Package 'xpectr'

March 6, 2020

Title Generates Expectations for 'testthat' Unit Testing

Version 0.1.1

Description Helps systematize and ease the process of
building unit tests with the 'testthat' package by providing
tools for generating expectations.

License MIT + file LICENSE

URL https://github.com/ludvigolsen/xpectr

BugReports https://github.com/ludvigolsen/xpectr/issues

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports rstudioapi (>= 0.10),
testthat (>= 2.3.1),
plyr,
dplyr,
tibble,
rlang,
utils,
stats,
checkmate (>= 2.0.0),
lifecycle

Suggests knitr,
rmarkdown,
data.table

RdMacros lifecycle

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

1

---

assertCollectionAddin   *Inserts code for a checkmate assert collection*

Description

RStudio Addin: Inserts code for initializing and reporting a checkmate assert collection.

See `Details` for how to set a key command.

Usage

```
assertCollectionAddin(add_comments = TRUE)
```

Arguments

add_comments   Whether to add comments around. (Logical)

                     This makes it easy for a user to create their own addin without the comments.

Details

How to set up a key command in RStudio:

After installing the package. Go to:

`Tools >> Addins >> Browse Addins >> Keyboard Shortcuts`.

Find "dput() Selected" and press its field under `Shortcut`.

Press desired key command, e.g. `Alt+C`.

Press `Apply`.

Press `Execute`.

Value

Inserts the following (excluding the ----):

\# Check arguments ####

assert_collection <-checkmate::makeAssertCollection()

\# checkmate::assert_ ,add = assert_collection)

checkmate::reportAssertions(assert_collection)

\# End of argument checks ####

Returns NULL invisibly.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other addins: [dputSelectedAddin](), [insertExpectationsAddin](), [wrapStringAddin]()

---

capture_parse_eval_side_effects

Capture side effects from parse eval

Description

Wraps string in [capture_side_effects()]() before parsing and evaluating it. The side effects (error, warnings, messages) are returned in a list.

When capturing an error, no other side effects are captured.

Usage

```
capture_parse_eval_side_effects(string, envir = NULL)
```

Arguments

string	String of code that can be parsed and evaluated in envir.
envir	Environment to evaluate in. Defaults to [parent.frame()]().

Value

Named list with the side effects.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

Examples

```
# Attach package
library(xpectr)


capture_parse_eval_side_effects("stop('hi!')")
capture_parse_eval_side_effects("warning('hi!')")
capture_parse_eval_side_effects("message('hi!')")
```

---

capture_side_effects   *Capture side effects*

Description

Captures errors, warnings, and messages from an expression.

In case of an error, no other side effects are captured.

Simple wrapper for testthat's capture_error(), capture_warnings() and capture_messages().

Note: Evaluates expr up to three times.

Usage

```
capture_side_effects(expr, envir = NULL, reset_seed = FALSE)
```

Arguments

expr	Expression.
envir	Environment to evaluate expression in.
reset_seed	Whether to reset the random state on exit. (Logical)

Value

Named list with the side effects.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

fn <- function(raise = FALSE){
  message("Hi! I'm Kevin, your favorite message!")
  warning("G'Day Mam! I'm a warning to the world!")
  message("Kevin is ma name! Yesss!")
  warning("Hopefully the whole world will see me :o")
  if (isTRUE(raise)){
    stop("Lord Evil Error has arrived! Yeehaaa")
  }
```

```
  "the output"
}

capture_side_effects(fn())
capture_side_effects(fn(raise = TRUE))
```

---

dputSelectedAddin   *Replaces selected code with its dput() output*

Description

RStudio Addin: Runs dput() on the selected code and inserts it instead of the selection.

See Details for how to set a key command.

Usage

```
dputSelectedAddin(selection = NULL, insert = TRUE, indentation = 0)
```

Arguments

selection	String of code. (Character)
	E.g. "stop('This gives an expect_error test')".
	N.B. Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.
insert	Whether to insert the expectations via rstudioapi::insertText() or return them. (Logical)
	N.B. Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.
indentation	Indentation of the selection. (Numeric)
	N.B. Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.

Details

How: Parses and evaluates the selected code string, applies dput() and inserts the output instead of the selection.

How to set up a key command in RStudio:

After installing the package. Go to:

Tools >> Addins >> Browse Addins >> Keyboard Shortcuts.

Find "dput() Selected" and press its field under Shortcut.

Press desired key command, e.g. Alt+D.

Press Apply.

Press Execute.

Value

Inserts the output of running dput() on the selected code.

Does not return anything.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, `<r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>`

See Also

Other addins: `assertCollectionAddin()`, `insertExpectationsAddin()`, `wrapStringAddin()`

---

element_classes   *Gets the class of each element*

Description

Experimental

Applies `class()` to each element of x (without recursion).

Usage

```
element_classes(x, keep_names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	List with elements.
keep_names	Whether to keep names. (Logical)

Details

Simple wrapper for `unlist(lapply(x,class))`.

