInfinite(c(1:10, Inf))
iris[3, 3] = Inf
anyInfinite(iris)

anyNaN

Check if an object contains NaN values

Description

Supported are atomic types (see is.atomic), lists and data frames.

Usage

anyNaN(x)

Arguments

x

[ANY]
Object to check.

Value

[logical(1)] Returns TRUE if any element is NaN.

Examples

anyNaN(1:10)
anyNaN(c(1:10, NaN))
iris[3, 3] = NaN
anyNaN(iris)

asInteger

Convert an argument to an integer

Description

asInteger is intended to be used for vectors while asInt is a specialization for scalar integers and asCount for scalar non-negative integers. Convertible are (a) atomic vectors with all elements NA and (b) double vectors with all elements being within tol range of an integer.

Note that these functions may be deprecated in the future. Instead, it is advised to use assertCount, assertInt or assertIntegerish with argument coerce set to TRUE instead.
### Usage

```r
asInteger(  
  x,  
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),  
  lower = -Inf,  
  upper = Inf,  
  any.missing = TRUE,  
  all.missing = TRUE,  
  len = NULL,  
  min.len = NULL,  
  max.len = NULL,  
  unique = FALSE,  
  sorted = FALSE,  
  names = NULL,  
  .var.name = vname(x)
)
```

```r
asCount(  
  x,  
  na.ok = FALSE,  
  positive = FALSE,  
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),  
  .var.name = vname(x)
)
```

```r
asInt(  
  x,  
  na.ok = FALSE,  
  lower = -Inf,  
  upper = Inf,  
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),  
  .var.name = vname(x)
)
```

### Arguments

- **x** [any]
  Object to convert.

- **tol** [double(1)]
  Numerical tolerance used to check whether a double or complex can be converted. Default is `sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)`.

- **lower** [numeric(1)]
  Lower value all elements of `x` must be greater than or equal to.

- **upper** [numeric(1)]
  Upper value all elements of `x` must be lower than or equal to.

- **any.missing** [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is `TRUE`.
### all.missing

[logical(1)]

Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is `TRUE`. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

### len

[integer(1)]

Exact expected length of `x`.

### min.len

[integer(1)]

Minimal length of `x`.

### max.len

[integer(1)]

Maximal length of `x`.

### unique

[logical(1)]

Must all values be unique? Default is `FALSE`.

### sorted

[logical(1)]

Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.

### names

[character(1)]

Check for names. See `checkNamed` for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use `checkSubset` to check for a specific set of names.

### .var.name

[character(1)]

Name of the checked object to print in error messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

### na.ok

[logical(1)]

Are missing values allowed? Default is `FALSE`.

### positive

[logical(1)]

Must `x` be positive (>= 1)? Default is `FALSE`.

### Details

This function does not distinguish between `NA`, `NA_integer_`, `NA_real_`, `NA_complex_`, `NA_character_` and `NaN`.

### Value

Converted `x`.

### Examples

```r
asInteger(c(1, 2, 3))
asCount(1)
asInt(1)
```
assert

Combine multiple checks into one assertion

Description

You can call this function with an arbitrary number of check* functions, i.e. functions provided by this package or your own functions which return TRUE on success and the error message as character(1) otherwise. The resulting assertion is successful, if combine is “or” (default) and at least one check evaluates to TRUE or combine is “and” and all checks evaluate to TRUE. Otherwise, assert throws an informative error message.

Usage

assert(..., combine = "or", .var.name = NULL, add = NULL)

Arguments

...[any]
List of calls to check functions.

combine[character(1)]
“or” or “and” to combine the check functions with an OR or AND, respectively.

.var.name[character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add[AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

Value

Throws an error (or pushes the error message to an AssertCollection if add is not NULL) if the checks fail and invisibly returns TRUE otherwise.

Examples

x = 1:10
assert(checkNull(x), checkInteger(x, any.missing = FALSE))
collection <- makeAssertCollection()
assert(checkChoice(x, c("a", "b")), checkDataFrame(x), add = collection)
collection$getMessages()
AssertCollection

Collect multiple assertions

Description

The function `makeAssertCollection()` returns a simple stack-like closure you can pass to all functions of the `assert*`-family. All messages get collected and can be reported with `reportAssertions()`. Alternatively, you can easily write your own report function or customize the output of the report function to a certain degree. See the example on how to push custom messages or retrieve all stored messages.

Usage

```r
makeAssertCollection()

reportAssertions(collection)
```

Arguments

- `collection` - [AssertCollection]
  
  Object of type “AssertCollection” (constructed via `makeAssertCollection`).

Value

- `makeAssertCollection()` returns an object of class “AssertCollection” and `reportCollection` returns invisibly `TRUE` if no error is thrown (i.e., no message was collected).

Examples

```r
x = "a"
coll = makeAssertCollection()

print(coll$isEmpty())
assertNumeric(x, add = coll)
coll$isEmpty()
coll$push("Custom error message")
coll$getMessage()
## Not run:
  reportAssertions(coll)

## End(Not run)```
checkAccess

Check file system access rights

Description

Check file system access rights

Usage

checkAccess(x, access = "")

check_access(x, access = "")

assertAccess(x, access = "", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

assert_access(x, access = "", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

testAccess(x, access = "")

test_access(x, access = "")

expect_access(x, access = "", info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x [any]
   Object to check.

access [character(1)]
   Single string containing possible characters 'r', 'w' and 'x' to force a check for read, write or execute access rights, respectively. Write and executable rights are not checked on Windows.

.var.name [character(1)]
   Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

.add [AssertCollection]
   Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

.info [character(1)]
   Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

.label [character(1)]
   Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
checkArray

Value
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertAccess/assert_access return `x` invisibly, whereas checkAccess/check_access and testAccess/test_access return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, assertAccess/assert_access throws an error message, testAccess/test_access returns `FALSE`, and checkAccess/check_access return a string with the error message. The function expect_access always returns an `expectation`.

See Also
Other filesystem: checkDirectoryExists(), checkFileExists(), checkPathForOutput()

Examples
# Is R's home directory readable?
testAccess(R.home(), "r")

# Is R's home directory writeable?
testAccess(R.home(), "w")

checkArray
Check if an argument is an array

Description
Check if an argument is an array

Usage
checkArray(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  d = NULL,
  min.d = NULL,
  max.d = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_array(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  d = NULL,
  min.d = NULL,
  max.d = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
checkArray

assertArray(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  d = NULL,
  min.d = NULL,
  max.d = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_array(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  d = NULL,
  min.d = NULL,
  max.d = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testArray(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  d = NULL,
  min.d = NULL,
  max.d = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_array(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  d = NULL,
  min.d = NULL,
  max.d = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_array(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
any.missing = TRUE,
d = NULL,
min.d = NULL,
max.d = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
info = NULL,
label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x  [any]
    Object to check.
mode  [character(1)]
    Storage mode of the array. Arrays can hold vectors, i.e. “logical”, “integer”,
    “integerish”, “double”, “numeric”, “complex”, “character” and “list”. You can
    also specify “atomic” here to explicitly prohibit lists. Default is NULL (no check).
    If all values of x are missing, this check is skipped.
any.missing  [logical(1)]
    Are missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
d  [integer(1)]
    Exact number of dimensions of array x. Default is NULL (no check).
min.d  [integer(1)]
    Minimum number of dimensions of array x. Default is NULL (no check).
max.d  [integer(1)]
    Maximum number of dimensions of array x. Default is NULL (no check).
null.ok  [logical(1)]
    If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is per-
    formed, all additional checks are disabled.
.var.name  [character(1)]
    Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic im-
    plemented in vname.
add  [AssertCollection]
    Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info  [character(1)]
    Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See
    expect_that.
label  [character(1)]
    Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic im-
    plemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertArray/assert_array
return x invisibly, whereas checkArray/check_array and testArray/test_array return TRUE. If
the check is not successful, assertArray/assert_array throws an error message, testArray/test_array
returns FALSE, and checkArray/check_array return a string with the error message. The function expect_array always returns an expectation.

See Also
 Other basetypes: checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegererish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()
 Other compound: checkDataFrame(), checkDataTable(), checkMatrix(), checkTibble()

Examples
 checkArray(array(1:27, dim = c(3, 3, 3)), d = 3)

---

checkAtomic | Check that an argument is an atomic vector

Description
 For the definition of “atomic”, see is.atomic.
 Note that ‘NULL’ is recognized as a valid atomic value, as in R versions up to version 4.3.x. For details, see https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-devel/2023-September/082892.html.

Usage
 checkAtomic(
   x,
   any.missing = TRUE,
   all.missing = TRUE,
   len = NULL,
   min.len = NULL,
   max.len = NULL,
   unique = FALSE,
   names = NULL
 )

check_atomic(
   x,
   any.missing = TRUE,
   all.missing = TRUE,
   len = NULL,
   min.len = NULL,
   max.len = NULL,
   unique = FALSE,
   names = NULL
 )
assertAtomic(
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL,  
.var.name = vname(x),  
add = NULL
)

assert_atomic(
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL,  
.var.name = vname(x),  
add = NULL
)

testAtomic(
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL
)

test_atomic(
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL
)
expect_atomic(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
  Object to check.
any.missing [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
all.missing [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.
len [integer(1)]
  Exact expected length of x.
min.len [integer(1)]
  Minimal length of x.
max.len [integer(1)]
  Maximal length of x.
unique [logical(1)]
  Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.
names [character(1)]
  Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
.var.name [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
add [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info [character(1)]
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
label [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
checkAtomicVector

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertAtomic/assert_atomic return x invisibly, whereas checkAtomic/check_atomic and testAtomic/test_atomic return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertAtomic/assert_atomic throws an error message, testAtomic/test_atomic returns FALSE, and checkAtomic/check_atomic return a string with the error message. The function expect_atomic always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Other atomicvector: checkAtomicVector(), checkVector()

Examples

testAtomic(letters, min.len = 1L, any.missing = FALSE)

checkAtomicVector  Check that an argument is an atomic vector

Description

An atomic vector is defined slightly different from specifications in is.atomic and is.vector: An atomic vector is either logical, integer, numeric, complex, character or raw and can have any attributes except a dimension attribute (like matrices). I.e., a factor is an atomic vector, but a matrix or NULL are not. In short, this is basically equivalent to is.atomic(x) && !is.null(x) && is.null(dim(x)).

Usage

checkAtomicVector(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL
)

check_atomic_vector(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
checkAtomicVector

len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL
)

assertAtomicVector(
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_atomic_vector(
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testAtomicVector(
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL
)

test_atomic_vector(
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
```r
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL
)

expect_atomic_vector(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)
```

### Arguments

- **x** [any]
  Object to check.

- **any.missing** [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

- **all.missing** [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with only missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

- **len** [integer(1)]
  Exact expected length of x.

- **min.len** [integer(1)]
  Minimal length of x.

- **max.len** [integer(1)]
  Maximal length of x.

- **unique** [logical(1)]
  Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

- **names** [character(1)]
  Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all.

- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

- **add** [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

- **info** [character(1)]
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
**checkCharacter**

