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# Trafaret Documentation

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**Mikhail Krivushin**

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## Introducing trafaret

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Trafaret is validation library with support to convert data structures. Sample usage:

```
import datetime
import trafaret as t

date = t.Dict(year=t.Int, month=t.Int, day=t.Int) >> (lambda d: datetime.
↳datetime(**d))
assert date.check({'year': 2012, 'month': 1, 'day': 12}) == datetime.datetime(2012, 1,
↳12)
```

`t.Dict` creates new dict structure validator with three `t.Int` elements. `>>` operation adds lambda function to the converters of given checker. Some checkers have default converter, but when you use `>>` or `.append`, you disable default converter with your own.

This does not mean that `Int` will not convert numbers to int, this mean that some checkers, like `String` with regular expression, have special converters applied to that can be overridden by your own.

Converters can be chained. You can raise `DataError` in converters.

## Features

Trafaret has very handy features, read below some samples.

### Regexp

`RegexpRow` can work with regular expressions, and this gives you real power:

```
>>> c = t.RegexpRow(r'^name=(\w+)$') >> (lambda m: m.groups()[0])
>>> c.check('name=Jeff')
'Jeff'
```

Some way you can use all `re.Match` power to extract from strings dicts and so on.

## Dict and Key

Dict get dict with keys and checkers, like `{'a': t.Int}`. But instead of string key you can use `Key` class. And `Key` instance can rename given key name to something else:

```
>>> c = t.Dict({t.Key('uNJ') >> 'user_name': t.String})
>>> c.check({'uNJ': 'Adam'})
{'user_name': 'Adam'}
```

And we can do more with right converter:

```
>>> from trafaret.utils import fold
>>> c = t.Dict({t.Key('uNJ') >> 'user__name': t.String}) >> fold
>>> c.check({'uNJ': 'Adam'})
{'user': {'name': 'Adam'}}
```

We have some example of enhanced `Key` in extras:

```
>>> from trafaret.extras import KeysSubset
>>> cmp_pwds = lambda x: {'pwd': x['pwd'] if x.get('pwd') == x.get('pwd1') else_
↳DataError('Not equal')}
>>> d = Dict({KeysSubset('pwd', 'pwd1'): cmp_pwds, 'key1': String})
>>> d.check({'pwd': 'a', 'pwd1': 'a', 'key1': 'b'}).keys()
{'pwd': 'a', 'key1': 'b'}
```

## DataError

Exception class that used in library. Exception hold errors in `error` attribute. For simple checkers it will be just a string. For nested structures it will be *dict* instance.

## Trafaret

Base class for checkers. Use it to make new checkers. In derived classes you need to implement `_check` or `_check_val` methods. `_check_val` must return value, `_check` must return *None* on success.

You can implement `converter` method if you want to convert value somehow, but want to make free for developer to apply his own converters to raw data. This used to return strings instead of *Match* object in *String* trafaret.

## Subclassing

For your own trafaret creation you need to subclass `Trafaret` class and implement `check_value` or `check_and_return` methods. `check_value` can return nothing on success, `check_and_return` must return value. In case of failure you need to raise `DataError`. You can use `self._failure` shortcut function to do this. Check library code for samples.

## Type

Checks that data is instance of given class. Just instantiate it with any class, like `int`, `float`, `str`. Sample:

```
>>> t.Type(int).check(4)
4
```

## Any

Will match any element.

## Or

Get other converters as args. This samples are equivalent:

```
>>> Or(t.Int, t.Null).check(None)
None
>>> (t.Int | t.Null).check(5)
5
```

## Null

Value must be *None*.

## Bool

Check if value is boolean:

```
>>> t.Bool().check(True)
True
```

## Float

Check if value is float or can be converted to. Supports *lte*, *gte*, *lt*, *gt* parameters:

```
>>> t.Float(gt=3.5).check(4)
4
```

## Int

Similar to *Float*, but checking for int:

```
>>> t.Int(gt=3).check(4)
4
```

## Atom

Value must be exactly equal to Atom first arg:

```
>>> t.Atom('this_key_must_be_this').check('this_key_must_be_this')
'this_key_must_be_this'
```

This may be useful in `Dict` in pair with `Or` statements.

