

Package ‘log4r’

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Type Package

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Description The log4r package is meant to provide a fast, lightweight, object-oriented approach to logging in R based on the widely-emulated 'log4j' system and etymology.

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BugReports <https://github.com/johnmyleswhite/log4r/issues>

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Contents

appenders	2
create.logger	3
http_appender	3
layouts	4
level	5
levellog	6
logfile	7
logformat	8
logger	8
loglevel	9
syslog_appender	11
tcp_appender	11
Index	13

appenders	<i>Appendors</i>
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Description

In [log4j](#) etymology, **Appendors** are destinations where messages are written. Depending on the nature of the destination, the format of the messages may be controlled using a [Layout](#).
The most basic appenders log messages to the console or to a file; these are described below.
For implementing your own appenders, see [Details](#).

Usage

```
console_appender(layout = default_log_layout())  
  
file_appender(file, append = TRUE, layout = default_log_layout())
```

Arguments

layout	A layout function taking a level parameter and additional arguments corresponding to the message. See layouts() .
file	The file to write messages to.
append	When TRUE, the file is not truncated when opening for the first time.

Details

Appendors are implemented as functions with the interface `function(level, ...)`. These functions are expected to write their arguments to a destination and return `invisible(NULL)`.

See Also

```
tcp\_appender\(\), http\_appender\(\), syslog\_appender\(\)
```

Examples

```
# The behaviour of an appender can be seen by using them directly; the
# following snippet will write the message to the console.
appender <- console_appender()
appender("INFO", "Input has length ", 0, ".")
```

create.logger	<i>Creates a logger object.</i>
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Description

Creates a logger object.

Usage

```
create.logger(logfile = "logfile.log", level = "FATAL", logformat = NULL)
```

Arguments

logfile	The full pathname of the file you want log messages to be written to.
level	The level at which the logger is initialized. Will be coerced using as.loglevel() .
logformat	The format string used when writing messages to the log file.

See Also

[loglevel\(\)](#), [level.logger\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library('log4r')

logger <- create.logger(logfile = 'debugging.log', level = "DEBUG")
```

http_appender	<i>Log Messages via HTTP</i>
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Description

Send messages in the body of HTTP requests. Responses with status code 400 or above will trigger errors.

Requires the `httr` package.

Usage

```
http_appender(url, method = "POST", layout = default_log_layout(), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>url</code>	The URL to submit messages to.
<code>method</code>	The HTTP method to use, usually "POST" or "GET".
<code>layout</code>	A layout function taking a <code>level</code> parameter and additional arguments corresponding to the message.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed on to <code>httr::POST()</code> .

See Also

[appenders\(\)](#) for more information on Appenders.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# POST messages to localhost.
appender <- http_appender("localhost")
appender("INFO", "Message.")

# POST JSON-encoded messages.
appender <- http_appender(
  "localhost", method = "POST", layout = default_log_layout(),
  httr::content_type_json()
)
appender("INFO", "Message.")

## End(Not run)
```

 layouts

Layouts

Description

In **log4j** etymology, **Layouts** are how **Appenders** control the format of messages.

Some general-purpose layouts are described below.

For implementing your own layouts, see [Details](#).

Usage

```
default_log_layout(time_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")

simple_log_layout()

bare_log_layout()

logfmt_log_layout()

json_log_layout()
```

Arguments

`time_format` A valid format string for timestamps. See `base::strptime()`. For some layouts this can be NA to elide the timestamp.

Details

Layouts are implemented as functions with the interface `function(level, ...)` and returning a single string.

`json_log_layout` requires the `jsonlite` package.

Examples

```
# The behaviour of a layout can be seen by using them directly:
simple <- simple_log_layout()
simple("INFO", "Input has length ", 0, ".")

with_timestamp <- default_log_layout()
with_timestamp("INFO", "Input has length ", 0, ".")
```

level	<i>Set or get the priority level for a logger object.</i>
-------	---

Description

The priority level can be an integer from the set 1..5 (otherwise it will be modified sensibly to fit in that range), or a named logging level (one of "DEBUG", "INFO", "WARN", "ERROR", or "FATAL"). An object of class `loglevel` is also accepted; other input will be coerced using `as.loglevel()`.

Usage

```
level(x)

level(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'logger'
level(x)

## S3 replacement method for class 'logger'
level(x) <- value
```

Arguments

`x` An object of class `logger`.

`value` A `loglevel`.

See Also[loglevel\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
library('log4r')

logger <- create.logger(logfile = 'debugging.log', level = 1)
level(logger)
level(logger) <- "FATAL"
```

levellog*Write messages to logs at a given priority level.*

Description

Write messages to logs at a given priority level.