Value

The class of each element.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, `<r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>`

See Also

Other element descriptors: `element_lengths()`, `element_types()`, `num_total_elements()`

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

l <- list("a" = c(1,2,3), "b" = "a", "c" = NULL)

element_classes(l)
element_classes(l, keep_names = TRUE)
```

element_lengths   *Gets the length of each element*

Description

Experimental

Applies [length()](#) to each element of x (without recursion).

Usage

```
element_lengths(x, keep_names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	List with elements.
keep_names	Whether to keep names. (Logical)

Details

Simple wrapper for unlist(lapply(x,length)).

Value

The length of each element.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other element descriptors: [element_classes](#)(), [element_types](#)(), [num_total_elements](#)()

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

l <- list("a" = c(1,2,3), "b" = 1, "c" = NULL)

element_lengths(l)
element_lengths(l, keep_names = TRUE)
```

---

element_types *Gets the type of each element*

Description

Experimental

Applies typeof() to each element of x (without recursion).

Usage

```
element_types(x, keep_names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	List with elements.
keep_names	Whether to keep names. (Logical)

Details

Simple wrapper for unlist(lapply(x,typeof)).

Value

The type of each element.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other element descriptors: element_classes(), element_lengths(), num_total_elements()

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

l <- list("a" = c(1,2,3), "b" = "a", "c" = NULL)

element_types(l)
element_types(l, keep_names = TRUE)
```

---

gxs_function   *Generate testthat expectations for argument values in a function*

Description

Experimental

Based on a set of supplied values for each function argument, a set of testthat expect_* statements are generated.

Included tests: The first value supplied for an argument is considered the *valid baseline* value. For each argument, we create tests for each of the supplied values, where the other arguments have their baseline value.

See supported objects in details.

Usage

```
gxs_function(
  fn,
  args_values,
  check_nulls = TRUE,
  indentation = 0,
  tolerance = "1e-4",
  round_to_tolerance = TRUE,
  strip = TRUE,
  sample_n = 30,
  envir = NULL,
  assign_output = TRUE,
  seed = 42,
  add_wrapper_comments = TRUE,
  add_test_comments = TRUE,
  start_with_newline = TRUE,
  end_with_newline = TRUE,
  out = "insert"
)
```

Arguments

fn	Function to create tests for.
args_values	The arguments and the values to create tests for. Should be supplied as a named list of lists, like the following:
	args_values = list("x1" = list(1,2,3),"x2" = list("a","b","c"))
	The first value for each argument (referred to as the 'baseline' value) should be valid (not throw an error/message/warning). **N.B.** This is not checked but should lead to more meaningful tests.
	N.B. Please define the list directly in the function call. This is currently necessary.
check_nulls	Whether to try all arguments with NULL. (Logical)
	When enabled, you don't need to add NULL to your args_values, unless it should be the baseline value.

indentation	Indentation of the selection. (Numeric)
tolerance	The tolerance for numeric tests as a string, like "1e-4". (Character)
round_to_tolerance	
	Whether to round numeric elements to the specified tolerance. (Logical)
	This is currently applied to numeric columns and vectors (excluding some lists).
strip	Whether to insert `strip_msg()` and `strip()` in tests of side effects. (Logical)
	Sometimes testthat tests have differences in punctuation and newlines on different systems. By stripping both the error message and the expected message of non-alphanumeric symbols, we can avoid such failed tests.
sample_n	The number of elements/rows to sample. Set to NULL to avoid sampling.
	Inserts `smpl()` in the generated tests when sampling was used. A seed is set internally, setting sample.kind as "Rounding" to ensure compatibility with R versions < 3.6.0.
	The order of the elements/rows is kept intact. No replacement is used, why no oversampling will take place.
	When testing a big data frame, sampling the rows can help keep the test files somewhat readable.
envir	Environment to evaluate in.
assign_output	Whether to assign the output of a function call or long selection to a variable. This will avoid recalling the function and decrease cluttering. (Logical)
	Heuristic: when the selection isn't of a string and contains a parenthesis, it is considered a function call. A selection with more than 30 characters will be assigned as well.
	The tests themselves can be more difficult to interpret, as you will have to look at the assignment to see the object that is being tested.
seed	Seed to set. (Whole number)
add_wrapper_comments	
	Whether to add intro and outro comments. (Logical)
add_test_comments	
	Whether to add comments for each test. (Logical)
start_with_newline	
	Whether to have a newline in the beginning/end. (Logical)
end_with_newline	
	Whether to have a newline in the beginning/end. (Logical)
out	Either "insert" or "return".
	"insert" (Default): Inserts the expectations via `rstudioapi::insertText()`.
	"return": Returns the expectations in a list. These can be prepared for insertion with `prepare_insertion()`.

Details

The following "types" are currently supported or intended to be supported in the future. Please suggest more types and tests in a GitHub issue!

Note: A set of fallback tests will be generated for unsupported objects.

Type	Supported	Notes
Side effects	Yes	Errors, warnings, and messages.
Vector	Yes	Lists are treated differently, depending on their structure.

Factor	Yes	
Data Frame	Yes	List columns (like nested tibbles) are currently skipped.
Matrix	Yes	Supported but could be improved.
Formula	Yes	
Function	Yes	
NULL	Yes	
Array	No	
Dates	No	Base and `lubridate`.
ggplot2	No	This may be a challenge, but would be cool!

Value

Either `NULL` or the unprepared expectations as a character vector.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, `<r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>`

See Also

Other expectation generators: [gxs_selection](), [insertExpectationsAddin]()

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)


fn <- function(x, y, z){
  if (x>3) stop("'x' > 3")
  if (y<0) warning("'y'<0")
  if (z==10) message("'z' was 10!")
  x + y + z
}

# Create expectations
# Note: define the list in the call
gxs_function(fn,
          list("x" = list(2, 4, NA),
               "y" = list(0, -1),
               "z" = list(5, 10)))
```

