

[< Back to Week 1](#)[× Lessons](#)

This Course: Advanced R Programming

[Prev](#)[Next](#)

Checking that the arguments supplied by the reader are proper is a good way to prevent confusing results or error messages from occurring later on in the function. It is also a useful way to enforce documented requirements for a function.

In this case, the `num_download()` function is expecting both the `pkgname` and `date` arguments to be character vectors. In particular, the `date` argument should be a character vector of length 1. We can check the class of an argument using `is.character()` and the length using the `length()` function.

The revised function with argument checking is as follows.

```
1 num_download <- function(pkgname, date = "2016-07-20") {  
2   check_pkg_deps()  
3  
4   ## Check arguments  
5   if(!is.character(pkgname))  
6     stop("'pkgname' should be character")  
7   if(!is.character(date))  
8     stop("'date' should be character")  
9   if(length(date) != 1)  
10    stop("'date' should be length 1")  
11  
12   dest <- check_for_logfile(date)  
13   cran <- read_csv(dest, col_types = "ccicccccc",  
14                   progress = FALSE)  
15   cran %>% filter(package %in% pkgname) %>%  
16     group_by(package) %>%  
17     summarize(n = n())  
18 }
```

Note that here, we chose to `stop()` and throw an error if the argument was not of the appropriate type. However, an alternative would have been to simply coerce the argument to be of character type using the `as.character()` function.

```
1 num_download("filehash", c("2016-07-20", "2016-0-21"))  
2 Error in num_download("filehash", c("2016-07-20", "2016-0-21")): 'date' should  
   be length 1
```

[Mark as completed](#)