## String, Email, URL

Basically just check that arg is string. Argument `allow_blank` indicates if string can be blank or not. If you will provide `regex` param - will return `re.Match` object. Default converter will return `match.group()` result. You will get `re.Match` object in converter.

Email and URL just provide regular expressions and a bit of logic for IDNA domains. Default converters return email and domain, but you will get `re.Match` in converter.

So, some examples to make things clear:

```
>>> t.String().check('werwerwer')
'werwerwer'
>>> t.String(regex='^\s+$').check(' ')
' '
>>> t.String(regex='^name=(\w+)$').check('name=Jeff')
'Jeff'
```

And one wild sample:

```
>>> todt = lambda m: datetime(*[int(i) for i in m.groups()])
>>> (t.String(regex='^year=(\d+),month=(\d+),day=(\d+)$') >> todt).check('year=2011,
↳month=07,day=23')
datetime.datetime(2011, 7, 23, 0, 0)
```

## List

Just List of elements of one type. In converter you will get list of converted elements. Sample:

```
>>> t.List(t.Int).check(range(100))
[0, 1, 2, ... 99]
>>> t.extract_error(t.List(t.Int).check(['a']))
{0: 'value cant be converted to int'}
```

## Dict

Dict include named params. You can use for keys plain strings and `Key` instances. In case you provide just string keys, they will converted to `Key` instances. Actual checking proceeded in `Key` instance.

Methods:

`allow_extra(*names)` : where names can be key names or \* to allow any additional keys.

`make_optional(*names)` : where names can be key names or \* to make all options optional.

`ignore_extra(*names)`: where names are the names of the keys or \* to exclude listed key names or all unspecified ones from the validation process and final result

`merge(Dict|dict|[t.Key...])` : where argument can be other Dict, dict like provided to Dict, or list of Key`s. Also provided as `__add__`, so you can add Dict`s, like `dict1 + dict2`.

## Key

Special class to create dict keys. Parameters are:

- name - key name
- default - default if key is not present
- optional - if True allow to not provide arg
- to\_name - instead of key name will be returned this key

**You can provide to\_name with >> operation::** `Key('javaStyleData') >> 'plain_cool_data'`

It provides method `__call__(self, data)` that extract key value from data through mapping get method. Key `__call__` method yields (key name, Maybe(DataError), [touched keys]) triples.

You can redefine `get_data(self, data, default)` method in subclassed Key if you want to use something other then `.get(...)` method. Like this for the aiohttp MultiDict:

```
class MDKey(t.Key):
    def get_data(data, default):
        return data.get_all(self.name, default)

t.Dict({MDKey('users'): t.List(t.String)})
```

Moreover, instead of Key you can use any callable, say function:

```
def simple_key(value):
    yield 'simple', 'simple data', []

check_args = t.Dict(simple_key)
```

## KeysSubset

Experimental feature, not stable API. Sometimes you need to make something with part of dict keys. So you can:

```
>>> join = (lambda d: {'name': ' '.join(d.values())})
>>> Dict({KeysSubset('name', 'last'): join}).check({'name': 'Adam', 'last': 'Smith'})
{'name': 'Smith Adam'}
```

As you can see you need to return dict from checker.

## Error raise

In Dict you can just return error from checkers or converters, there is need not to raise them.

## Mapping

Check both keys and values:

```
>>> trafaret = Mapping(String, Int)
>>> trafaret
<Mapping(<String> => <Int>>>
>>> trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "bar": 2})
{'foo': 1, 'bar': 2}
```

## Enum

This checker check that value one from provided. Like::

```
>>> Enum(1, 2, 'error').check(2)
2
```

## Callable

Check if data is callable.

## Call

Take a function that will be called in check. Function must return value or `DataError`.

## Forward

This checker is container for any checker, that you can provide later. To provide container use `provide` method or `<< operation`:

```
>> node = Forward()
>> node << Dict(name=String, children=List[node])
```

## guard

Decorator for function:

```
>>> @guard(a=String, b=Int, c=String)
... def fn(a, b, c="default"):
...     '''docstring'''
...     return (a, b, c)
```

## GuardError

Derived from `DataError`.