---

gxs_selection *Generate testthat expectations from selection*

Description

Experimental

Based on the selection (string of code), a set of testthat expect_* statements are generated.

Example: If the selected code is the name of a data frame object, it will create an [expect_equal](#) test for each column, along with a test of the column names, types and classes, dimensions, grouping keys, etc.

See supported objects in `details`.

Feel free to suggest useful tests etc. in a GitHub issue!

Addin: [insertExpectationsAddin()](#)

Usage

```
gxs_selection(
  selection,
  indentation = 0,
  tolerance = "1e-4",
  round_to_tolerance = TRUE,
  strip = TRUE,
  sample_n = 30,
  envir = NULL,
  assign_output = TRUE,
  seed = 42,
  test_id = NULL,
  add_wrapper_comments = TRUE,
  add_test_comments = TRUE,
  start_with_newline = TRUE,
  end_with_newline = TRUE,
  out = "insert"
)
```

Arguments

selection	String of code. (Character)
	E.g. `"stop('This gives an expect_error test')"`.
indentation	Indentation of the selection. (Numeric)
tolerance	The tolerance for numeric tests as a string, like `"1e-4"`. (Character)
round_to_tolerance	
	Whether to round numeric elements to the specified tolerance. (Logical)
	This is currently applied to numeric columns and vectors (excluding some lists).
strip	Whether to insert [strip_msg()](#) and [strip()](#) in tests of side effects. (Logical)
	Sometimes testthat tests have differences in punctuation and newlines on different systems. By stripping both the error message and the expected message of non-alphanumeric symbols, we can avoid such failed tests.
sample_n	The number of elements/rows to sample. Set to `NULL` to avoid sampling.
	Inserts [smpl()](#) in the generated tests when sampling was used. A seed is set internally, setting `sample.kind` as `"Rounding"` to ensure compatibility with R versions `< 3.6.0`.
	The order of the elements/rows is kept intact. No replacement is used, why no oversampling will take place.
	When testing a big data frame, sampling the rows can help keep the test files somewhat readable.
envir	Environment to evaluate in.

assign_output	Whether to assign the output of a function call or long selection to a variable. This will avoid recalling the function and decrease cluttering. (Logical)
	Heuristic: when the selection isn't of a string and contains a parenthesis, it is considered a function call. A selection with more than 30 characters will be assigned as well.
	The tests themselves can be more difficult to interpret, as you will have to look at the assignment to see the object that is being tested.
seed	Seed to set. (Whole number)
test_id	Number to append to assignment names. (Whole number)
	For instance used to create the "output_" name: output_<test_id>.
add_wrapper_comments	
	Whether to add intro and outro comments. (Logical)
add_test_comments	
	Whether to add comments for each test. (Logical)
start_with_newline, end_with_newline	
	Whether to have a newline in the beginning/end. (Logical)
out	Either "insert" or "return".