```r
label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.
```

**Value**

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertAtomicVector/assert_atomic_vector` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkAtomicVector/check_atomic_vector` and `testAtomicVector/test_atomc_vector` return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, `assertAtomicVector/assert_atomic_vector` throws an error message, `testAtomicVector/test_atomc_vector` returns `FALSE`, and `checkAtomicVector/check_atomic_vector` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_atomic_vector` always returns an expectation.

**See Also**

Other basetypes: `checkArray()`, `checkAtomic()`, `checkCharacter()`, `checkComplex()`, `checkDataFrame()`, `checkDate()`, `checkDouble()`, `checkEnvironment()`, `checkFactor()`, `checkFormula()`, `checkInteger()`, `checkIntegerish()`, `checkLogical()`, `checkMatrix()`, `checkNull()`, `checkNumeric()`, `checkPOSIXct()`, `checkRaw()`, `checkVector()`

Other atomicvector: `checkAtomic()`, `checkVector()`

**Examples**

```r
testAtomicVector(letters, min.len = 1L, any.missing = FALSE)
```

**Description**

To check for scalar strings, see `checkString`.

**Usage**

```r
checkCharacter(
  x,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
```
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

check_character(
  x,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertCharacter(
  x,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)
assert_character(
  x,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testCharacter(
  x,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_character(
  x,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

n.chars [integer(1)]
Exact number of characters for each element of x.

min.chars [integer(1)]
Minimum number of characters for each element of x.

max.chars [integer(1)]
Maximum number of characters for each element of x.
pattern [character(1L)]
Regular expression as used in `grepl`. All non-missing elements of x must comply to this pattern.

fixed [character(1)]
Substring to detect in x. Will be used as pattern in `grepl` with option `fixed` set to `TRUE`. All non-missing elements of x must contain this substring.

ignore.case [logical(1)]
See `grepl`. Default is `FALSE`.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is `TRUE`.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is `TRUE`. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is `FALSE`.

sorted [logical(1)]
Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.

names [character(1)]
Check for names. See `checkNamed` for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use `checkSubset` to check for a specific set of names.

typed.missing [logical(1)]
If set to `FALSE` (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while type-checking atomic input. Set to `TRUE` to enable strict type checking.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to `TRUE`, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.
checkChoice

Description

Check if an object is an element of a given set

Usage

checkChoice(x, choices, null.ok = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

assert_choice(x, choices, null.ok = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

assertChoice(
  x,
  choices,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)
assert_choice(
  x,
  choices,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testChoice(x, choices, null.ok = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

test_choice(x, choices, null.ok = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

expect_choice(
  x,
  choices,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

choices [atomic]
Set of possible values.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

fmatch [logical(1)]
Use the set operations implemented in fmatch in package fastmatch. If fastmatch is not installed, this silently falls back to match. fmatch modifies y by reference: A hash table is added as attribute which is used in subsequent calls.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertChoice/\texttt{assert\_choice} return \texttt{x} invisibly, whereas checkChoice/check\_choice and testChoice/test\_choice return \texttt{TRUE}. If the check is not successful, assertChoice/\texttt{assert\_choice} throws an error message, testChoice/test\_choice returns \texttt{FALSE}, and checkChoice/check\_choice return a string with the error message. The function expect_choice always returns an \texttt{expectation}.

Note

The object \texttt{x} must be of the same type as the set \texttt{w.r.t. typeof}. Integers and doubles are both treated as numeric.

See Also

Other set: \texttt{checkDisjunct()}, \texttt{checkPermutation()}, \texttt{checkSetEqual()}, \texttt{checkSubset()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  testChoice("x", letters)
  # x is not converted before the comparison (except for numerics)
  testChoice(factor("a"), "a")
  testChoice(1, "1")
  testChoice(1, as.integer(1))
\end{verbatim}

checkClass

\texttt{Check the class membership of an argument}

Description

Check the class membership of an argument

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
  checkClass(x, classes, ordered = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)
  check_class(x, classes, ordered = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)
  
  assertClass(
    x,
    classes,
    ordered = FALSE,
    null.ok = FALSE,
    .var.name = vname(x),
    add = NULL
  )
\end{verbatim}
assert_class(
  x,
  classes,
  ordered = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testClass(x, classes, ordered = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)
test_class(x, classes, ordered = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

expect_class(
  x,
  classes,
  ordered = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  Object to check.

- **classes** [character]
  Class names to check for inheritance with `inherits`. `x` must inherit from all specified classes.

- **ordered** [logical(1)]
  Expect `x` to be specialized in provided order. Default is `FALSE`.

- **null.ok** [logical(1)]
  If set to `TRUE`, `x` may also be `NULL`. In this case only a type check of `x` is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

- **add** [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

- **info** [character(1)]
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.

- **label** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`. 
Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertClass/assert_class return x invisibly, whereas checkClass/check_class and testClass/test_class return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertClass/assert_class throws an error message, testClass/test_class returns FALSE, and checkClass/check_class return a string with the error message. The function expect_class always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other attributes: checkMultiClass(), checkNamed(), checkNames()
Other classes: checkMultiClass(), checkR6()

Examples

# Create an object with classes "foo" and "bar"
x = 1
class(x) = c("foo", "bar")

# is x of class "foo"?
testClass(x, "foo")

# is x of class "foo" and "bar"?
testClass(x, c("foo", "bar"))

# is x of class "foo" or "bar"?
## Not run:
assert(
  checkClass(x, "foo"),
  checkClass(x, "bar")
)

## End(Not run)
# is x most specialized as "bar"?
testClass(x, "bar", ordered = TRUE)

---

checkComplex  
Check if an argument is a vector of type complex

Description

Check if an argument is a vector of type complex

Usage

checkComplex(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  )
checkComplex

```r
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
```

```r
check_complex(
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)
```

assertComplex

```r
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
```

assert_complex

```r
x,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
```
checkComplex

```r
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testComplex(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_complex(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_complex(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

  x [any]
  Object to check.
checkComplex

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

dim [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

dim [character(1)]
Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is "any" which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
typed.missing [logical(1)]
If set to FALSE (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while type-checking atomic input. Set to TRUE to enable strict type checking.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_ NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertComplex/assert_complex return x invisibly, whereas checkComplex/check_complex and testComplex/test_complex re-
checkCount

A count is defined as non-negative integerish value.

Usage

checkCount(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE
)

cHECK_COUNT(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertCount(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE,
checkCount

```r
coerce = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_count(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE,
  coerce = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testCount(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_count(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_count(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  positive = FALSE,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` [any]
  Object to check.

- `na.ok` [logical(1)]
  Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.
checkCount

positive [logical(1)]
Must x be positive (>= 1)? Default is FALSE, allowing 0.

tol [double(1)]
Numerical tolerance used to check whether a double or complex can be converted. Default is sqrt(.Machine$double.eps).

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

coerce [logical(1)]
If TRUE, the input x is returned as integer after an successful assertion.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Details
This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertCount/assert_count return x invisibly, whereas checkCount/check_count and testCount/test_count return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertCount/assert_count throws an error message, testCount/test_count returns FALSE, and checkCount/check_count return a string with the error message. The function expect_count always returns an expectation.

Note
To perform an assertion and then convert to integer, use asCount. assertCount will not convert numerics to integer.

See Also
Other scalars: checkFlag(), checkInt(), checkNumber(), checkScalarNA(), checkScalar(), checkString()
checkDataFrame

Examples

testCount(1)
testCount(-1)

checkDataFrame

Check if an argument is a data frame

Description

Check if an argument is a data frame

Usage

checkDataFrame(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_data_frame(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertDataFrame(
  x,
checkDataFrame

```
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_data_frame(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testDataFrame(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)```
checkDataFrame

```

test_data_frame(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_data_frame(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)
```

Arguments

**x**          [any]
Object to check.

**types**      [character]
Character vector of class names. Each list element must inherit from at least one of the provided types. The types “logical”, “integer”, “integerish”, “double”, “numeric”, “complex”, “character”, “factor”, “atomic”, “vector” “atomicvector”, “array”, “matrix”, “list”, “function”, “environment” and “null” are supported. For other types **inherits** is used as a fallback to check x’s inheritance. Defaults to character(0) (no check).

**any.missing** [logical(1)]
checkDataFrame

Are missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

`all.missing` [logical(1)]
Are columns with only missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

`min.rows` [integer(1)]
Minimum number of rows.

`max.rows` [integer(1)]
Maximum number of rows.

`min.cols` [integer(1)]
Minimum number of columns.

`max.cols` [integer(1)]
Maximum number of columns.

`nrows` [integer(1)]
Exact number of rows.

`ncols` [integer(1)]
Exact number of columns.

`row.names` [character(1)]
Check for row names. Default is “NULL” (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.

`col.names` [character(1)]
Check for column names. Default is “NULL” (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to test for a specific set of names.

`null.ok` [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

`.var.name` [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

`add` [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

`info` [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

`label` [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertDataFrame/assert_data_frame return x invisibly, whereas checkDataFrame/check_data_frame and testDataFrame/test_data_frame return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertDataFrame/assert_data_frame throws an error message, testDataFrame/test_data_frame returns FALSE, and checkDataFrame/check_data_frame return a string with the error message. The function expect_data_frame always returns an expectation.
checkDataTable

**Usage**

```r
checkDataTable(
  x,
  key = NULL,
  index = NULL,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
```

check_data_table(
  x,
  key = NULL,
  index = NULL,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
)
checkDataTable

min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)

assertDataTable(
  x,
  key = NULL,
  index = NULL,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_data_table(
  x,
  key = NULL,
  index = NULL,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL

)testDataTable(
x,
key = NULL,
index = NULL,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE

)

test_data_table(
x,
key = NULL,
index = NULL,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE

)

expect_data_table(
x,
key = NULL,
index = NULL,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

key [character]
Expected primary key(s) of the data table.

index [character]
Expected secondary key(s) of the data table.

types [character]
Character vector of class names. Each list element must inherit from at least one of the provided types. The types “logical”, “integer”, “integerish”, “double”, “numeric”, “complex”, “character”, “factor”, “atomic”, “vector” “atomicvector”, “array”, “matrix”, “list”, “function”, “environment” and “null” are supported. For other types inherits is used as a fallback to check x’s inheritance. Defaults to character(0) (no check).

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are matrices with only missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

min.rows [integer(1)]
Minimum number of rows.

max.rows [integer(1)]
Maximum number of rows.

min.cols [integer(1)]
Minimum number of columns.

max.cols [integer(1)]
Maximum number of columns.

nrows [integer(1)]
Exact number of rows.

ncols [integer(1)]
Exact number of columns.

row.names [character(1)]
Check for row names. Default is “NULL” (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
checkDate

Description

Checks that an object is of class Date.

Examples

```r
library(data.table)
dt = as.data.table(iris)
setkeyv(dt, "Species")
setkeyv(dt, "Sepal.Length", physical = FALSE)
testDataTable(dt)
testDataTable(dt, key = "Species", index = "Sepal.Length", any.missing = FALSE)
```
Usage

checkDate(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_date(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertDate(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_date(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
checkDate

len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testDate(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_date(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_date(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

lower [Date]
All non-missing dates in x must be >= this date. Comparison is done via Ops.Date.

upper [Date]
All non-missing dates in x must be before <= this date. Comparison is done via Ops.Date.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertAtomic/assert_atomic return x invisibly, whereas checkAtomic/check_atomic and testAtomic/test_atomic return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertAtomic/assert_atomic throws an error message, testAtomic/test_atomic returns FALSE, and checkAtomic/check_atomic return a string with the error message. The function expect_atomic always returns an expectation.
checkDirectoryExists

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Description

Check for existence and access rights of directories

Usage

checkDirectoryExists(x, access = "")
check_directory_exists(x, access = "")
assertDirectoryExists(x, access = "", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_directory_exists(x, access = "", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testDirectoryExists(x, access = "")
test_directory_exists(x, access = "")
expect_directory_exists(x, access = "", info = NULL, label = vname(x))
checkDirectory(x, access = "")
assertDirectory(x, access = "", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_directory(x, access = "", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testDirectory(x, access = "")
test_directory(x, access = "")
expect_directory(x, access = "", info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.
checkDirectoryExists

access [character(1)]
Single string containing possible characters ‘r’, ‘w’ and ‘x’ to force a check for read, write or execute access rights, respectively. Write and executable rights are not checked on Windows.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertDirectoryExists/assert_directory_exists return x invisibly, whereas checkDirectoryExists/check_directory_exists and testDirectoryExists/test_directory_exists return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertDirectoryExists/assert_directory_exists throws an error message, testDirectoryExists/test_directory_exists returns FALSE, and checkDirectoryExists/check_directory_exists return a string with the error message. The function expect_directory_exists always returns an expectation.