Usage

```
levellog(logger, level, ...)

debug(logger, ...)

info(logger, ...)

warn(logger, ...)

error(logger, ...)

fatal(logger, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>logger</code>	An object of class 'logger'.
<code>level</code>	The desired priority level: a number, a character, or an object of class 'loglevel'. Will be coerced using as.loglevel() .
<code>...</code>	One or more items to be written to the log at the corresponding priority level.

See Also[loglevel\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library('log4r')

logger <- create.logger(logfile = 'debugging.log', level = "WARN")

levellog(logger, 'WARN', 'First warning from our code')
debug(logger, 'Debugging our code')
info(logger, 'Information about our code')
warn(logger, 'Another warning from our code')
error(logger, 'An error from our code')
fatal(logger, "I'm outta here")
```

logfile	<i>Get or set the logfile for a logger object.</i>
---------	--

Description

Get or set the logfile for a logger object.

Usage

```
logfile(x)

logfile(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'logger'
logfile(x)

## S3 replacement method for class 'logger'
logfile(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	An object of class logger.
value	The path name of a file to be used for logging. Must be a valid path in an already existing directory

Examples

```
library('log4r')

logger <- create.logger()
print(logfile(logger))
logfile(logger) <- 'debug.log'
debug(logger, 'A Debugging Message')
```

logformat	<i>Get or set the format string for a logger object.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Get or set the format string for a logger object.

Usage

```
logformat(x)

logformat(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'logger'
logformat(x)

## S3 replacement method for class 'logger'
logformat(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	An object of class logger.
value	A string containing a proper format string.

Examples

```
library('log4r')

logger <- create.logger(logfile = 'debugging.log', level = 'DEBUG')
print(logformat(logger))
logformat(logger) <- 'FORMAT STRING'
```

logger	<i>Create Logger Objects</i>
--------	------------------------------

Description

This is the main interface for configuring logging behaviour. We adopt the well-known **log4j** etymology: **Appenders** are destinations (e.g. the console or a file) where messages are written, and the **Layout** is the format of the messages.

Usage

```
logger(threshold = "INFO", appenders = console_appender())
```

Arguments

threshold	The logging threshold level. Messages with a lower priority level will be discarded. See loglevel() .
appenders	The logging appenders; both single appenders and a <code>list()</code> of them are supported. See appenders() .

Value

An object of class "logger".

See Also

[Appenders](#) and [Layouts](#) for information on controlling the behaviour of the logger object.

Examples

```
# By default, messages are logged to the console at the
# "INFO" threshold.
logger <- logger()

info(logger, "Located nearest gas station.")
warn(logger, "Ez-Gas sensor network is not available.")
debug(logger, "Debug messages are suppressed by default.")
```

loglevel

Logging levels

Description

Functions for handling logging levels. With each log entry, a logging level is associated that indicate its severity – debugging output, informational output, warning message, error message or fatal error. Each logger only prints log entries where the log level is equal or above its threshold.

Usage

```
loglevel(i)

is.loglevel(x, ...)

as.loglevel(i)

## S3 method for class 'loglevel'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'loglevel'
as.numeric(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'loglevel'
as.character(x, ...)

available.loglevels()

verbosity(v)
```

Arguments

<code>i</code>	An integer from the set 1..5. Otherwise it will be modified sensibly to fit in that range. Alternatively, a named logging level (one of "DEBUG", "INFO", "WARN", "ERROR", or "FATAL").
<code>x</code>	An object of class "loglevel"
<code>...</code>	Unused
<code>v</code>	A verbosity level from the set 5..1. For historical reasons, they do not match the log levels; a verbosity level of 1 corresponds to a logging level of 5, 2 corresponds to 4, etc.