> **"insert" (Default):** Inserts the expectations via rstudioapi::insertText().
>
> **"return":** Returns the expectations in a list.
> These can be prepared for insertion with prepare_insertion().

Details

The following "types" are currently supported or intended to be supported in the future. Please suggest more types and tests in a GitHub issue!

Note: A set of fallback tests will be generated for unsupported objects.

Type	Supported	Notes
Side effects	Yes	Errors, warnings, and messages.
Vector	Yes	Lists are treated differently, depending on their structure.
Factor	Yes	
Data Frame	Yes	List columns (like nested tibbles) are currently skipped.
Matrix	Yes	Supported but could be improved.
Formula	Yes	
Function	Yes	
NULL	Yes	
Array	No	
Dates	No	Base and lubridate.
ggplot2	No	This may be a challenge, but would be cool!

Value

Either NULL or the unprepared expectations as a character vector.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other expectation generators: gxs_function(), insertExpectationsAddin()

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)


df <- data.frame('a' = c(1, 2, 3), 'b' = c('t', 'y', 'u'),
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

gxs_selection("stop('This gives an expect_error test!')")
gxs_selection("warning('This gives a set of side effect tests!')")
gxs_selection("message('This also gives a set of side effect tests!')")
gxs_selection("stop('This: tests the -> punctuation!')", strip = FALSE)
gxs_selection("sum(1, 2, 3, 4)")
gxs_selection("df")

tests <- gxs_selection("df", out = "return")
for_insertion <- prepare_insertion(tests)
rstudioapi::insertText(for_insertion)
```

---

insertExpectationsAddin

Creates testthat tests for selected code

Description

Inserts relevant expect_* tests based on the evaluation of the selected code.

Example: If the selected code is the name of a data frame object, it will create an expect_equal test for each column, along with a test of the column names.

Currently supports side effects (error, warnings, messages), data frames, and vectors.

List columns in data frames (like nested tibbles) are currently skipped.

See Details for how to set a key command.

Usage

```
insertExpectationsAddin(selection = NULL, insert = TRUE, indentation = 0)
```

Arguments

selection	String of code. (Character) E.g. "stop('This gives an expect_error test')". **N.B.** Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.
insert	Whether to insert the expectations via rstudioapi::insertText() or return them. (Logical) **N.B.** Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.
indentation	Indentation of the selection. (Numeric) **N.B.** Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.

Details

How: Parses and evaluates the selected code string within the parent environment. Depending on the output, it creates a set of unit tests (like expect_equal(data[["column"]],c(1,2,3))), and inserts them instead of the selection.

How to set up a key command in RStudio:

After installing the package. Go to:

Tools >> Addins >> Browse Addins >> Keyboard Shortcuts.

Find "Insert Expectations" and press its field under Shortcut.

Press desired key command, e.g. Alt+E.

Press Apply.

Press Execute.

Value

Inserts testthat::expect_* unit tests for the selected code.

Returns NULL invisibly.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other expectation generators: gxs_function(), gxs_selection()

Other addins: assertCollectionAddin(), dputSelectedAddin(), wrapStringAddin()

---

num_total_elements *Total number of elements*

Description

Experimental

Unlists x recursively and finds the total number of elements.

Usage

```
num_total_elements(x, deduplicated = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	List with elements.
deduplicated	Whether to only count the unique elements. (Logical)

Details

Simple wrapper for length(unlist(x,recursive = TRUE,use.names = FALSE)).

Value

The total number of elements in x.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other element descriptors: element_classes(), element_lengths(), element_types()

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

l <- list(list(list(1, 2, 3), list(2, list(3, 2))),
          list(1, list(list(2, 4), list(7, 1, list(3, 8)))),
          list(list(2, 7, 8), list(10, 2, list(18, 1, 4))))

num_total_elements(l)
num_total_elements(l, deduplicated = TRUE)
```

---

prepare_insertion   *Prepare expectations for insertion*

Description

Experimental

Collapses a list/vector of expectation strings and adds the specified indentation.

Usage

```
prepare_insertion(
  strings,
  indentation = 0,
  trim_left = FALSE,
  trim_right = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

strings	Expectation strings. (List or Character)
	As returned with gxs_* functions with out = "return".
indentation	Indentation to add. (Numeric)
trim_left	Whether to trim whitespaces from the beginning of the collapsed string. (Logical)
trim_right	Whether to trim whitespaces from the end of the collapsed string. (Logical)

Value

A string for insertion with [rstudioapi::insertText()](#).