Note

The functions without the suffix “exists” are deprecated and will be removed from the package in a future version due to name clashes.

See Also

Other filesystem: checkAccess(), checkFileExists(), checkPathForOutput()

Examples

# Is R's home directory readable?
testDirectory(R.home(), "r")

# Is R's home directory readable and writable?
testDirectory(R.home(), "rw")
checkDisjunct

Check if an argument is disjunct from a given set

Description

Check if an argument is disjunct from a given set

Usage

checkDisjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE)

check_disjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE)

assertDisjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

assert_disjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

testDisjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE)

test_disjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE)

expect_disjunct(x, y, fmatch = FALSE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

y [atomic]
Other Set.

fmatch [logical(1)]
Use the set operations implemented in fmatch in package fastmatch. If fastmatch is not installed, this silently falls back to match. fmatch modifies y by reference: A hash table is added as attribute which is used in subsequent calls.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertDisjunct/assert_disjunct` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkDisjunct/check_disjunct` and `testDisjunct/test_disjunct` return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, `assertDisjunct/assert_disjunct` throws an error message, `testDisjunct/test_disjunct` returns `FALSE`, and `checkDisjunct/check_disjunct` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_disjunct` always returns an expectation.

Note

The object `x` must be of the same type as the set w.r.t. `typeof`. Integers and doubles are both treated as numeric.

See Also

Other set: `checkChoice()`, `checkPermutation()`, `checkSetEqual()`, `checkSubset()`

Examples

```r
testDisjunct(1L, letters)

# x is not converted before the comparison (except for numerics)
```

```r
testDisjunct(factor("a"), "a")
testDisjunct(1, "1")
testDisjunct(1, as.integer(1))
```
checkDouble

typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

check_double(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertDouble(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_double(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
checkDouble

min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testDouble(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_double(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_double(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
checkDouble

upper = Inf,
finite = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
info = NULL,
label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.
lower [numeric(1)]
Lower value all elements of x must be greater than or equal to.
upper [numeric(1)]
Upper value all elements of x must be lower than or equal to.
finite [logical(1)]
Check for only finite values? Default is FALSE.
any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.
len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.
min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.
max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.
unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.
sorted [logical(1)]
Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.
names [character(1)]
Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
checkDouble

typed.missing [logical(1)]
If set to FALSE (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_,
NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while
type-checking atomic input. Set to TRUE to enable strict type checking.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is per-
formed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic im-
plemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See
expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic im-
plemented in vname.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertDouble/assert_double
return x invisibly, whereas checkDouble/check_double and testDouble/test_double return TRUE.
If the check is not successful, assertDouble/assert_double throws an error message, testDouble/test_double
returns FALSE, and checkDouble/check_double return a string with the error message. The func-
tion expect_double always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(),
checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(),
checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(),
checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples

testDouble(1)
testDouble(1L)
testDouble(1, min.len = 1, lower = 0)
checkEnvironment  

**Description**

Check if an argument is an environment

**Usage**

```r
checkEnvironment(x, contains = character(0L), null.ok = FALSE)

check_environment(x, contains = character(0L), null.ok = FALSE)

assertEnvironment(
  x,
  contains = character(0L),
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_environment(
  x,
  contains = character(0L),
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testEnvironment(x, contains = character(0L), null.ok = FALSE)

test_environment(x, contains = character(0L), null.ok = FALSE)

expect_environment(
  x,
  contains = character(0L),
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: [any]
  - Object to check.
- **contains**: [character]
  - Vector of object names expected in the environment. Defaults to character(0).
null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertEnvironment/assert_environment return x invisibly, whereas checkEnvironment/check_environment and testEnvironment/test_environment return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertEnvironment/assert_environment throws an error message, testEnvironment/test_environment returns FALSE, and checkEnvironment/check_environment return a string with the error message. The function expect_environment always returns an expectation.

See Also
Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples
ee = as.environment(list(a = 1))
testEnvironment(ee)
testEnvironment(ee, contains = "a")

checkFactor Check if an argument is a factor

Description
Check if an argument is a factor
checkFactor

Usage

checkFactor(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  ordered = NA,
  empty.levels.ok = TRUE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  n.levels = NULL,
  min.levels = NULL,
  max.levels = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_factor(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  ordered = NA,
  empty.levels.ok = TRUE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  n.levels = NULL,
  min.levels = NULL,
  max.levels = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertFactor(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  ordered = NA,
  empty.levels.ok = TRUE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  n.levels = NULL,
  min.levels = NULL,
  max.levels = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
checkFactor

min.levels = NULL,
max.levels = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_factor(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  ordered = NA,
  empty.levels.ok = TRUE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  n.levels = NULL,
  min.levels = NULL,
  max.levels = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testFactor(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  ordered = NA,
  empty.levels.ok = TRUE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  n.levels = NULL,
  min.levels = NULL,
  max.levels = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_factor(
Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

levels [character]
Vector of allowed factor levels.

ordered [logical(1)]
Check for an ordered factor? If FALSE or TRUE, checks explicitly for an unordered or ordered factor, respectively. Default is NA which does not perform any additional check.
empty.levels.ok [logical(1)]
Are empty levels allowed? Default is TRUE.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

n.levels [integer(1)]
Exact number of factor levels. Default is NULL (no check).

min.levels [integer(1)]
Minimum number of factor levels. Default is NULL (no check).

max.levels [integer(1)]
Maximum number of factor levels. Default is NULL (no check).

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

names [character(1)]
Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertFactor/assert_factor return x invisibly, whereas checkFactor/check_factor and testFactor/test_factor return TRUE.
checkFALSE

If the check is not successful, assertFactor/assert_factor throws an error message, testFactor/test_factor returns FALSE, and checkFactor/check_factor return a string with the error message. The function expect_factor always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples

```r
x = factor("a", levels = c("a", "b"))
testFactor(x)
testFactor(x, empty.levels.ok = FALSE)
```

---

checkFALSE  

Check if an argument is FALSE

Description

Simply checks if an argument is FALSE.

Usage

```r
checkFALSE(x, na.ok = FALSE)
check_false(x, na.ok = FALSE)
assertFALSE(x, na.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_false(x, na.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testFALSE(x, na.ok = FALSE)
test_false(x, na.ok = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` [any] Object to check.
- `na.ok` [logical(1)] Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.
- `.var.name` [character(1)] Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
- `add` [AssertCollection] Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assert_FALSE./assert_false.
return x invisibly, whereas checkFALSE./check_false. and testFALSE./test_false. return TRUE.
If the check is not successful, assert_FALSE./assert_false. throws an error message, testFALSE./test_false.
returns FALSE, and checkFALSE./check_false. return a string with the error message. The func-
tion expect_false. always returns an expectation.

Examples

testFALSE(FALSE)
testFALSE(TRUE)

checkFileExists  Check existence and access rights of files

Description

Check existence and access rights of files

Usage

checkFileExists(x, access = "", extension = NULL)
check_file_exists(x, access = "", extension = NULL)
assertFileExists(
  x,
  access = "",
  extension = NULL,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)
assert_file_exists(
  x,
  access = "",
  extension = NULL,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)
testFileExists(x, access = "", extension = NULL)
test_file_exists(x, access = "", extension = NULL)
expect_file_exists(
  x,
checkFileExists

checkFile(x, access = "", extension = NULL)
assertFile(x, access = "", extension = NULL, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_file(x, access = "", extension = NULL, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testFile(x, access = "", extension = NULL)
expect_file(x, access = "", extension = NULL, info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x       [any]
Object to check.
access  [character(1)]
Single string containing possible characters ‘r’, ‘w’ and ‘x’ to force a check for read, write or execute access rights, respectively. Write and executable rights are not checked on Windows.
extension [character]
Vector of allowed file extensions, matched case insensitive.
.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
add      [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info     [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
label    [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertFileExists/assert_file_exists return x invisibly, whereas checkFileExists/check_file_exists and testFileExists/test_file_exists return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertFileExists/assert_file_exists throws an error message, testFileExists/test_file_exists returns FALSE, and checkFileExists/check_file_exists return a string with the error message. The function expect_file_exists always returns an expectation.
Note

The functions without the suffix "exists" are deprecated and will be removed from the package in a future version due to name clashes. test_file has been unexported already.

See Also

Other filesystem: checkAccess(), checkDirectoryExists(), checkPathForOutput()

Examples

# Check if R's COPYING file is readable
testFileExists(file.path(R.home(), "COPYING"), access = "r")

# Check if R's COPYING file is readable and writable
testFileExists(file.path(R.home(), "COPYING"), access = "rw")

checkFlag

Check if an argument is a flag

Description

A flag is defined as single logical value.

Usage

checkFlag(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

check_flag(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

assertFlag(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

assert_flag(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testFlag(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

test_flag(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

expect_flag(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))
Arguments

- **x**
  - Value: any
  - Description: Object to check.

- **na.ok**
  - Value: logical(1)
  - Description: Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.

- **null.ok**
  - Value: logical(1)
  - Description: If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

- **.var.name**
  - Value: character(1)
  - Description: Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

- **add**
  - Value: [AssertCollection]
  - Description: Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

- **info**
  - Value: character(1)
  - Description: Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.

- **label**
  - Value: character(1)
  - Description: Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertFlag/assert_flag return x invisibly, whereas checkFlag/check_flag and testFlag/test_flag return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertFlag/assert_flag throws an error message, testFlag/test_flag returns FALSE, and checkFlag/check_flag return a string with the error message. The function expect_flag always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other scalars: checkCount(), checkInt(), checkNumber(), checkScalarNA(), checkScalar(), checkString()

Examples

testFlag(TRUE)
testFlag(1)
checkFormula  

Check if an argument is a formula

Description

Check if an argument is a formula

Usage

```r
checkFormula(x, null.ok = FALSE)
check_formula(x, null.ok = FALSE)
assertFormula(x, null.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_formula(x, null.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testFormula(x, null.ok = FALSE)
test_formula(x, null.ok = FALSE)
expect_formula(x, null.ok = FALSE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))
```

Arguments

- **x**  
  [any]  
  Object to check.

- **null.ok**  
  [logical(1)]  
  If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

- **.var.name**  
  [character(1)]  
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

- **add**  
  [AssertCollection]  
  Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

- **info**  
  [character(1)]  
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.