### 2017-05-12

- removed entrypoint magic
- 0.10.0

### 2017-03-25 0.9.0

- added *And* trafaret and *&* shortcut operation.
- change *>>* behaviour. From now on Trafaret does not use *self.converters* and use *And* trafaret instead
- added *RegexRaw* and *Regex* trafarets. *RegexRaw* returns *re.Match* object and *Regex* returns match string.
- deprecate *String regex* argument in favor to *Regex* and *RegexRaw* usage
- *Dict* now takes *allow\_extra*, *allow\_extra\_trafaret* and *ignore\_extra* keyword arguments as preferred alternative to methods

### 0.8.1

- added *trafaret.constructor*. Now you can use *construct* and *C* from this package.

### 2016-09-25

Added *trafaret* argument to *DataError* constructor and made *\_failure* a method (rather than static method)

## 2016-08-03

Added *Subclass* trafaret.

## 2016-03-31

Fixed loading contrib modules, so now original contrib module loading exception will be raised on contrib Trafaret access. Added *value* option to internal *\_failure* interface, and option *value* to *DataError.as\_dict* method.

## 2016-03-18

Fixed Key default behaviour for Dict with allowed extra when names are the same in Key and in data source

## 2014-09-17

Fixed Email validator

## 2012-05-30

Renamed methods to *check\_value* and *check\_and\_return*. Added *Tuple* trafaret.

## 2012-05-28

Fixed *Dict(...).make\_optional(...)* method for a chaining support

## 2012-05-21

Updated *KeysSubSet* errors propagation - now you can return error either *{'a': DataError('message')}*, or *DataError({'a': 'message'})*

## 2012-05-16

Added *\_\_call\_\_* alias to *check*.

## 2012-05-11

Added *visitor* module.

## 2012-05-10

Fixed *Dict.allow\_extra* behaviour.

## 2012-04-12

*Int* will not convert not-rounded floats like 2.2

*Dict* have *.ignore\_extra* method, similar to *.allow\_extra*, but given keys will not included to result dict. If you will provide \*, any extra will be ignored.



## trafaret — Validation atoms definition

**exception** `trafaret.DataError` (*error=None, name=None, value=<object object>, trafaret=None*)  
Error with data preserve error can be a message or None if error raised in childs data can be anything

**class** `trafaret.Trafaret`  
Base class for trafarets, provides only one method for trafaret validation failure reporting

**append** (*converter*)  
Appends new converter to list.

**check** (*value, convert=True*)  
Common logic. In subclasses you need to implement `check_value` or `check_and_return`.

**converter** (*value*)  
You can change converter with `>>` operator or `append` method

**class** `trafaret.Any`

```
>>> Any()
<Any>
>>> (Any() >> ignore).check(object())
```

**class** `trafaret.Int` (*gte=None, lte=None, gt=None, lt=None*)

```
>>> Int()
<Int>
>>> Int().check(5)
5
>>> extract_error(Int(), 1.1)
'value is not int'
>>> extract_error(Int(), 1 + 1j)
'value is not int'
```

**value\_type**  
alias of int

**class** trafaret.**String** (*allow\_blank=False, regex=None, min\_length=None, max\_length=None*)

```
>>> String()
<String>
>>> String(allow_blank=True)
<String(blank)>
>>> String().check("foo")
'foo'
>>> extract_error(String(), "")
'blank value is not allowed'
>>> String(allow_blank=True).check("")
''
>>> extract_error(String(), 1)
'value is not a string'
>>> String(regex='\w+').check('wqerwqer')
'wqerwqer'
>>> String(allow_blank=True, regex='\w+').check('')
''
>>> extract_error(String(regex='^\w+$'), 'wqe rwqer')
"value does not match pattern: '^\w+$'"
>>> String(min_length=2, max_length=3).check('123')
'123'
>>> extract_error(String(min_length=2, max_length=6), '1')
'String is shorter than 2 characters'
>>> extract_error(String(min_length=2, max_length=6), '1234567')
'String is longer than 6 characters'
>>> String(min_length=2, max_length=6, allow_blank=True)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AssertionError: Either allow_blank or min_length should be specified, not both
>>> String(min_length=0, max_length=6, allow_blank=True).check('123')
'123'
```