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)


df <- data.frame('a' = c(1, 2, 3), 'b' = c('t', 'y', 'u'),
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

tests <- gxs_selection("df", out = "return")
for_insertion <- prepare_insertion(tests)
for_insertion
rstudioapi::insertText(for_insertion)
```

---

set_test_seed   *Set random seed for unit tests*

Description

Experimental

In order for tests to be compatible with R versions < 3.6.0, we set the sample.kind argument in
[set.seed()](#) to "Rounding" when using R versions >= 3.6.0.

Usage

```
set_test_seed(seed = 42, ...)
```

Arguments

seed   Random seed.

...   Named arguments to [set.seed()](#).

Details

Initially contributed by R. Mark Sharp (github: @rmsharp).

Value

NULL.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>
R. Mark Sharp

---

simplified_formals   *Extract and simplify a function's formal arguments*

Description

Experimental

Extracts [formals](#) and formats them as an easily testable character vector.

Usage

```
simplified_formals(fn)
```

Arguments

fn   Function.

Value

A character vector with the simplified formals.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

fn1 <- function(a = "x", b = NULL, c = NA, d){
  paste0(a, b, c, d)
}

simplified_formals(fn1)
```

---

smpl   *Random sampling*

Description

Experimental

Sample a vector, factor or data frame. Useful to reduce size of testthat expect_* tests. Not intended for other purposes.

Wraps [sample.int()](#). Data frames are sampled row-wise.

The seed is set within the function with sample.kind as "Rounding" for compatibility with R versions < 3.6.0. On exit, the random state is restored.

Usage

```
smpl(data, n, keep_order = TRUE, seed = 42)
```

Arguments

data	Vector or data frame. (Logical)
n	Number of elements/rows to sample.
	N.B. No replacement is used, why n > the number of elements/rows in data won't perform oversampling.
keep_order	Whether to keep the order of the elements. (Logical)
seed	Seed to use.
	The seed is set with sample.kind = "Rounding" for compatibility with R versions < 3.6.0.

Value

When data has <=n elements, data is returned. Otherwise, data is sampled and returned.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

smpl(c(1,2,3,4,5), n = 3)
smpl(data.frame("a" = c(1,2,3,4,5), "b" = c(2,3,4,5,6), stringsAsFactors = FALSE), n = 3)
```

---

stop_if   *Simple side effect functions*

Description

Experimental

If the condition is TRUE, generate error/warning/message with the supplied message.

Usage

```
stop_if(condition, message = NULL, sys.parent.n = 0L)

warn_if(condition, message = NULL, sys.parent.n = 0L)

message_if(condition, message = NULL, sys.parent.n = 0L)
```

Arguments

condition	The condition to check. (Logical)
message	Message. (Character)
	Note: If NULL, the condition will be used as message.
sys.parent.n	The number of generations to go back when calling message function.

Details

When `condition` is FALSE, they return NULL invisibly.

When `condition` is TRUE:

stop_if(): Throws error with the supplied message.

warn_if(): Throws warning with the supplied message.

message_if(): Generates message with the supplied message.

Value

Returns NULL invisibly.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, `<r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>`

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

a <- 0
stop_if(a == 0, "'a' cannot be 0.")
warn_if(a == 0, "'a' was 0.")
message_if(a == 0, "'a' was so kind to be 0.")
```

---

strip   *Strips strings of non-alphanumeric characters*

Description

Experimental

1. Removes any character that is not alphanumeric or a space.
2. (Disabled by default): Remove numbers.
3. Reduces multiple consecutive whitespaces to a single whitespace and trims ends.

Can for instance be used to simplify error messages before checking them.