- **label**  
  [character(1)]  
  Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`. 

checkFunction

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertFormula/assert_formula return x invisibly, whereas checkFormula/check_formula and testFormula/test_formula return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertFormula/assert_formula throws an error message, testFormula/test_formula returns FALSE, and checkFormula/check_formula return a string with the error message. The function expect_formula always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples

f = Species ~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width
checkFormula(f)

checkFunction

Check if an argument is a function

Description

Check if an argument is a function

Usage

checkFunction(x, args = NULL, ordered = FALSE, nargs = NULL, null.ok = FALSE)

check_function(x, args = NULL, ordered = FALSE, nargs = NULL, null.ok = FALSE)

assertFunction(
  x,
  args = NULL,
  ordered = FALSE,
  nargs = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_function(
  x,
  args = NULL,
  ordered = FALSE,
  nargs = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testFunction(x, args = NULL, ordered = FALSE, nargs = NULL, null.ok = FALSE)
test_function(x, args = NULL, ordered = FALSE, nargs = NULL, null.ok = FALSE)
expect_function(
  x,
  args = NULL,
  ordered = FALSE,
  nargs = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
  Object to check.

args [character]
  Expected formal arguments. Checks that a function has no arguments if set to character(0). Default is NULL (no check).

ordered [logical(1)]
  Flag whether the arguments provided in args must be the first length(args) arguments of the function in the specified order. Default is FALSE.

nargs [integer(1)]
  Required number of arguments, without .... Default is NULL (no check).

null.ok [logical(1)]
  If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
checkInt

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertFunction/assert_function return x invisibly, whereas checkFunction/check_function and testFunction/test_function return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertFunction/assert_function throws an error message, testFunction/test_function returns FALSE, and checkFunction/check_function return a string with the error message. The function expect_function always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkInteger(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples

testFunction(mean)
testFunction(mean, args = "x")

checkInt

Check if an argument is a single integerish value

Description

Check if an argument is a single integerish value

Usage

checkInt(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_int(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertInt
checkInt

x,
na.ok = FALSE,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
null.ok = FALSE,
coerce = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_int(
x,
na.ok = FALSE,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
null.ok = FALSE,
coerce = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testInt(
x,
na.ok = FALSE,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_int(
x,
na.ok = FALSE,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_int(
x,
na.ok = FALSE,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
null.ok = FALSE,
Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

na.ok [logical(1)]
Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.

lower [numeric(1)]
Lower value all elements of x must be greater than or equal to.

upper [numeric(1)]
Upper value all elements of x must be lower than or equal to.

tol [double(1)]
Numerical tolerance used to check whether a double or complex can be converted. Default is sqrt(.Machine$double.eps).

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

coerce [logical(1)]
If TRUE, the input x is returned as integer after an successful assertion.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertInt/assert_int return x invisibly, whereas checkInt/check_int and testInt/test_int return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertInt/assert_int throws an error message, testInt/test_int returns FALSE, and checkInt/check_int return a string with the error message. The function expect_int always returns an expectation.
checkInteger

Note
To perform an assertion and then convert to integer, use `asInt`. `assertInt` will not convert numerics to integer.

See Also
Other scalars: `checkCount()`, `checkFlag()`, `checkNumber()`, `checkScalarNA()`, `checkScalar()`, `checkString()`

Examples
```r
testInt(1)
testInt(-1, lower = 0)
```

checkInteger | Check if an argument is vector of type integer

Description
Check if an argument is vector of type integer

Usage
```r
checkInteger(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
```

```r
check_integer(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
```
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

assertInteger(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_integer(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testInteger(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
checkInteger

```r
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_integer(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_integer(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)
```
checkInteger

Arguments

- **x**: [any]
  - Object to check.
- **lower**: [numeric(1)]
  - Lower value all elements of \( x \) must be greater than or equal to.
- **upper**: [numeric(1)]
  - Upper value all elements of \( x \) must be lower than or equal to.
- **any.missing**: [logical(1)]
  - Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
- **all.missing**: [logical(1)]
  - Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.
- **len**: [integer(1)]
  - Exact expected length of \( x \).
- **min.len**: [integer(1)]
  - Minimal length of \( x \).
- **max.len**: [integer(1)]
  - Maximal length of \( x \).
- **unique**: [logical(1)]
  - Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.
- **sorted**: [logical(1)]
  - Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.
- **names**: [character(1)]
  - Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
- **typed.missing**: [logical(1)]
  - If set to FALSE (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while type-checking atomic input. Set to TRUE to enable strict type checking.
- **null.ok**: [logical(1)]
  - If set to TRUE, \( x \) may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of \( x \) is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
- **.var.name**: [character(1)]
  - Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
- **add**: [AssertCollection]
  - Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
- **info**: [character(1)]
  - Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
- **label**: [character(1)]
  - Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertInteger/assert_integer return x invisibly, whereas checkInteger/check_integer and testInteger/test_integer return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertInteger/assert_integer throws an error message, testInteger/test_integer returns FALSE, and checkInteger/check_integer return a string with the error message. The function expect_integer always returns an expectation.

See Also

asInteger

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples

testInteger(1L)
testInteger(1.)
testInteger(1:2, lower = 1, upper = 2, any.missing = FALSE)

calculateIntegerish

Check if an object is an integerish vector

Description

An integerish value is defined as value safely convertible to integer. This includes integers and numeric values which sufficiently close to an integer w.r.t. a numeric tolerance ‘tol’.

Usage

checkIntegerish(
  x,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
checkIntegerish

    sorted = FALSE,
    names = NULL,
    typed.missing = FALSE,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )

check_integerish(
  x,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertIntegerish(
  x,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  coerce = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_integerish(
  x,
  tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
coerce = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL)
}

testIntegerish(
  x,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_integerish(
  x,
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)
checkIntegerish

expect_integerish(  
x,  
tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),  
lower = -Inf,  
upper = Inf,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
sorted = FALSE,  
names = NULL,  
typed.missing = FALSE,  
null.ok = FALSE,  
info = NULL,  
label = vname(x)  
)

Arguments

\textbf{x} [any]
Object to check.

\textbf{tol} [double(1)]
Numerical tolerance used to check whether a double or complex can be converted. Default is sqrt(.Machine$double.eps).

\textbf{lower} [numeric(1)]
Lower value all elements of \textit{x} must be greater than or equal to.

\textbf{upper} [numeric(1)]
Upper value all elements of \textit{x} must be lower than or equal to.

\textbf{any.missing} [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is \text{TRUE}.

\textbf{all.missing} [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is \text{TRUE}. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

\textbf{len} [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of \textit{x}.

\textbf{min.len} [integer(1)]
Minimal length of \textit{x}.

\textbf{max.len} [integer(1)]
Maximal length of \textit{x}.

\textbf{unique} [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is \text{FALSE}.

\textbf{sorted} [logical(1)]
Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.
checkIntegerish

names [character(1)]
Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which
performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a
specific set of names.
typed.missing [logical(1)]
If set to FALSE (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_,
NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while
type-checking atomic input. Set to TRUE to enable strict type checking.
null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is per-
formed, all additional checks are disabled.
coerce [logical(1)]
If TRUE, the input x is returned as integer after an successful assertion.
.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic im-
plemented in vname.
add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See
expect_that.
label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic im-
plemented in vname.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertIntegerish/assert_integerish
return x invisibly, whereas checkIntegerish/check_integerish and testIntegerish/test_integerish
return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertIntegerish/assert_integerish throws an er-
or message, testIntegerish/test_integerish returns FALSE, and checkIntegerish/check_integerish
return a string with the error message. The function expect_integerish always returns an expectation.

Note

To convert from integerish to integer, use asInteger.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(),
checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(),
checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(),
checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()
checkList

Examples

  testIntegerish(1L)
  testIntegerish(1.)
  testIntegerish(1:2, lower = 1L, upper = 2L, any.missing = FALSE)

checkList  Check if an argument is a list

Description

  Check if an argument is a list

Usage

  checkList(
    x,
    types = character(0L),
    any.missing = TRUE,
    all.missing = TRUE,
    len = NULL,
    min.len = NULL,
    max.len = NULL,
    unique = FALSE,
    names = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )

  check_list(
    x,
    types = character(0L),
    any.missing = TRUE,
    all.missing = TRUE,
    len = NULL,
    min.len = NULL,
    max.len = NULL,
    unique = FALSE,
    names = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )

  assertList(
    x,
    types = character(0L),
    any.missing = TRUE,
    all.missing = TRUE,
    len = NULL,
    min.len = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_list(
  x,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testList(
  x,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_list(
  x,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)
expect_list(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

  x [any]
      Object to check.

  types [character]
      Character vector of class names. Each list element must inherit from at least one of
      the provided types. The types “logical”, “integer”, “integerish”, “double”,
      “numeric”, “complex”, “character”, “factor”, “atomic”, “vector” “atomicvec-
      tor”, “array”, “matrix”, “list”, “function”, “environment” and “null” are sup-
      ported. For other types inherits is used as a fallback to check x’s inheritance.
      Defaults to character(0) (no check).

  any.missing [logical(1)]
      Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

  all.missing [logical(1)]
      Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that
      empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

  len [integer(1)]
      Exact expected length of x.

  min.len [integer(1)]
      Minimal length of x.

  max.len [integer(1)]
      Maximal length of x.

  unique [logical(1)]
      Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

  names [character(1)]
      Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which
      performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a
      specific set of names.

  null.ok [logical(1)]
      If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is per-
      formed, all additional checks are disabled.
checkList

\[ \text{var.name} \]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in \code{vname}.

\[ \text{add} \]
Collection to store assertion messages. See \code{AssertCollection}.

\[ \text{info} \]
Extra information to be included in the message for the \code{testthat} reporter. See \code{expect_that}.

\[ \text{label} \]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in \code{vname}.

\section*{Value}
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions \code{assertList}/\code{assert_list} return \code{x invisibly}, whereas \code{checkList}/\code{check_list} and \code{testList}/\code{test_list} return \code{TRUE}. If the check is not successful, \code{assertList}/\code{assert_list} throws an error message, \code{testList}/\code{test_list} returns \code{FALSE}, and \code{checkList}/\code{check_list} return a string with the error message. The function \code{expect_list} always returns an \code{expectation}.

\section*{Note}
Contrary to R's \code{is.list}, objects of type \code{data.frame} and \code{pairlist} are not recognized as list.

Missingness is defined here as elements of the list being \code{NULL}, analogously to \code{anyMissing}.

The test for uniqueness does differentiate between the different NA types which are built-in in R. This is required to be consistent with \code{unique} while checking scalar missing values. Also see the example.