Details

To specify a logging level, use a character value, e.g. "WARN", or an integer between 1 and 5. The function `available.levels` lists all possible logging levels.

Value

An object of class "loglevel"

Examples

```
loglevel(2) == loglevel("INFO")
loglevel("WARN") < loglevel("ERROR")
loglevel(-1)
try(loglevel("UNDEFINED"))
is.loglevel("DEBUG")
is.loglevel(loglevel("DEBUG"))
as.numeric(loglevel("FATAL"))
available.loglevels()

## Not run:
library(optparse)
library(log4r)

optlist <- list(make_option(c('-v', '--verbosity-level'),
  type = "integer",
  dest = "verbosity",
  default = 1,
  help = "Verbosity threshold (5=DEBUG, 4=INFO 3=WARN, 2=ERROR, 1=FATAL)"))

optparser <- OptionParser(option_list=optlist)
```

```

opt <- parse_args(optparser)

my.logger <- create.logger(logfile = "", level = verbosity(opt$verbosity))

fatal(my.logger, "Fatal message")
error(my.logger, "Error message")
warn(my.logger, "Warning message")
info(my.logger, "Informational message")
debug(my.logger, "Debugging message")

## End(Not run)

```

syslog_appender	<i>Log Messages to the Local Syslog</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Send messages to the local syslog. Requires the rsyslog package.

Usage

```
syslog_appender(identifier, layout = bare_log_layout(), ...)
```

Arguments

identifier	A string identifying the application.
layout	A layout function taking a level parameter and additional arguments corresponding to the message.
...	Further arguments passed on to rsyslog::open_syslog() .

See Also

[appenders\(\)](#) for more information on Appenders.

tcp_appender	<i>Log Messages via TCP</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

Description

Append messages to arbitrary TCP destinations.

Usage

```

tcp_appender(
  host,
  port,
  layout = default_log_layout(),
  timeout = getOption("timeout")
)

```

Arguments

host	Hostname for the socket connection.
port	Port number for the socket connection.
layout	A layout function taking a <code>level</code> parameter and additional arguments corresponding to the message.
timeout	Timeout for the connection.

See Also

[appenders\(\)](#) for more information on Appenders, and [base::socketConnection\(\)](#) for the underlying connection object used by `tcp_appender`.

Index

Appenders, [4](#), [8](#), [9](#)
appenders, [2](#)
appenders(), [4](#), [9](#), [11](#), [12](#)
as.character.loglevel(loglevel), [9](#)
as.loglevel(loglevel), [9](#)
as.loglevel(), [3](#), [5](#), [6](#)
as.numeric.loglevel(loglevel), [9](#)
available.loglevels(loglevel), [9](#)

bare_log_layout(layouts), [4](#)
base::socketConnection(), [12](#)
base::strptime(), [5](#)

console_appender(appenders), [2](#)
create.logger, [3](#)

debug(levellog), [6](#)
default_log_layout(layouts), [4](#)

error(levellog), [6](#)

fatal(levellog), [6](#)
file_appender(appenders), [2](#)

http_appender, [3](#)
http_appender(), [2](#)
httr::POST(), [4](#)

info(levellog), [6](#)
is.loglevel(loglevel), [9](#)

json_log_layout(layouts), [4](#)

Layout, [2](#), [8](#)
Layouts, [9](#)
layouts, [4](#)
layouts(), [2](#)
level, [5](#)
level.logger(), [3](#)
level<-(level), [5](#)
levellog, [6](#)

logfile, [7](#)
logfile<-(logfile), [7](#)
logfmt_log_layout(layouts), [4](#)
logformat, [8](#)
logformat<-(logformat), [8](#)
logger, [8](#)
loglevel, [9](#)
loglevel(), [3](#), [6](#), [9](#)

print.loglevel(loglevel), [9](#)

rsyslog::open_syslog(), [11](#)

simple_log_layout(layouts), [4](#)
syslog_appender, [11](#)
syslog_appender(), [2](#)

tcp_appender, [11](#)
tcp_appender(), [2](#)

verbosity(loglevel), [9](#)

warn(levellog), [6](#)