**class** trafaret.**List** (*trafaret, min\_length=0, max\_length=None*)

```
>>> List(Int)
<List(<Int>)>
>>> List(Int, min_length=1)
<List(min_length=1 | <Int>)>
>>> List(Int, min_length=1, max_length=10)
<List(min_length=1, max_length=10 | <Int>)>
>>> extract_error(List(Int), 1)
'value is not a list'
>>> List(Int).check([1, 2, 3])
[1, 2, 3]
>>> List(String).check(["foo", "bar", "spam"])
['foo', 'bar', 'spam']
>>> extract_error(List(Int), [1, 2, 1 + 3j])
{2: 'value is not int'}
>>> List(Int, min_length=1).check([1, 2, 3])
[1, 2, 3]
>>> extract_error(List(Int, min_length=1), [])
'list length is less than 1'
>>> List(Int, max_length=2).check([1, 2])
```

```
[1, 2]
>>> extract_error(List(Int, max_length=2), [1, 2, 3])
'list length is greater than 2'
>>> extract_error(List(Int), ["a"])
{0: "value can't be converted to int"}
```

**class** trafaret.**Dict** (\*args, \*\*trafarets)

```
>>> trafaret = Dict(foo=Int, bar=String) >> ignore
>>> trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "bar": "spam"})
>>> extract_error(trafaret, {"foo": 1, "bar": 2})
{'bar': 'value is not a string'}
>>> extract_error(trafaret, {"foo": 1})
{'bar': 'is required'}
>>> extract_error(trafaret, {"foo": 1, "bar": "spam", "eggs": None})
{'eggs': 'eggs is not allowed key'}
>>> trafaret.allow_extra("eggs")
<Dict(extras=(eggs) | bar=<String>, foo=<Int>)>
>>> trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "bar": "spam", "eggs": None})
>>> trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "bar": "spam"})
>>> extract_error(trafaret, {"foo": 1, "bar": "spam", "ham": 100})
{'ham': 'ham is not allowed key'}
>>> trafaret.allow_extra("*")
<Dict(any, extras=(eggs) | bar=<String>, foo=<Int>)>
>>> trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "bar": "spam", "ham": 100})
>>> trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "bar": "spam", "ham": 100, "baz": None})
>>> extract_error(trafaret, {"foo": 1, "ham": 100, "baz": None})
{'bar': 'is required'}
>>> trafaret = Dict({Key('bar', optional=True): String}, foo=Int)
>>> trafaret.allow_extra("*")
<Dict(any | bar=<String>, foo=<Int>)>
>>> _dd(trafaret.check({"foo": 1, "ham": 100, "baz": None}))
"{'baz': None, 'foo': 1, 'ham': 100}"
>>> _dd(extract_error(trafaret, {"bar": 1, "ham": 100, "baz": None}))
"{'bar': 'value is not a string', 'foo': 'is required'}"
>>> extract_error(trafaret, {"foo": 1, "bar": 1, "ham": 100, "baz": None})
{'bar': 'value is not a string'}
>>> trafaret = Dict({Key('bar', default='nyanya') >> 'baz': String}, foo=Int)
>>> _dd(trafaret.check({'foo': 4}))
"{'baz': 'nyanya', 'foo': 4}"
>>> _ = trafaret.ignore_extra('fooz')
>>> _dd(trafaret.check({'foo': 4, 'fooz': 5}))
"{'baz': 'nyanya', 'foo': 4}"
>>> _ = trafaret.ignore_extra('*')
>>> _dd(trafaret.check({'foo': 4, 'fooz': 5}))
"{'baz': 'nyanya', 'foo': 4}"
```

**merge** (other)

Extends one Dict with other Dict Key's or Key's list, or dict instance supposed for Dict

**class** trafaret.**Or** (\*trafarets)

```
>>> nullString = Or(String, Null)
>>> nullString
<Or(<String>, <Null>)>
>>> nullString.check(None)
```

```
>>> nullString.check("test")
'test'
>>> extract_error(nullString, 1)
{0: 'value is not a string', 1: 'value should be None'}
```

**class** trafaret.**And** (*trafaret, other, disable\_old\_check\_convert=False*)  
 Will work over trafarets sequentially