\section*{See Also}
Other basetypes: \code{checkArray()}, \code{checkAtomicVector()}, \code{checkAtomic()}, \code{checkCharacter()}, \code{checkComplex()}, \code{checkDataFrame()}, \code{checkDate()}, \code{checkDouble()}, \code{checkEnvironment()}, \code{checkFactor()}, \code{checkFormula()}, \code{checkFunction()}, \code{checkIntegerish()}, \code{checkInteger()}, \code{checkLogical()}, \code{checkMatrix()}, \code{checkNull()}, \code{checkNumeric()}, \code{checkPOSIXct()}, \code{checkRaw()}, \code{checkVector()}

\section*{Examples}
\begin{verbatim}
testList(list())
testList(as.list(iris), types = c("numeric", "factor"))

# Missingness
testList(list(NA, NA), any.missing = FALSE)
testList(list(NA, NULL), any.missing = FALSE)

# Uniqueness differentiates between different NA types:
testList(list(NA, NA), unique = TRUE)
testList(list(NA, NA_real_), unique = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}
checkLogical

Check if an argument is a vector of type logical

Description

Check if an argument is a vector of type logical

Usage

checkLogical(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_logical(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertLogical(
  x,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
)
checkLogical

add = NULL

assert_logical(  
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL,  
typed.missing = FALSE,  
null.ok = FALSE,  
.var.name = vname(x),  
add = NULL
)

testLogical(  
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL,  
typed.missing = FALSE,  
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_logical(  
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,  
len = NULL,  
min.len = NULL,  
max.len = NULL,  
unique = FALSE,  
names = NULL,  
typed.missing = FALSE,  
null.ok = FALSE
)

epect_logical(  
x,  
any.missing = TRUE,  
all.missing = TRUE,
checkLogical

len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
info = NULL,
label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

names [character(1)]
Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is "any" which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.

typed.missing [logical(1)]
If set to FALSE (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while type-checking atomic input. Set to TRUE to enable strict type checking.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
checkMatrix

Description

Check if an argument is a matrix

Usage

checkMatrix(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
)

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertLogical/assert_logical return x invisibly, whereas checkLogical/check_logical and testLogical/test_logical return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertLogical/assert_logical throws an error message, testLogical/test_logical returns FALSE, and checkLogical/check_logical return a string with the error message. The function expect_logical always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()
checkMatrix

    min.cols = NULL,  
max.cols = NULL,  
nrows = NULL,  
ncols = NULL,  
row.names = NULL,  
col.names = NULL,  
null.ok = FALSE  
)

check_matrix(
    x,
    mode = NULL,  
    any.missing = TRUE,  
    all.missing = TRUE,  
    min.rows = NULL,  
max.rows = NULL,  
min.cols = NULL,  
max.cols = NULL,  
nrows = NULL,  
ncols = NULL,  
row.names = NULL,  
col.names = NULL,  
null.ok = FALSE  
)

assertMatrix(
    x,
    mode = NULL,  
    any.missing = TRUE,  
    all.missing = TRUE,  
    min.rows = NULL,  
max.rows = NULL,  
min.cols = NULL,  
max.cols = NULL,  
nrows = NULL,  
ncols = NULL,  
row.names = NULL,  
col.names = NULL,  
null.ok = FALSE,
    .var.name = vname(x),
    add = NULL  
)

assert_matrix(
    x,
    mode = NULL,  
    any.missing = TRUE,  
    all.missing = TRUE,  
    min.rows = NULL,  
max.rows = NULL,  
min.cols = NULL,  
max.cols = NULL,  
nrows = NULL,  
ncols = NULL,  
row.names = NULL,  
col.names = NULL,  
null.ok = FALSE,  
    .var.name = vname(x),
    add = NULL  
)
checkMatrix

min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testMatrix(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_matrix(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_matrix(
  x,
  mode = NULL,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
info = NULL,
label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

mode [character(1)]
Storage mode of the array. Arrays can hold vectors, i.e. “logical”, “integer”, “integerish”, “double”, “numeric”, “complex”, “character” and “list”. You can also specify “atomic” here to explicitly prohibit lists. Default is NULL (no check). If all values of x are missing, this check is skipped.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are matrices with only missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

min.rows [integer(1)]
Minimum number of rows.

max.rows [integer(1)]
Maximum number of rows.

min.cols [integer(1)]
Minimum number of columns.

max.cols [integer(1)]
Maximum number of columns.

nrows [integer(1)]
Exact number of rows.

ncols [integer(1)]
Exact number of columns.

row.names [character(1)]
Check for row names. Default is “NULL” (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
col.names [character(1)]
Check for column names. Default is "NULL" (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to test for a specific set of names.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertMatrix/assert_matrix return x invisibly, whereas checkMatrix/check_matrix and testMatrix/test_matrix return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertMatrix/assert_matrix throws an error message, testMatrix/test_matrix returns FALSE, and checkMatrix/check_matrix return a string with the error message. The function expect_matrix always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Other compound: checkArray(), checkDataFrame(), checkDataTable(), checkTibble()

Examples

```r
x = matrix(1:9, 3)
colnames(x) = letters[1:3]
testMatrix(x, nrow = 3, min.cols = 1, col.names = "named")
```
checkMultiClass  

Check the class membership of an argument

Description

Check the class membership of an argument

Usage

checkMultiClass(x, classes, null.ok = FALSE)

check_multi_class(x, classes, null.ok = FALSE)

assertMultiClass(x, classes, null.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

assert_multi_class(
  x,
  classes,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testMultiClass(x, classes, null.ok = FALSE)

test_multi_class(x, classes, null.ok = FALSE)

expect_multi_class(x, classes, null.ok = FALSE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x  
[any]
Object to check.

classes  
[character]
Class names to check for inheritance with inherits. x must inherit from any of the specified classes.

null.ok  
[logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name  
[character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add  
[AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
checkNamed

info [character(1)] Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)] Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertMultiClass/assert_multi_class return x invisibly, whereas checkMultiClass/check_multi_class and testMultiClass/test_multi_class return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertMultiClass/assert_multi_class throws an error message, testMultiClass/test_multi_class returns FALSE, and checkMultiClass/check_multi_class return a string with the error message. The function expect_multi_class always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other attributes: checkClass(), checkNamed(), checkNames()
Other classes: checkClass(), checkR6()

Examples

x = 1
class(x) = "bar"
checkMultiClass(x, c("foo", "bar"))
checkMultiClass(x, c("foo", "foobar"))

checkNamed Check if an argument is named

Description

Check if an argument is named

Usage

checkNamed(x, type = "named")
check_named(x, type = "named")
assertNamed(x, type = "named", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_named(x, type = "named", .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testNamed(x, type = "named")
test_named(x, type = "named")
Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

type [character(1)]
Select the check(s) to perform. “unnamed” checks x to be unnamed. “named” (default) checks x to be named which excludes names to be NA or empty ("""). “unique” additionally tests for non-duplicated names. “strict” checks for unique names which comply to R’s variable name restrictions. Note that for zero-length x every name check evaluates to TRUE.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertNamed/assert_named return x invisibly, whereas checkNamed/check_named and testNamed/test_named return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertNamed/assert_named throws an error message, testNamed/test_named returns FALSE, and checkNamed/check_named return a string with the error message. The function expect_named always returns an expectation.

Note

These function are deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use checkNames instead.

See Also

Other attributes: checkClass(), checkMultiClass(), checkNames()

Examples

x = 1:3
testNamed(x, "unnamed")
names(x) = letters[1:3]
testNamed(x, "unique")

---

| checkNames | Check names to comply to specific rules |

Description

Performs various checks on character vectors, usually names.
Usage

checkNames(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names"
)

check_names(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names"
)

assertNames(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names",
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_names(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names",
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)
checkNames

```
testNames(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names"
)

test_names(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names"
)

expect_names(
  x,
  type = "named",
  subset.of = NULL,
  must.include = NULL,
  permutation.of = NULL,
  identical.to = NULL,
  disjunct.from = NULL,
  what = "names",
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` [character || NULL]
  Names to check using rules defined via `type`.

- `type` [character(1)]
  Type of formal check(s) to perform on the names.
  - **unnamed**: Checks `x` to be NULL.
  - **named**: Checks `x` for regular names which excludes names to be NA or empty ("").
  - **unique**: Performs checks like with "named" and additionally tests for non-duplicated names.
strict: Performs checks like with “unique” and additionally fails for names with UTF-8 characters and names which do not comply to R’s variable name restrictions. As regular expression, this is “^[a-zA-Z]+[a-zA-Z0-9_]*$”.

ids: Same as “strict”, but does not enforce uniqueness.

Note that for zero-length x, all these name checks evaluate to TRUE.

subset.of [character] Names provided in x must be subset of the set subset.of.

must.include [character] Names provided in x must be a superset of the set must.include.

permutation.of [character] Names provided in x must be a permutation of the set permutation.of. Duplicated names in permutation.of are stripped out and duplicated names in x thus lead to a failed check. Use this argument instead of identical.to if the order of the names is not relevant.

identical.to [character] Names provided in x must be identical to the vector identical.to. Use this argument instead of permutation.of if the order of the names is relevant.

disjunct.from [character] Names provided in x must not be present in the vector disjunct.from.

what [character(1)] Type of name vector to check, e.g. “names” (default), “colnames” or “rownames”.

.var.name [character(1)] Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection] Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)] Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)] Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertNames/assert_names return x invisibly, whereas checkNames/check_names and testNames/test_names return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertNames/assert_names throws an error message, testNames/test_names returns FALSE, and checkNames/check_names return a string with the error message. The function expect_names always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other attributes: checkClass(), checkMultiClass(), checkNamed()
**Examples**

```r
testNames(names(x), "unnamed")
names(x) = letters[1:3]
testNames(names(x), "unique")

assertNames(names(iris), permutation.of = cn)
```

---

**checkNull**  
*Check if an argument is NULL*

**Description**

Check if an argument is NULL.

**Usage**

```r
checkNull(x)
check_null(x)
assertNull(x, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_null(x, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testNull(x)
test_null(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  [any]  
  Object to check.

- **.var.name**  
  [character(1)]  
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

- **add**  
  [AssertCollection]  
  Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

**Value**

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertNull/assert_null` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkNull/check_null` and `testNull/test_null` return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, `assertNull/assert_null` throws an error message, `testNull/test_null` returns `FALSE`, and `checkNull/check_null` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_null` always returns an expectation.
checkNumber

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples

testNull(NULL)
testNull(1)

Usage

checkNumber(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_number(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertNumber(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

Description

Check if an argument is a single numeric value
assert_number(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testNumber(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_number(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_number(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

na.ok [logical(1)]
Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.
checkNumber

lower    [numeric(1)]
Lower value all elements of x must be greater than or equal to.
upper    [numeric(1)]
Upper value all elements of x must be lower than or equal to.
finite   [logical(1)]
Check for only finite values? Default is FALSE.
null.ok  [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
add      [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info     [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
label    [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_, and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertNumber/assert_number return x invisibly, whereas checkNumber/check_number and testNumber/test_number return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertNumber/assert_number throws an error message, testNumber/test_number returns FALSE, and checkNumber/check_number return a string with the error message. The function expect_number always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other scalars: checkCount(), checkFlag(), checkInt(), checkScalarNA(), checkScalar(), checkString()

Examples

testNumber(1)
testNumber(1:2)
checkNumeric

Check that an argument is a vector of type numeric

Description

Vectors of storage type “integer” and “double” count as “numeric”, c.f. is.numeric. To explicitly check for real integer or double vectors, see checkInteger, checkIntegerish or checkDouble.

Usage

```r
checkNumeric(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
```

```r
check_numeric(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
```

```r
assertNumeric(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
```
checkNumeric

```r
upper = Inf,
finite = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_numeric(
x,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
finite = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testNumeric(
x,
lower = -Inf,
upper = Inf,
finite = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
sorted = FALSE,
names = NULL,
```
checkNumeric

typed.missing = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_numeric(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_numeric(
  x,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf,
  finite = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  typed.missing = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

lower [numeric(1)]
Lower value all elements of x must be greater than or equal to.

upper [numeric(1)]
Upper value all elements of x must be lower than or equal to.
finite [logical(1)]
Check for only finite values? Default is FALSE.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

sorted [logical(1)]
Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.

names [character(1)]
Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.

typed.missing [logical(1)]
If set to FALSE (default), all types of missing values (NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_character_ or NA_character_) as well as empty vectors are allowed while type-checking atomic input. Set to TRUE to enable strict type checking.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.
checkOS

Value
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertNumeric/assert_numeric return x invisibly, whereas checkNumeric/check_numeric and testNumeric/test_numeric return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertNumeric/assert_numeric throws an error message, testNumeric/test_numeric returns FALSE, and checkNumeric/check_numeric return a string with the error message. The function expect_numeric always returns an expectation.

