

# Package ‘validR6’

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**Title** Validation framework for members in 'R6::R6Class'

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**Description** Validation framework to ensure that members in 'R6::R6Class' objects match formalized validation criteria, e.g. in term of type, structure or content.

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'internals-doc\_topic\*.R'  
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'class-R6Member.R'  
'class-R6MemberList.R'  
'internals-DOC\_DECLARE\_REF.R'  
'internals-.doc\_ref\*.R'  
'internals-documentation-types.R'  
'class-R6MemberRestriction.R'  
'internals-.check\_if.R'  
'internals-.cut\_string.R'  
'internals-.doc\_arg\*.R'  
'internals-.doc\_data\*.R'  
'internals-.doc\_in\_current\_package.R'  
'internals-.doc\_make\_link.R'  
'internals-.doc\_pad.R'

```
'internals-.doc_tbl*.R'
'internals-documentation-default_from_class.R'
'internals-documentation-formatting.R'
'internals-documentation-phrases.R'
'internals-documentation-tagging.R'
'internals-documentation-values.R'
'internals-indent.R'
'methods-S3-R6MemberList.R'
'validR6_package.R'
```

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validR6-package	<i>The validR6 package</i>
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### Description

The validR6-package provides a validation framework for members (fields, methods and active bindings) in R6Classes. This ensures that members meet validation criteria, e.g. in terms of their type, structure or content. Validation happens *before* assignment and is reusable across R6Classes.

### Details

To declare validation rules for R6Classes members', this package revolves around the three cooperating R6Classes: [R6MemberRestriction](#), [R6Member](#) and [R6MemberList](#). These are outlined in the following.

#### **R6MemberRestriction:**

[R6MemberRestriction](#) objects are wrappers for user-defined validation rules, standardizing how rules are executed and errors are captured.

#### **R6Member:**

[R6Member](#) objects encapsulate exactly one member (field, method or active binding) of R6Classes and store the member's current value. They may contain an optional set of [R6MemberRestrictions](#), which are used for validating new values before assignment via the [R6MemberRestriction\\$check\(\)](#) method. The use of a [R6Member](#) object as field, method, or active binding inside R6Classes is simplified through its [helper methods](#).

#### **R6MemberList:**

[R6MemberList](#) objects are lightweight wrappers around any number of [R6Member](#) instances. They provide [helper methods](#) to build fully validated R6Classes by generating the corresponding public, private and active lists used as arguments in [R6::R6Class\(\)](#).

## Typical workflow

1. Define one or more [R6MemberRestriction](#) objects with validation rules.
2. Define one [R6Member](#) object for each member in a R6Class to be defined and specify the [R6MemberRestrictions](#) this member must satisfy.
3. Combine the [R6Members](#) in a [R6MemberList](#) and call [R6MemberList\\$R6Class\(\)](#) to build a fully validated R6Classes.

This keeps validation logic decoupled, reusable, and testable, while letting R6 remain concise.

## Key benefits

- **Consistency:** uniform validation and error reporting across members and classes.
- **Reusability:** compose simple rules into complex constraints.
- **Safety:** validation occurs before assignment, preventing invalid state.
- **Convenience:** helpers generate R6Classes, minimizing boilerplate.

### R6Member

*Container for members in R6Class definitions.*

## Description

A container that stores name, value and (optional) validity restrictions of type [R6MemberRestriction](#) for members to be used in R6Class declarations.

A R6Member object provides

- a setter that checks restrictions
- a getter returning the value
- helper methods for using it as member (attribute or method) in R6Classes

See the sections on [details](#), [examples](#) and [methods](#).

## Details

R6Member objects provide a formalized interface for setting up members of R6Classes and provide methods for automatically generating the corresponding R6Class() arguments public, private and active.

### Validation rules for \$value :

Validation rules for the \$value field are specified in the \$restrictions field.

\$restrictions contains a list of zero or more [R6MemberRestrictions](#) describing the validation rules for the \$value field. Any new value is passed to the [R6MemberRestriction\\$check\(\)](#) method of all elements in \$restrictions before [R6Member\\$value](#) is changed. This ensures all validation criteria are met.

### Combining multiple R6Members and declaring R6Classes :

For declaring R6Classes, R6Members are most conveniently combined in a [R6MemberList](#).