**class** trafaret.**Null**

```
>>> Null()
<Null>
>>> Null().check(None)
>>> extract_error(Null(), 1)
'value should be None'
```

**class** trafaret.**Float** (*gte=None, lte=None, gt=None, lt=None*)

```
>>> Float()
<Float>
>>> Float(gte=1)
<Float(gte=1)>
>>> Float(lte=10)
<Float(lte=10)>
>>> Float(gte=1, lte=10)
<Float(gte=1, lte=10)>
>>> Float().check(1.0)
1.0
>>> extract_error(Float(), 1 + 3j)
'value is not float'
>>> extract_error(Float(), 1)
1.0
>>> Float(gte=2).check(3.0)
3.0
>>> extract_error(Float(gte=2), 1.0)
'value is less than 2'
>>> Float(lte=10).check(5.0)
5.0
>>> extract_error(Float(lte=3), 5.0)
'value is greater than 3'
>>> Float().check("5.0")
5.0
```

**value\_type**  
 alias of float

**class** trafaret.**Enum** (*\*variants*)

```
>>> trafaret = Enum("foo", "bar", 1) >> ignore
>>> trafaret
<Enum('foo', 'bar', 1)>
>>> trafaret.check("foo")
>>> trafaret.check(1)
>>> extract_error(trafaret, 2)
'value doesn't match any variant'
```

**class** trafaret.**Callable**

```
>>> (Callable() >> ignore).check(lambda: 1)
>>> extract_error(Callable(), 1)
'value is not callable'
```

**class** trafaret.**Call**(*fn*)

```
>>> def validator(value):
...     if value != "foo":
...         return DataError("I want only foo!")
...     return 'foo'
...
>>> trafaret = Call(validator)
>>> trafaret
<Call(validator)>
>>> trafaret.check("foo")
'foo'
>>> extract_error(trafaret, "bar")
'I want only foo!'
```

**class** trafaret.**Forward**

```
>>> node = Forward()
>>> node << Dict(name=String, children=List[node])
>>> node
<Forward(<Dict(children=<List(<recur>>), name=<String>>)>>
>>> node.check({"name": "foo", "children": []}) == {'children': [], 'name': 'foo'}
True
>>> extract_error(node, {"name": "foo", "children": [1]})
{'children': {0: 'value is not a dict'}}
>>> node.check({"name": "foo", "children": [{"name": "bar",
↪, "children": []}]} == {'children': [{'children': [],
↪'name': 'bar'}]}, 'name': 'foo'})
True
>>> empty_node = Forward()
>>> empty_node
<Forward(None)>
>>> extract_error(empty_node, 'something')
'trafaret not set yet'
```

**class** trafaret.**Bool**

```
>>> Bool()
<Bool>
>>> Bool().check(True)
True
>>> Bool().check(False)
False
>>> extract_error(Bool(), 1)
'value should be True or False'
```

**class** trafaret.**Type**(*type\_*)

```
>>> Type(int)
<Type(int)>
>>> Type[int]
<Type(int)>
>>> c = Type[int]
>>> c.check(1)
1
>>> extract_error(c, "foo")
'value is not int'
```

**typing\_checker()**  
 isinstance(object, class-or-type-or-tuple) -> bool

Return whether an object is an instance of a class or of a subclass thereof. With a type as second argument, return whether that is the object's type. The form using a tuple, isinstance(x, (A, B, ...)), is a shortcut for isinstance(x, A) or isinstance(x, B) or ... (etc.).

**class** trafaret.**Subclass**(type\_)

```
>>> Subclass(type)
<Subclass(type)>
>>> Subclass[type]
<Subclass(type)>
>>> s = Subclass[type]
>>> s.check(type)
<type 'type'>
>>> extract_error(s, object)
'value is not subclass of type'
```

**typing\_checker()**  
 issubclass(C, B) -> bool

Return whether class C is a subclass (i.e., a derived class) of class B. When using a tuple as the second argument issubclass(X, (A, B, ...)), is a shortcut for issubclass(X, A) or issubclass(X, B) or ... (etc.).

