# Package 'luzlogr'

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Type Package

Version 0.2.1

Title Lightweight Logging for R Scripts

Supports priority levels for logs and messages, flagging messages, capturing script output, switching logs, and logging to files or connections.	
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<b>Depends</b> R (>= 3.0)	
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closelog

Close current logfile

## Description

Close current logfile

### Usage

```
closelog(sessionInfo = TRUE)
```

### **Arguments**

sessionInfo Append sessionInfo output? (logical, optional)

#### **Details**

Close current logfile. The number of flagged messages is returned, invisibly. Note that if options(luzlogr.close\_on\_erro = TRUE) is set, then if an error occurs, all log files will be automatically closed. This behavior is not currently enabled by default.

Logs are stored on a stack, and so when one is closed, logging output returns to the previous log (if any).

#### Value

Number of flagged messages (numeric).

## Note

If the log was being written to a connection, closelog will return the connection to its pre-logging state, whether open or closed.

## See Also

```
openlog printlog
```

## **Examples**

```
logfile1 <- openlog("A.log")
printlog("message to A", flag = TRUE)
logfile2 <- openlog("B.log")
printlog("message to B")
flagcountB <- closelog()
flagcountA <- closelog(sessionInfo = FALSE)
file.remove(logfile1, logfile2)</pre>
```

openlog 3

openlog	Open a new logfile	
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## **Description**

Open a new logfile

#### Usage

```
openlog(file, loglevel = -Inf, append = FALSE, sink = FALSE)
```

## **Arguments**

file Name of logfile (character or writeable connection)

loglevel Minimum priority level (numeric, optional)

append Append to logfile? (logical, optional)

sink Send all console output to logfile? (logical, optional)

#### **Details**

Open a new logfile. Messages will only appear in the logfile if their level exceeds the log's loglevel; this allows you to easily change the amount of detail being logged.

Re-opening a logfile will erase the previous output unless append is TRUE. Opening a new logfile when one is already open will temporarily switch logging to that new file.

If sink is TRUE, all screen output will be captured (via sink).

#### Value

Invisible fully-qualified name of log file.

#### See Also

```
printlog closelog
```

## **Examples**

```
logfile <- openlog("test.log")
printlog("message")
closelog()
readLines(logfile)
file.remove(logfile)</pre>
```

4 printlog

printlog	Log a message	
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## **Description**

Log a message

## Usage

```
printlog(..., level = 0, ts = TRUE, cr = TRUE, flag = FALSE, flush = FALSE)
flaglog(...)
```

#### **Arguments**

	Expressions to be printed to the log
level	Priority level (numeric, optional)
ts	Print preceding timestamp? (logical, optional)
cr	Print trailing newline? (logical, optional)
flag	Flag this message (e.g. error or warning) (logical, optional)
flush	Immediately flush output to file (logical, optional)

#### **Details**

Logs a message, which consists of zero or more printable objects. Simple objects (numeric and character) are printed together on a single line, whereas complex objects (data frames, etc) start on a new line by themselves.

If the current log was opened with sink = TRUE, messages are printed to the screen, otherwise not. Messages can be flagged; flaglog assumes that the message is to be flagged, whereas printlog does not.

Messages will only appear in the logfile if their level exceeds the log's loglevel; this allows you to easily change the amount of detail being logged.

#### Value

Invisible success (TRUE) or failure (FALSE).

## Note

A message's preceding timestamp and following carriage return can be suppressed using the ts and cr parameters.

### See Also

```
openlog closelog
```

printlog 5

# Examples

```
logfile <- openlog("test.log")
printlog("message")
printlog(1, "plus", 1, "equals", 1 + 1)
closelog()
readLines(logfile)

logfile <- openlog("test", loglevel = 1)
printlog("This message will not appear", level = 0)
printlog("This message will appear", level = 1)
closelog()
readLines(logfile)

file.remove(logfile)</pre>
```

# **Index**

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