See Also
Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(), checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(), checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw(), checkVector()

Examples
testNumeric(1)
testNumeric(1, min.len = 1, lower = 0)

---

checkOS

Check the operating system

Description
Check the operating system

Usage
checkOS(os)
check_os(os)
assertOS(os, add = NULL, .var.name = NULL)
assert_os(os, add = NULL, .var.name = NULL)
testOS(os)
test_os(os)
expect_os(os, info = NULL, label = NULL)

Arguments
os [character(1)]
Check the operating system to be in a set with possible elements “windows”, “mac”, “linux” and “solaris”.

checkPathForOutput

add
[AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

.var.name
[character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

info
[character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label
[character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertOS/assert_os return x invisibly, whereas checkOS/check_os and testOS/test_os return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertOS/assert_os throws an error message, testOS/test_os returns FALSE, and checkOS/check_os return a string with the error message. The function expect_os always returns an expectation.

Examples

testOS("linux")

Description
Check if a file path can be used safely to create a file and write to it.
This is checked:

• Does dirname(x) exist?
• Does no file under path x exist?
• Is dirname(x) writable?

Paths are relative to the current working directory.

Usage

cHECKPathForOutput(x, overwrite = FALSE, extension = NULL)

check_path_for_output(x, overwrite = FALSE, extension = NULL)

assertPathForOutput(
  x,

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

overwrite [logical(1)]
If TRUE, an existing file in place is allowed if it is both readable and writable. Default is FALSE.

extension [character(1)]
Extension of the file, e.g. “txt” or “tar.gz”.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
checkPermutation

Description

In contrast to checkSetEqual, the function tests for a true permutation of the two vectors and also considers duplicated values. Missing values are being treated as actual values by default. Does not work on raw values.

Usage

checkPermutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE)
check_permutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE)
assertPermutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_permutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testPermutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE)
test_permutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE)
expect_permutation(x, y, na.ok = TRUE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x [any] Object to check.
checkPermutation

```r
y [atomic]
Vector to compare with. Atomic vector of type other than raw.
```

```r
na.ok [logical(1)]
Are missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
```

```r
.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic im-
plemented in `vname`.
```

```r
add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.
```

```r
info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.
```

```r
label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic im-
plemented in `vname`.
```

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertPermutation/assert_permutation` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkPermutation/check_permutation` and `testPermutation/test_permutation` return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, `assertPermutation/assert_permutation` throws an error message, `testPermutation/test_permutation` returns `FALSE`, and `checkPermutation/check_permutation` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_permutation` always returns an expectation.

Note

The object `x` must be of the same type as the set w.r.t. `typeof`. Integers and doubles are both treated as numeric.

See Also

Other set: `checkChoice()`, `checkDisjunct()`, `checkSetEqual()`, `checkSubset()`

Examples

```r
testPermutation(letters[1:2], letters[2:1])
testPermutation(letters[c(1, 1, 2)], letters[1:2])
testPermutation(c(NA, 1, 2), c(1, 2, NA))
testPermutation(c(NA, 1, 2), c(1, 2, NA), na.ok = FALSE)
```
Check that an argument is a date/time object in POSIXct format

Description

Checks that an object is of class POSIXct.

Usage

checkPOSIXct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_posixct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertPOSIXct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
checkPOSIXct

assert_posixct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testPOSIXct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test posixct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
checkPOSIXct

}`

expect_posixct(
  x,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

lower [Date]
All non-missing dates in x must be >= this POSIXct time. Must be provided in the same timezone as x.

upper [Date]
All non-missing dates in x must be <= this POSIXct time. Must be provided in the same timezone as x.

any.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing [logical(1)]
Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.

len [integer(1)]
Exact expected length of x.

min.len [integer(1)]
Minimal length of x.

max.len [integer(1)]
Maximal length of x.

unique [logical(1)]
Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.

sorted [logical(1)]
Elements must be sorted in ascending order. Missing values are ignored.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
checkR6

Description

Check if an argument is an R6 class

Usage

checkR6(
  x,
  classes = NULL,
  ordered = FALSE,
  cloneable = NULL,
  public = NULL,
  private = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertAtomic/assert_atomic` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkAtomic/check_atomic` and `testAtomic/test_atomic` return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, `assertAtomic/assert_atomic` throws an error message, `testAtomic/test_atomic` returns `FALSE`, and `checkAtomic/check_atomic` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_atomic` always returns an `expectation`.

See Also

Other basetypes: `checkArray()`, `checkAtomicVector()`, `checkAtomic()`, `checkCharacter()`, `checkComplex()`, `checkDataFrame()`, `checkDate()`, `checkDouble()`, `checkEnvironment()`, `checkFactor()`, `checkFormula()`, `checkFunction()`, `checkIntegerish()`, `checkInteger()`, `checkList()`, `checkLogical()`, `checkMatrix()`, `checkNull()`, `checkNumeric()`, `checkRaw()`, `checkVector()`
check_r6(
    x,
    classes = NULL,
    ordered = FALSE,
    cloneable = NULL,
    public = NULL,
    private = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )

assertR6(
    x,
    classes = NULL,
    ordered = FALSE,
    cloneable = NULL,
    public = NULL,
    private = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE,
    .var.name = vname(x),
    add = NULL
  )

assert_r6(
    x,
    classes = NULL,
    ordered = FALSE,
    cloneable = NULL,
    public = NULL,
    private = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE,
    .var.name = vname(x),
    add = NULL
  )

testR6(
    x,
    classes = NULL,
    ordered = FALSE,
    cloneable = NULL,
    public = NULL,
    private = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )

test_r6(
    x,
    classes = NULL,
    ordered = FALSE,
label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertClass/assert_class return x invisibly, whereas checkClass/check_class and testClass/test_class return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertClass/assert_class throws an error message, testClass/test_class returns FALSE, and checkClass/check_class return a string with the error message. The function expect_class always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other classes: checkClass(), checkMultiClass()

Examples

library(R6)
generator = R6Class("Bar",
  public = list(a = 5),
  private = list(b = 42),
  active = list(c = function() 99)
)
x = generator$new()
checkR6(x, "Bar", cloneable = TRUE, public = "a")
checkRaw

    min.len = NULL,
    max.len = NULL,
    names = NULL,
    null.ok = FALSE
  )

assertRaw(  
  x,  
  len = NULL,  
  min.len = NULL,  
  max.len = NULL,  
  names = NULL,  
  null.ok = FALSE,  
  .var.name = vname(x),  
  add = NULL  
  )

assert_raw(  
  x,  
  len = NULL,  
  min.len = NULL,  
  max.len = NULL,  
  names = NULL,  
  null.ok = FALSE,  
  .var.name = vname(x),  
  add = NULL  
  )

testRaw(  
  x,  
  len = NULL,  
  min.len = NULL,  
  max.len = NULL,  
  names = NULL,  
  null.ok = FALSE  
  )

test_raw(  
  x,  
  len = NULL,  
  min.len = NULL,  
  max.len = NULL,  
  names = NULL,  
  null.ok = FALSE  
  )

expect_raw(  
  x,
Arguments

x [any]
   Object to check.
len [integer(1)]
   Exact expected length of x.
min.len [integer(1)]
   Minimal length of x.
max.len [integer(1)]
   Maximal length of x.
names [character(1)]
   Check for names. See checkNamed for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.
null.ok [logical(1)]
   If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
.var.name [character(1)]
   Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
add [AssertCollection]
   Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info [character(1)]
   Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
label [character(1)]
   Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertRaw/assert_raw return x invisibly, whereas checkRaw/check_raw and testRaw/test_raw return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertRaw/assert_raw throws an error message, testRaw/test_raw returns FALSE, and checkRaw/check_raw return a string with the error message. The function expect_raw always returns an expectation.
checkScalar

See Also

Other basetypes: checkArray(), checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic(), checkCharacter(),
checkComplex(), checkDataFrame(), checkDate(), checkDouble(), checkEnvironment(), checkFactor(),
checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(),
checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkVector()

Examples

testRaw(as.raw(2), min.len = 1L)

---

cHECKSCALAR  

Check if an argument is a single atomic value

Description

Check if an argument is a single atomic value

Usage

checkScalar(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

check_scalar(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

assertScalar(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_scalar(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testScalar(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

test_scalar(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE)

expect_scalar(x, na.ok = FALSE, null.ok = FALSE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))
Arguments

- **x** [any]
  Object to check.
- **na.ok** [logical(1)]
  Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.
- **null.ok** [logical(1)]
  If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.
- **add** [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.
- **info** [character(1)]
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.
- **label** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

Details

This function does not distinguish between `NA`, `NA_integer_`, `NA_real_`, `NA_complex_`, `NA_character_`, and `NaN`.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertScalar/assert_scalar` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkScalar/check_scalar` and `testScalar/test_scalar` return `TRUE`. If the check is not successful, `assertScalar/assert_scalar` throws an error message, `testScalar/test_scalar` returns `FALSE`, and `checkScalar/check_scalar` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_scalar` always returns an `expectation`.

See Also

Other scalars: `checkCount()`, `checkFlag()`, `checkInt()`, `checkNumber()`, `checkScalarNA()`, `checkString()`

Examples

```r
testScalar(1)
```
```r
testScalar(1:10)
```
checkScalarNA

Check if an argument is a single missing value

Description

Check if an argument is a single missing value

Usage

checkScalarNA(x, null.ok = FALSE)
check_scalar_na(x, null.ok = FALSE)
assertScalarNA(x, null.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_scalar_na(x, null.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testScalarNA(x, null.ok = FALSE)
test_scalar_na(x, null.ok = FALSE)
expect_scalar_na(x, null.ok = FALSE, info = NULL, label = vname(x))

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.
null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.
info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.
label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.
checkSetEqual

Check if an argument is equal to a given set

Description

Check if an argument is equal to a given set

Usage

checkSetEqual(x, y, ordered = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

check_set_equal(x, y, ordered = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

assertSetEqual(
  x,
  y,
  ordered = FALSE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_set_equal(
  x,
  y,
  ordered = FALSE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertScalarNA/assert_scalar_na return x invisibly, whereas checkScalarNA/check_scalar_na and testScalarNA/test_scalar_na return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertScalarNA/assert_scalar_na throws an error message, testScalarNA/test_scalar_na returns FALSE, and checkScalarNA/check_scalar_na return a string with the error message. The function expect_scalar_na always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other scalars: checkCount(), checkFlag(), checkInt(), checkNumber(), checkScalar(), checkString()

Examples

testScalarNA(1)
testScalarNA(NA_real_)
testScalarNA(rep(NA, 2))
checkSetEqual(x, y, ordered = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

test_set_equal(x, y, ordered = FALSE, fmatch = FALSE)

expect_set_equal(
  x,
  y,
  ordered = FALSE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

y [atomic]
Set to compare with.

ordered [logical(1)]
Check x to have the same length and order as y, i.e. check using “==” while handling NAs nicely. Default is FALSE.

fmatch [logical(1)]
Use the set operations implemented in fmatch in package fastmatch. If fastmatch is not installed, this silently falls back to match. fmatch modifies y by reference: A hash table is added as attribute which is used in subsequent calls.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertSubset/assert_subset return x invisibly, whereas checkSubset/check_subset and testSubset/test_subset return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertSubset/assert_subset throws an error message, testSubset/test_subset returns FALSE, and checkSubset/check_subset return a string with the error message. The function expect_subset always returns an expectation.
Note

The object x must be of the same type as the set w.r.t. typeof. Integers and doubles are both treated as numeric.