## Active bindings

```
is_method
is_private
locked
name
private_name
restrictions
value
value_locked
```

## Methods

### Public methods:

- [R6Member\\$accessor\(\)](#)
- [R6Member\\$new\(\)](#)
- [R6Member\\$print\(\)](#)
- [R6Member\\$declare\\_active\\_binding\(\)](#)
- [R6Member\\$declare\\_method\(\)](#)
- [R6Member\\$declare\\_initialization\(\)](#)
- [R6Member\\$clone\(\)](#)

### Method accessor():

*Usage:*

```
R6Member$accessor(field_value, field_name)
```

*Arguments:*

```
field_value
field_name
```

*Details:* Access or modify one of the internal fields of R6Members

*Returns:*

If `field_value` is **not** provided (getter case): the field's current value – see [active bindings](#) for the fields' types.  
 If `field_value` is provided (setter case): NULL

### Method new():

*Usage:*

```
R6Member$new(
  name,
  value = NULL,
  restrictions = NULL,
  locked = TRUE,
  value_locked = FALSE,
  is_private = FALSE,
  is_method = NULL
)
```

*Arguments:*

name  
value  
restrictions  
locked  
value\_locked  
is\_private  
is\_method

*Details:* Construct a new R6Member object

*Returns:* R6Member object

**Method print():**

*Usage:*

R6Member\$print(value\_level = TRUE, restriction\_level = 0, print\_class = TRUE)

*Arguments:*

value\_level  
restriction\_level  
print\_class

*Details:* Print an R6Member object.

*Returns:* NULL

**Method declare\_active\_binding():**

*Usage:*

R6Member\$declare\_active\_binding()

*Details:* Create active binding function for R6Member object. *To be used when declaring R6Classes, see also the [R6MemberList\\$R6Class\(\)](#) method and ?R6Class.*

*Returns:* function to be used in the active argument of R6Class().

**Method declare\_method():**

*Usage:*

R6Member\$declare\_method()

*Details:* Create method function for R6Member object. *To be used when declaring R6Classes, see also the [R6MemberList\\$R6Class\(\)](#) method and ?R6Class.*

*Returns:* function to be used in the method argument of R6Class().

**Method declare\_initialization():**

*Usage:*

R6Member\$declare\_initialization()

*Details:* Create (initial) assignment expression for R6Member object. *To be used when declaring R6Classes, see also the [R6MemberList\\$R6Class\(\)](#) method and ?R6Class.*

*Returns:* expression containing the assignment statement to be used in the public[[ "initialize" ]] (constructor) method of R6Class().

**Method clone():** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

*Usage:*

R6Member\$clone(deep = FALSE)

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

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R6MemberList	R6MemberList: Wrapping toolbox for using R6Members in R6Class definitions.
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## Description

A R6MemberList provides utility [methods](#) for declaring R6Classes with members wrapped in [R6Member](#) objects. As such, the R6MemberList encloses zero or more [R6Member](#) objects that define the members in a R6Class.

The core method for this purpose is [\\$R6Class\(\)](#).

## Details

Once a R6MemberList is instanciated, the [\\$R6Class\(\)](#) method can be used to define a R6Class and delegate the enclosed [R6Member](#) objects as members to this new R6Class.

The core method for this purpose is [\\$R6Class\(\)](#), which calls the worker methods [\\$public\\_list\(\)](#), [\\$private\\_list\(\)](#) and [\\$active\\_bindings\(\)](#). These set up the lists defining the arguments public, private and active for the call to R6::R6Class().

### Retrieving private and public names:

Use [\\$names\(\)](#) to retrieve public or private member names of the [R6Member](#) objects in the R6Class created by [\\$R6Class\(\)](#).

### Subsetting:

The [\\$subset\(\)](#) method allows access to the enclosed [R6Member](#) objects by name. Alternatively, the S3-operators [ and [[ allow subsetting for R6MemberList as well.

See the [methods](#) and [examples](#) section for more details and examples.

## Methods

### Public methods:

- [R6MemberList\\$new\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$active\\_bindings\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$R6Class\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$public\\_list\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$private\\_list\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$print\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$names\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$subset\(\)](#)
- [R6MemberList\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method new():** Construct a new R6MemberList object from the supplied [R6Member](#) objects.

*Usage:*

R6MemberList\$new(...)

*Arguments:*

...

*Returns:* R6MemberList object containing the provided [R6Member](#) objects.

**Method** `active_bindings()`: Create named list that represent the active bindings provided by the stored [R6Members](#). To be used as argument 'active' in `R6Class()` definition. *See also the documentation of argument 'active' in ?R6Class*.

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$active_bindings()
```

*Returns:* A named list that represent the active bindings provided by the stored [R6Members](#). To be used as argument 'active' in `R6Class()` definition.

**Method** `R6Class()`: Declare `R6Class` from `R6MemberList`

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$R6Class(classname, print_method = "default")
```

*Arguments:*

- `classname`
- `print_method`

*Returns:* A `R6Class` with members defined by the `R6MemberList`

**Method** `public_list()`: Create named list that represent the public fields provided by the stored [R6Members](#). To be used as argument 'public' in `R6Class()` definition. *See also the documentation of argument 'public' in ?R6Class*.