Usage

```
strip(
  strings,
  replacement = "",
  remove_spaces = FALSE,
  remove_numbers = FALSE,
  allow_na = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

strings	Vector of strings. (Character)
replacement	What to replace blocks of punctuation with. (Character)
remove_spaces	Whether to remove all whitespaces. (Logical)
remove_numbers	Whether to remove all numbers. (Logical)
allow_na	Whether to allow strings to contain NAs. (Logical)

Details

1. gsub("[^[:alnum:][:blank:]]",replacement,strings))
2. gsub('[0-9]+','',strings) (Note: only if specified!)
3. trimws(gsub("[[:blank:]]+"," ",strings)) (Or "" if remove_spaces is TRUE)

Value

The stripped strings.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other strippers: [strip_msg](#)()

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

strings <- c(
  "Hello! I am George.  \n\rDon't call me Frank! 123",
  "    \tAs that, is, not, my,    name!"
)

strip(strings)
strip(strings, remove_spaces = TRUE)
strip(strings, remove_numbers = TRUE)
```

---

strip_msg	*Strips messages of non-alphanumeric characters and rethrows them*

Description

Experimental

Catches side effects (error, warnings, messages), strips the message strings of non-alphanumeric characters with [strip()](#) and regenerates them.

When numbers in error messages vary slightly between systems (and this variation isn't important to catch), we can strip the numbers as well.

Use case: Sometimes testthat tests have differences in punctuation and newlines on different systems. By stripping both the error message and the expected message (with [strip()](#)), we can avoid such failed tests.

Usage

```
strip_msg(x, remove_spaces = FALSE, remove_numbers = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Code that potentially throws warnings, messages, or an error.
remove_spaces	Whether to remove all whitespaces. (Logical)
remove_numbers	Whether to remove all numbers. (Logical)

Value

Returns NULL invisibly.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other strippers: [strip()](#)

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)
library(testthat)


strip_msg(stop("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123"))
strip_msg(warning("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123"))
strip_msg(message("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123"))
strip_msg(message("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123"), remove_numbers = TRUE)
error_fn <- function(){stop("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123")}
strip_msg(error_fn())

# With testthat tests
expect_error(strip_msg(error_fn()),
             strip("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123"))
expect_error(strip_msg(error_fn(), remove_numbers = TRUE),
             strip("this 'dot' .\n is removed! 123", remove_numbers = TRUE))
```

---

suppress_mw   *Suppress warnings and messages*

Description

Experimental

Run expression wrapped in both [suppressMessages()](#) and [suppressWarnings()](#).

Usage

```
suppress_mw(expr)
```

Arguments

expr   Any expression to run within `suppressMessages()` and `suppressWarnings()`.

Details

`suppressWarnings(suppressMessages(expr))`

Value

The output of `expr`.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, `<r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>`

Examples

```
# Attach packages
library(xpectr)

fn <- function(a, b){
  warning("a warning")
  message("a message")
  a + b
}

suppress_mw(fn(1, 5))
```

---

wrapStringAddin   *Wraps the selection with paste0*

Description

Splits the selection every n characters and inserts it in a `paste0()` call.

See `Details` for how to set a key command.

Usage

```
wrapStringAddin(
  selection = NULL,
  indentation = 0,
  every_n = NULL,
  tolerance = 10,
  insert = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

selection	String of code. (Character) **N.B.** Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.
indentation	Indentation of the selection. (Numeric) **N.B.** Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.
every_n	Number of characters per split. If NULL, the following is used to calculate the string width: `max(min(80 -indentation,70),50)` **N.B.** Strings shorter than every_n + tolerance will not be wrapped.
tolerance	Tolerance. Number of characters. We may prefer not to split a string that's only a few characters too long. Strings shorter than every_n + tolerance will not be wrapped.
insert	Whether to insert the wrapped text via `rstudioapi::insertText()` or return it. (Logical) **N.B.** Mainly intended for testing the addin programmatically.

Details

How to set up a key command in RStudio:

After installing the package. Go to:

`Tools >> Addins >> Browse Addins >> Keyboard Shortcuts`.

Find `"Insert Expectations"` and press its field under `Shortcut`.

Press desired key command, e.g. `Alt+P`.

Press `Apply`.

Press `Execute`.

Value

Inserts the following (with newlines and correct indentation):

`paste0("first n chars","next n chars")`

Returns `NULL` invisibly.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

See Also

Other addins: `assertCollectionAddin()`, `dputSelectedAddin()`, `insertExpectationsAddin()`

---

xpectr	*xpectr: A package for generating tests for* testthat *unit testing*

Description

A set of utilities and RStudio addins for generating tests.

Author(s)

Ludvig Renbo Olsen, <r-pkgs@ludvigolsen.dk>

Index