See Also

Other set: checkChoice(), checkDisjunct(), checkPermutation(), checkSubset()

Examples

testSetEqual(c("a", "b"), c("a", "b"))
testSetEqual(1:3, 1:4)

# x is not converted before the comparison (except for numerics)
testSetEqual(factor("a"), "a")
testSetEqual(1, "1")
testSetEqual(1, as.integer(1))

checkString(x)

checkString

Check if an argument is a string

Description

A string is defined as a scalar character vector. To check for vectors of arbitrary length, see checkCharacter.

Usage

checkString(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_string(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
checkString

fixed = NULL,
ignore.case = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

assertString(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_string(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testString(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
  n.chars = NULL,
  min.chars = NULL,
  max.chars = NULL,
  pattern = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

test_string(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
n.chars = NULL,
min.chars = NULL,
max.chars = NULL,
pattern = NULL,
fixed = NULL,
ignore.case = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE
)

expect_string(
  x,
  na.ok = FALSE,
n.chars = NULL,
min.chars = NULL,
max.chars = NULL,
pattern = NULL,
fixed = NULL,
ignore.case = FALSE,
null.ok = FALSE,
info = NULL,
label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x          [any]
Object to check.

na.ok      [logical(1)]
Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.
n.chars    [integer(1)]
Exact number of characters for each element of x.
min.chars  [integer(1)]
Minimum number of characters for each element of x.
max.chars  [integer(1)]
Maximum number of characters for each element of x.
pattern    [character(1L)]
Regular expression as used in grepl. All non-missing elements of x must comply to this pattern.
fixed      [character(1)]
Substring to detect in x. Will be used as pattern in grepl with option fixed set to TRUE. All non-missing elements of x must contain this substring.
ignore.case [logical(1)]
See grepl. Default is FALSE.
null.ok    [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
checkSubset

Description

Check if an argument is a subset of a given set

Details

This function does not distinguish between NA, NA_integer_, NA_real_, NA_complex_, NA_character_ and NaN.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertString/assert_string return x invisibly, whereas checkString/check_string and testString/test_string return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertString/assert_string throws an error message, testString/test_string returns FALSE, and checkString/check_string return a string with the error message. The function expect_string always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other scalars: checkCount(), checkFlag(), checkInt(), checkNumber(), checkScalarNA(), checkScalar()
Usage

checkSubset(x, choices, empty.ok = TRUE, fmatch = FALSE)

check_subset(x, choices, empty.ok = TRUE, fmatch = FALSE)

assertSubset(
  x,
  choices,
  empty.ok = TRUE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

assert_subset(
  x,
  choices,
  empty.ok = TRUE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  .var.name = vname(x),
  add = NULL
)

testSubset(x, choices, empty.ok = TRUE, fmatch = FALSE)

test_subset(x, choices, empty.ok = TRUE, fmatch = FALSE)

expect_subset(
  x,
  choices,
  empty.ok = TRUE,
  fmatch = FALSE,
  info = NULL,
  label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

choices [atomic]
Set of possible values. May be empty.

empty.ok [logical(1)]
Treat zero-length x as subset of any set choices (this includes NULL)? Default is TRUE.

fmatch [logical(1)]
Use the set operations implemented in fmatch in package fastmatch. If fast-
match is not installed, this silently falls back to match. fmatch modifies y by reference: A hash table is added as attribute which is used in subsequent calls.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value
Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertSubset/assert_subset return x invisibly, whereas checkSubset/check_subset and testSubset/test_subset return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertSubset/assert_subset throws an error message, testSubset/test_subset returns FALSE, and checkSubset/check_subset return a string with the error message. The function expect_subset always returns an expectation.

Note
The object x must be of the same type as the set w.r.t. typeof. Integers and doubles are both treated as numeric.

See Also
Other set: checkChoice(), checkDisjunct(), checkPermutation(), checkSetEqual()

Examples

testSubset(c("a", "z"), letters)
testSubset("ab", letters)
testSubset("Species", names(iris))

# x is not converted before the comparison (except for numerics)
testSubset(factor("a"), "a")
testSubset(1, "1")
testSubset(1, as.integer(1))
Description

Check if an argument is a tibble

Usage

```r
checkTibble(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
```

```r
check_tibble(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  max.rows = NULL,
  min.cols = NULL,
  max.cols = NULL,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  row.names = NULL,
  col.names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)
```

```r
assertTibble(
  x,
  types = character(0L),
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  min.rows = NULL,
  ```
checkTibble

max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_tibble(
x,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testTibble(
x,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_tibble(
x,
checkTibble

types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)

eexpect_tibble(
  x,
types = character(0L),
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
min.rows = NULL,
max.rows = NULL,
min.cols = NULL,
max.cols = NULL,
nrows = NULL,
ncols = NULL,
row.names = NULL,
col.names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
info = NULL,
label = vname(x)
)

Arguments

x
  [any]
  Object to check.

types
  [character]
  Character vector of class names. Each list element must inherit from at least one
  of the provided types. The types “logical”, “integer”, “integerish”, “double”,
  “numeric”, “complex”, “character”, “factor”, “atomic”, “vector” “atomicvec-
  tor”, “array”, “matrix”, “list”, “function”, “environment” and “null” are sup-
  ported. For other types inherits is used as a fallback to check x’s inheritance.
  Defaults to character(0) (no check).

any.missing
  [logical(1)]
  Are missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.

all.missing
  [logical(1)]
  Are matrices with only missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
checkTibble

min.rows [integer(1)]
Minimum number of rows.

max.rows [integer(1)]
Maximum number of rows.

min.cols [integer(1)]
Minimum number of columns.

max.cols [integer(1)]
Maximum number of columns.

nrows [integer(1)]
Exact number of rows.

ncols [integer(1)]
Exact number of columns.

row.names [character(1)]
Check for row names. Default is “NULL” (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to check for a specific set of names.

col.names [character(1)]
Check for column names. Default is “NULL” (no check). See checkNamed for possible values. Note that you can use checkSubset to test for a specific set of names.

null.ok [logical(1)]
If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertion messages. See AssertCollection.

info [character(1)]
Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See expect_that.

label [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions assertTibble/assert_tibble return x invisibly, whereas checkTibble/check_tibble and testTibble/test_tibble return TRUE. If the check is not successful, assertTibble/assert_tibble throws an error message, testTibble/test_tibble returns FALSE, and checkTibble/check_tibble return a string with the error message. The function expect_tibble always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other compound: checkArray(), checkDataFrame(), checkDataTable(), checkMatrix()
Examples

```r
library(tibble)
x = as_tibble(iris)
testTibble(x)
testTibble(x, nrow = 150, any.missing = FALSE)
```

---

**checkTRUE**

*Check if an argument is TRUE*

**Description**

Simply checks if an argument is TRUE.

**Usage**

```r
checkTRUE(x, na.ok = FALSE)
check_true(x, na.ok = FALSE)
assertTRUE(x, na.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
assert_true(x, na.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)
testTRUE(x, na.ok = FALSE)
test_true(x, na.ok = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  Object to check.
- **na.ok** [logical(1)]
  Are missing values allowed? Default is FALSE.
- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.
- **add** [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

**Value**

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertTRUE ./assert_true` return `x` invisibly, whereas `checkTRUE ./check_true` and `testTRUE ./test_true` return TRUE. If the check is not successful, `assertTRUE ./assert_true` throws an error message, `testTRUE ./test_true` returns FALSE, and `checkTRUE ./check_true` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_true` always returns an expectation.
checkVector

Examples

testTRUE(TRUE)
testTRUE(FALSE)

checkVector

Check if an argument is a vector

Description

Check if an argument is a vector

Usage

checkVector(
  x,
  strict = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

check_vector(
  x,
  strict = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
  unique = FALSE,
  names = NULL,
  null.ok = FALSE
)

assertVector(
  x,
  strict = FALSE,
  any.missing = TRUE,
  all.missing = TRUE,
  len = NULL,
  min.len = NULL,
  max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

assert_vector(
x,
strict = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE,
.var.name = vname(x),
add = NULL
)

testVector(
x,
strict = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)

test_vector(
x,
strict = FALSE,
any.missing = TRUE,
all.missing = TRUE,
len = NULL,
min.len = NULL,
max.len = NULL,
unique = FALSE,
names = NULL,
null.ok = FALSE
)
Arguments

- **x** [any]
  Object to check.
- **strict** [logical(1)]
  May the vector have additional attributes? If TRUE, mimics the behavior of `is.vector`. Default is FALSE which allows e.g. factors or data.frames to be recognized as vectors.
- **any.missing** [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with missing values allowed? Default is TRUE.
- **all.missing** [logical(1)]
  Are vectors with no non-missing values allowed? Default is TRUE. Note that empty vectors do not have non-missing values.
- **len** [integer(1)]
  Exact expected length of x.
- **min.len** [integer(1)]
  Minimal length of x.
- **max.len** [integer(1)]
  Maximal length of x.
- **unique** [logical(1)]
  Must all values be unique? Default is FALSE.
- **names** [character(1)]
  Check for names. See `checkNamed` for possible values. Default is “any” which performs no check at all. Note that you can use `checkSubset` to check for a specific set of names.
- **null.ok** [logical(1)]
  If set to TRUE, x may also be NULL. In this case only a type check of x is performed, all additional checks are disabled.
- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in assertions. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.
- **add** [AssertCollection]
  Collection to store assertion messages. See `AssertCollection`.

Value

Depending on the function prefix: If the check is successful, the functions `assertVector/assert_vector` return x invisibly, whereas `checkVector/check_vector` and `testVector/test_vector` return TRUE. If the check is not successful, `assertVector/assert_vector` throws an error message, `testVector/test_vector` returns FALSE, and `checkVector/check_vector` return a string with the error message. The function `expect_vector` always returns an expectation.

See Also

Other basetypes: `checkArray()`, `checkAtomicVector()`, `checkAtomic()`, `checkCharacter()`, `checkComplex()`, `checkDataFrame()`, `checkDate()`, `checkDouble()`, `checkEnvironment()`, `checkFactor()`. 
makeAssertion

checkFormula(), checkFunction(), checkIntegerish(), checkInteger(), checkList(), checkLogical(), checkMatrix(), checkNull(), checkNumeric(), checkPOSIXct(), checkRaw()

Other atomicvector: checkAtomicVector(), checkAtomic()

Examples

testVector(letters, min.len = 1L, any.missing = FALSE)

makeAssertion Turn a Check into an Assertion

Description

makeAssertion is the internal function used to evaluate the result of a check and throw an exception if necessary. makeAssertionFunction can be used to automatically create an assertion function based on a check function (see example).

Usage

makeAssertion(x, res, var.name, collection)

makeAssertionFunction(
  check.fun,
  c.fun = NULL,
  use.namespace = TRUE,
  coerce = FALSE,
  env = parent.frame()
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

res [TRUE | character(1)]
The result of a check function: TRUE for successful checks, and an error message as string otherwise.

var.name [character(1)]
The custom name for x as passed to any assert* function. Defaults to a heuristic name lookup.

collection [AssertCollection]
If an AssertCollection is provided, the error message is stored in it. If NULL, an exception is raised if res is not TRUE.

check.fun [function]
Function which checks the input. Must return TRUE on success and a string with the error message otherwise.
makeExpectation

**Description**

makeExpectation is the internal function used to evaluate the result of a check and turn it into an expectation. makeExceptionFunction can be used to automatically create an expectation function based on a check function (see example).

**Examples**