**class** trafaret.**Mapping**(key, value)

Mapping gets two trafarets as arguments, one for key and one for value, like *Mapping(t.Int, t.List(t.Str))*.

trafaret.**guard**(trafaret=None, \*\*kwargs)

Decorator for protecting function with trafarets

```
>>> @guard(a=String, b=Int, c=String)
... def fn(a, b, c="default"):
...     '''docstring'''
...     return (a, b, c)
...
>>> fn.__module__ = None
>>> help(fn)
Help on function fn:

fn(*args, **kwargs)
    guarded with <Dict(a=<String>, b=<Int>, c=<String>)>

    docstring

>>> fn("foo", 1)
('foo', 1, 'default')
>>> extract_error(fn, "foo", 1, 2)
```

```
{'c': 'value is not a string'}
>>> extract_error(fn, "foo")
{'b': 'is required'}
>>> g = guard(Dict())
>>> c = Forward()
>>> c << Dict(name=str, children=List[c])
>>> g = guard(c)
>>> g = guard(Int())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
RuntimeError: trafaret should be instance of Dict or Forward
```

**class** trafaret.**Key** (*name, default=<object object>, optional=False, to\_name=None, trafaret=None*)  
 Helper class for Dict.

It gets name, and provides method `extract(data)` that extract key value from data through mapping `get` method. Key `__call__` method yields (key name, Maybe(DataError), [touched keys]) triples.

You can redefine `get_data(data, default)` method in subclassed Key if you want to use something other than `.get(...)` method.

Like this for the aiohttp MultiDict:

```
class MDKey(t.Key):
    def get_data(data, default):
        return data.get_all(self.name, default)
```

**class** trafaret.**Tuple** (*\*args*)  
 Tuple checker can be used to check fixed tuples, like (Int, Int, String).

```
>>> t = Tuple(Int, Int, String)
>>> t.check([3, 4, '5'])
(3, 4, '5')
>>> extract_error(t, [3, 4, 5])
{2: 'value is not a string'}
>>> t
<Tuple(<Int>, <Int>, <String>)>
```

**class** trafaret.**Atom** (*value*)

```
>>> Atom('atom').check('atom')
'atom'
>>> extract_error(Atom('atom'), 'molecule')
"value is not exactly 'atom'"
```

**class** trafaret.**Email** (*allow\_blank=False*)

```
>>> Email().check('someone@example.net')
'someone@example.net'
>>> extract_error(Email(), 'someone@example') # try without domain-part
'value is not a valid email address'
>>> str(Email().check('someone@.')) # try with `idna` encoding
'someone@xn--elafmkfd.xn--plai'
>>> (Email() >> (lambda m: m.groupdict()['domain'])).check('someone@example.net')
'example.net'
>>> extract_error(Email(), 'foo')
```

```
'value is not a valid email address'
>>> extract_error(Email(), 'f' * 10000 + '@correct.domain.edu')
'value is not a valid email address'
>>> extract_error(Email(), 'f' * 248 + '@x.edu') == 'f' * 248 + '@x.edu'
True
```

**class** trafaret.**URL** (*allow\_blank=False*)

```
>>> URL().check('http://example.net/resource/?param=value#anchor')
'http://example.net/resource/?param=value#anchor'
>>> str(URL().check('http://./resource/?param=value#anchor'))
'http://xn--elafmkfd.xn--plai/resource/?param=value#anchor'
```

## trafaret.extras — structs for trafaret structures extended definition

**class** trafaret.extras.**KeysSubset** (\*keys)

From checkers and converters dict must be returned. Some for errors.

```
>>> from . import extract_error, Mapping, String
>>> cmp_pwds = lambda x: {'pwd': x['pwd'] if x.get('pwd') == x.get('pwd1') else
↳DataError('Not equal')}
>>> d = Dict({KeysSubset('pwd', 'pwd1'): cmp_pwds, 'key1': String})
>>> sorted(d.check({'pwd': 'a', 'pwd1': 'a', 'key1': 'b'}).keys())
['key1', 'pwd']
>>> extract_error(d.check, {'pwd': 'a', 'pwd1': 'c', 'key1': 'b'})
{'pwd': 'Not equal'}
>>> extract_error(d.check, {'pwd': 'a', 'pwd1': None, 'key1': 'b'})
{'pwd': 'Not equal'}
>>> get_values = (lambda d, keys: [d[k] for k in keys if k in d])
>>> join = (lambda d: {'name': ' '.join(get_values(d, ['name', 'last']))})
>>> Dict({KeysSubset('name', 'last'): join}).check({'name': 'Adam', 'last': 'Smith'
↳})
{'name': 'Adam Smith'}
>>> Dict({KeysSubset(): Dict({'a': Any})}).check({'a': 3})
{'a': 3}
```