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$public_list(print_method = "default")
```

*Arguments:*

- `print_method`

*Returns:* A named list that represent the public fields provided by the stored [R6Members](#). To be used as argument 'public' in `R6Class()` definition.

**Method** `private_list()`: Create named list that represent the private fields provided by the stored [R6Members](#). To be used as argument 'private' in `R6Class()` definition. *See also the documentation of argument 'private' in ?R6Class*.

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$private_list()
```

*Returns:* A named list that represent the private fields provided by the stored [R6Members](#). To be used as argument 'private' in `R6Class()` definition.

**Method** `print()`: Print method for `R6MemberList`

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList/print()
```

**Method** `names()`: names method for `R6MemberList`

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$names(type = "public", subset = "all")
```

*Arguments:*

- `type`
- `subset`

*Returns:* Character vector of names

**Method** `subset()`: subset method for `R6MemberList`

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$subset(member, new_value, inner = TRUE)
```

*Arguments:*

member

new\_value

inner

*Returns:* subset

**Method clone():** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberList$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

## Description

A R6MemberRestriction encapsulates and manages a single validation rule – a [restriction](#) – as a reusable object. This validation rule is as a user-supplied function to check whether values meets a constraint.

A R6MemberRestriction handles the execution of this rule, manages error reporting, and provides a consistent interface. R6MemberRestriction objects are primarily used to validate the [value](#) attribute of [R6Member](#) objects, but can be applied to any value for which a validation rule needs to be enforced.

## Details

A R6MemberRestriction is characterized by its [restriction](#), a function specifying a validation rule for an object. While the validation logic is entirely defined by the [restriction](#), the R6MemberRestriction class provides the infrastructure for how the rule is invoked and how results are reported. This separation promotes modularity and consistency across validation workflows.

### Typical Examples for Restrictions:

- value must be of a certain type (such as `numeric`, `list` or `function`)
- value's elements *together* must meet a *common* restriction, e.g. in terms of dimensionality (`length(value) == k`) or totals (`sum(value) > t`)
- value's elements *each* must meet an *individual* restriction, e.g. be non-negative (`all(value >= 0)`)

### Structure of Restrictions:

The [restriction](#) must be a function taking a single argument and returning a single logical value to indicate if a restriction is met (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Alternatively, if validation fails, the function may throw an error providing detailed information on how or why the [restriction](#) is violated. The is [restriction](#) must be able to take arguments of all kinds and shapes. It is tested using a range of sample inputs as its argument; any violation raises a descriptive error so users know how to fix their rule.

**Validation Workflow:**

The R6MemberRestriction is executed via the `R6MemberRestriction$check()` method, which applies the rule to a provided value and returns a list containing both the validation decision and any error message encountered. This encapsulation allows validation results to be easily captured, logged, or aggregated.

**Composition of Rules:**

Multiple R6MemberRestriction objects are commonly combined to define complex validation logic, typically for specifying R6Member objects. This compositional design keeps individual rules small, testable, and focused on a single concern, promoting code clarity and maintainability. See the [R6Member examples](#) for practical examples.

**Active bindings**

```
id
restriction
```

**Methods****Public methods:**

- `R6MemberRestriction$check()`
- `R6MemberRestriction$new()`
- `R6MemberRestriction$print()`
- `R6MemberRestriction$clone()`

**Method check():**

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberRestriction$check(value, include_id = TRUE, include_value = TRUE)
```

*Arguments:*

```
value
include_id
include_value
```

*Details:* Check whether a given value satisfies the `restriction`. This is the core method of R6MemberRestriction objects.

*Returns:* list with entries

decision	(logical)	indicator whether the value meets (TRUE) or violates (FALSE) the <code>restriction</code> .
message	(character)	error message resulting from <code>restriction</code> (if any), or empty string otherwise

**Method new():**

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberRestriction$new(
  id = format(Sys.time(), "%Y-%M-%d - %H:%M:%S"),
  restriction = function(x) TRUE
)
```

*Arguments:*

```
id r .doc_tag(tag = "sec-params")
```

```
restriction
```

*Details:* Construct a new R6MemberRestriction object with identifier R6MemberRestriction and restriction R6MemberRestriction

*Returns:* R6MemberRestriction object.

**Method print():**

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberRestriction$print(restriction_level = 2)
```

*Arguments:*

```
restriction_level
```

*Details:* Print method for R6MemberRestriction objects that displays information ([id](#) and [restriction](#)).

*Returns:* NULL

**Method clone():** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

*Usage:*

```
R6MemberRestriction$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

*Arguments:*

```
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

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