```r
# Simple custom check function
ccheckFalse = function(x) if (!identical(x, FALSE)) "Must be FALSE" else TRUE

# Create the respective assert function
assertFalse = function(x, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL) {
  res = checkFalse(x)
  makeAssertion(x, res, .var.name, add)
}

# Alternative: Automatically create such a function
assertFalse = makeAssertionFunction(checkFalse)
print(assertFalse)
```

---

**Value**

makeAssertion invisibly returns the checked object if the check was successful, and an exception is raised (or its message stored in the collection) otherwise. makeAssertionFunction returns a function.

**See Also**

Other CustomConstructors: makeExpectation(), makeTest()
Usage

makeExpectation(x, res, info, label)

makeExpectationFunction(
  check.fun,
  c.fun = NULL,
  use.namespace = FALSE,
  env = parent.frame()
)

Arguments

x [any]
Object to check.

res [TRUE | character(1)]
The result of a check function: TRUE for successful checks, and an error message as string otherwise.

info [character(1)]
See `expect_that`

label [character(1)]
See `expect_that`

check.fun [function]
Function which checks the input. Must return TRUE on success and a string with the error message otherwise.

c.fun [character(1)]
If not NULL, instead of calling the function check.fun, use `.Call` to call a C function “c.fun” with the identical set of parameters. The C function must be registered as a native symbol, see `.Call`. Useful if check.fun is just a simple wrapper.

use.namespace [logical(1)]
Call functions of `checkmate` using its namespace explicitly. Can be set to FALSE so save some microseconds, but the checkmate package needs to be imported. Default is TRUE.

env [environment]
The environment of the created function. Default is the `parent.frame`.

Value

makeExpectation invisibly returns the checked object. makeExpectationFunction returns a function.

See Also

Other CustomConstructors: `makeAssertion()`, `makeTest()`
Examples

# Simple custom check function
checkFalse = function(x) if (!identical(x, FALSE)) "Must be FALSE" else TRUE

# Create the respective expect function
expect_false = function(x, info = NULL, label = vname(x)) {
  res = checkFalse(x)
  makeExpectation(x, res, info = info, label = label)
}

# Alternative: Automatically create such a function
expect_false = makeExpectationFunction(checkFalse)
print(expect_false)

makeTest

Turn a Check into a Test

Description

makeTest is the internal function used to evaluate the result of a check and throw an exception if necessary. This function is currently only a stub and just calls isTRUE. makeTestFunction can be used to automatically create an assertion function based on a check function (see example).

Usage

makeTest(res)

makeTestFunction(check.fun, c.fun = NULL, env = parent.frame())

Arguments

res [TRUE | character(1)]
The result of a check function: TRUE for successful checks, and an error message as string otherwise.

check.fun [function]
Function which checks the input. Must return TRUE on success and a string with the error message otherwise.

c.fun [character(1)]
If not NULL, instead of calling the function check.fun, use .Call to call a C function “c.fun” with the identical set of parameters. The C function must be registered as a native symbol, see .Call. Useful if check.fun is just a simple wrapper.

env [environment]
The environment of the created function. Default is the parent.frame.
Value

makeTest returns TRUE if the check is successful and FALSE otherwise. makeTestFunction returns a function.

See Also

Other CustomConstructors: makeAssertion(), makeExpectation()

Examples

# Simple custom check function
checkFalse = function(x) if (!identical(x, FALSE)) “Must be FALSE” else TRUE

# Create the respective test function
testFalse = function(x) {
    res = checkFalse(x)
    makeTest(res)
}

# Alternative: Automatically create such a function
testFalse = makeTestFunction(checkFalse)
print(testFalse)

matchArg

Partial Argument Matching

Description

This is an extensions to match.arg with support for AssertCollection. The behavior is very similar to match.arg, except that NULL is not a valid value for x.

Usage

matchArg(x, choices, several.ok = FALSE, .var.name = vname(x), add = NULL)

Arguments

x [character]
User provided argument to match.

choices [character()]
Candidates to match x with.

several.ok [logical(1)]
If TRUE, multiple matches are allowed, cf. match.arg.

.var.name [character(1)]
Name of the checked object to print in error messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in vname.

add [AssertCollection]
Collection to store assertions. See AssertCollection.
**qassert**

Value

Subset of choices.

Examples

```r
matchArg("k", choices = c("kendall", "pearson"))
```

---

**Description**

The provided functions parse rules which allow to express some of the most frequent argument checks by typing just a few letters.

**Usage**

```r
qassert(x, rules, .var.name = vname(x))
```

```r
qtest(x, rules)
```

```r
qexpect(x, rules, info = NULL, label = vname(x))
```

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  - Object the check.
- **rules** [character]
  - Set of rules. See details.
- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  - Name of the checked object to print in error messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.
- **info** [character(1)]
  - Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.
- **label** [character(1)]
  - Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

**Details**

The rule is specified in up to three parts.
1. Class and missingness check. The first letter is an abbreviation for the class. If it is provided uppercase, missing values are prohibited. Supported abbreviations:

- [bB] Bool / logical.
- [iI] Integer.
- [xX] Integerish (numeric convertible to integer, see `checkIntegerish`).
- [rR] Real / double.
- [cC] Complex.
- [nN] Numeric (integer or double).
- [sS] String / character.
- [fF] Factor
- [aA] Atomic.
- [vV] Atomic vector (see `checkAtomicVector`).
- [lL] List. Missingness is defined as `NULL` element.
- [mM] Matrix.
- [dD] Data.frame. Missingness is checked recursively on columns.
- [pP] POSIXct date.
- [e] Environment.
- [Ø] `NULL`.
- [*] placeholder to allow any type.

Note that the check for missingness does not distinguish between `NaN` and `NA`. Infinite values are not treated as missing, but can be caught using boundary checks (part 3).

2. Length definition. This can be one of

- [*] any length,
- [?] length of zero or one,
- [+ ] length of at least one, or
- [0-9]+ exact length specified as integer.

Preceding the exact length with one of the comparison operators `=/=, <, <=, >= or >` is also supported.

3. Range check as two numbers separated by a comma, enclosed by square brackets (endpoint included) or parentheses (endpoint excluded). For example, “[0, 3)” results in `all(x >= 0 & x < 3)`. The lower and upper bound may be omitted which is the equivalent of a negative or positive infinite bound, respectively. By definition `[0,]` contains `Inf`, while `[0,)` does not. The same holds for the left (lower) boundary and `-Inf`. E.g., the rule “N1()” checks for a single finite numeric which is not `NA`, while “N1[]” allows `-Inf`.

Value

`qassert` throws an `R` exception if object `x` does not comply to at least one of the rules and returns the tested object invisibly otherwise. `qtest` behaves the same way but returns `FALSE` if none of the rules comply. `qexpect` is intended to be inside the unit test framework `testthat` and returns an `expectation`. 
Note

The functions are inspired by the blog post of Bogumił Kamiński: http://rsnippets.blogspot.de/2013/06/testing-function-arguments-in-gnu-r.html. The implementation is mostly written in C to minimize the overhead.

See Also

qtestr and qassertr for efficient checks of list elements and data frame columns.

Examples

# logical of length 1
qtest(NA, "b1")

# logical of length 1, NA not allowed
qtest(NA, "B1")

# logical of length 0 or 1, NA not allowed
qtest(TRUE, "B?")

# numeric with length > 0
qtest(runif(10), "n+")

# integer with length > 0, NAs not allowed, all integers >= 0 and < Inf
qtest(1:3, "I+[0,)")

# either an empty list or a character vector with <=5 elements
qtest(1, c("l0", "s<=5"))

# data frame with at least one column and no missing value in any column
qtest(iris, "D+")

qassertr

Quick recursive arguments checks on lists and data frames

Description

These functions are the tuned counterparts of qtest, qassert and qexpect tailored for recursive checks of list elements or data frame columns.

Usage

qassertr(x, rules, .var.name = vname(x))

qtestr(x, rules, depth = 1L)

qexpectr(x, rules, info = NULL, label = vname(x))
Arguments

- **x** [list or data.frame]
  List or data frame to check for compliance with at least one of rules. See details of `qtest` for rule explanation.

- **rules** [character]
  Set of rules. See `qtest`

- **.var.name** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in error messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

- **depth** [integer(1)]
  Maximum recursion depth. Defaults to “1” to directly check list elements or data frame columns. Set to a higher value to check lists of lists of elements.

- **info** [character(1)]
  Extra information to be included in the message for the testthat reporter. See `expect_that`.

- **label** [character(1)]
  Name of the checked object to print in messages. Defaults to the heuristic implemented in `vname`.

Value

See `qassert`.

See Also

`qtest, qassert`

Examples

```r
# All list elements are integers with length >= 1?
qtestr(as.list(1:10), "i+")

# All list elements (i.e. data frame columns) are numeric?
qtestr(iris, "n")

# All list elements are numeric, w/o NAs?
qtestr(list(a = 1:3, b = rnorm(1), c = letters), "N+")

# All list elements are numeric OR character
qtestr(list(a = 1:3, b = rnorm(1), c = letters), c("N+", "S+"))
```
**register_test_backend**  *Select Backend for Unit Tests*

**Description**

Allows to explicitly select a backend for the unit tests. Currently supported are "testthat" and "tinytest". The respective package must be installed and are loaded (but not attached).

If this function is not explicitly called, defaults to "testthat" unless the "tinytest"’s namespace is loaded.

**Usage**

```r
register_test_backend(name)
```

**Arguments**

- `name`  
  
  `[character(1)]`
  
  "testthat" or "tinytest".

**Value**

NULL (invisibly).

---

**vname**  *Lookup a variable name*

**Description**

Tries to heuristically determine the variable name of `x` in the parent frame with a combination of `deparse` and `substitute`. Used for checkmate’s error messages.

**Usage**

```r
vname(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  
  `[ANY]`
  
  Object.

**Value**

`[character(1)]` Variable name.
**wf**

*Get the index of the first/last TRUE*

---

**Description**

A quick C implementation for “which.first” (`head(which(x), 1)`) and “which.last” (`tail(which(x), 1)`).

**Usage**

- `wf(x, use.names = TRUE)`
- `wl(x, use.names = TRUE)`

**Arguments**

- **x** `[logical]`
  Logical vector.
- **use.names** `[logical(1)]`
  If TRUE and x is named, the result is also named.

**Value**

`[integer(1) | integer(0)]`. Returns the index of the first/last TRUE value in x or an empty integer vector if none is found. NAs are ignored.

**Examples**

```r
wf(c(FALSE, TRUE))
w1(c(FALSE, FALSE))
wf(NA)
```

---

**%??%**

*Coalesce operator*

---

**Description**

Returns the left hand side if not missing nor NULL, and the right hand side otherwise.

**Usage**

```r
lhs %??% rhs
```
Arguments

- \texttt{lhs} \hspace{1cm} \text{[any]}
  Left hand side of the operator. Is returned if not missing or \texttt{NULL}.

- \texttt{rhs} \hspace{1cm} \text{[any]}
  Right hand side of the operator. Is returned if \texttt{lhs} is missing or \texttt{NULL}.

Value

Either \texttt{lhs} or \texttt{rhs}.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
print(NULL %??% 1 %??% 2)
print(names(iris) %??% letters[seq_len(ncol(iris))])
\end{verbatim}
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