## trafaret.utils — utils for unfolding netsted dict syntax

There will be small helpers to render forms with exist trafarets for DRY.

trafaret.utils.**fold** (*data, prefix='', delimiter='\_\_'*)

```
>>> _dd(fold({'a__a': 4}))
"{'a': {'a': 4}}"
>>> _dd(fold({'a__a': 4, 'a__b': 5}))
"{'a': {'a': 4, 'b': 5}}"
>>> _dd(fold({'a__1': 2, 'a__0': 1, 'a__2': 3}))
"{'a': [1, 2, 3]}"
>>> _dd(fold({'form__a__b': 5, 'form__a__a': 4}, 'form'))
```

```

"{ 'a': { 'a': 4, 'b': 5 } }"
>>> _dd(fold({'form__a__b': 5, 'form__a__a__0': 4, 'form__a__a__1': 7}, 'form'))
"{ 'a': { 'a': [4, 7], 'b': 5 } }"
>>> repr(fold({'form__1__b': 5, 'form__0__a__0': 4, 'form__0__a__1': 7}, 'form'))
"[{ 'a': [4, 7] }, { 'b': 5 }]"

```

`trafaret.utils.unfold(data, prefix='', delimiter='__')`

```

>>> _dd(unfold({'a': 4, 'b': 5}))
"{ 'a': 4, 'b': 5 }"
>>> _dd(unfold({'a': [1, 2, 3]}))
"{ 'a__0': 1, 'a__1': 2, 'a__2': 3 }"
>>> _dd(unfold({'a': {'a': 4, 'b': 5}}))
"{ 'a__a': 4, 'a__b': 5 }"
>>> _dd(unfold({'a': {'a': 4, 'b': 5}}, 'form'))
"{ 'form__a__a': 4, 'form__a__b': 5 }"

```

## trafaret.visitor — methods to access object's attribute/netsted key by path

This module is expirement. API and implementation are unstable. Supposed to use with Request object or something like that.

**class** `trafaret.visitor.DeepKey` (*name*, *default*=<object object>, *optional*=False, *to\_name*=None, *trafaret*=None)

Lookup for attributes and items Path in name must be delimited by ..

```

>>> from trafaret import Int
>>> class A(object):
...     class B(object):
...         d = {'a': 'word'}
>>> dict((DeepKey('B.d.a') >> 'B_a').pop(A))
{'B_a': 'word'}
>>> dict((DeepKey('c.B.d.a') >> 'B_a').pop({'c': A}))
{'B_a': 'word'}
>>> dict((DeepKey('B.a') >> 'B_a').pop(A))
{'B.a': ValueError('Unexistent key')}
>>> dict(DeepKey('c.B.d.a', to_name='B_a', trafaret=Int()).pop({'c': A}))
{'B_a': ValueError('value can't be converted to int')}

```

**class** `trafaret.visitor.Visitor` (*keys*)

Check any object or mapping with DeepKey instances. This means that counts only existance and correctness of given paths. Visitor will not check for additional attributes etc.

`trafaret.visitor.get_deep_attr(obj, keys)`

Helper for DeepKey

## trafaret.constructor — methods to access object's attribute/netsted key by path

**class** `trafaret.constructor.C`

Start object. It has | and & operations defined that will use construct to it args

Use it like *C & int & check\_less\_500*

`trafaret.constructor.construct` (*arg*)

Shortcut syntax to define trafarets.

- int, str, float and bool will return `t.Int`, `t.String`, `t.Float` and `t.Bool`
- one element list will return `t.List`
- tuple or list with several args will return `t.Tuple`
- dict will return `t.Dict`. If key has '?' at the end it will be optional and '?' will be removed
- any callable will be `t.Call`
- otherwise it will be returned as is

`construct` is recursive and will try construct all lists, tuples and dicts args

## CHAPTER 4

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