# Package 'ParallelLogger'

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     and the logging persists in the parallel threads. Additional functions support function call au-
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 ${\it addDefaultConsoleLogger}$ 

Add the default console logger

# Description

Add the default console logger

#### Usage

```
addDefaultConsoleLogger(name = "DEFAULT_CONSOLE_LOGGER")
```

#### **Arguments**

name

A name for the logger.

#### **Details**

Creates a logger that writes to the console using the "INFO" threshold and the layoutSimple layout.

### **Examples**

```
logger <- addDefaultConsoleLogger()
logTrace("This event is below the threshold (INFO)")
logInfo("Hello world")
unregisterLogger(logger)</pre>
```

addDefaultEmailLogger Add the default e-mail logger

### **Description**

Add the default e-mail logger

#### Usage

```
addDefaultEmailLogger(
  mailSettings,
  label = Sys.info()["nodename"],
  name = "DEFAULT_EMAIL_LOGGER",
  test = FALSE
)
```

# **Arguments**

subject and body).

label A label to be used in the e-mail subject to identify a run. By default the name of

the computer is used.

name A name for the logger.

test If TRUE, a message will be displayed on the console instead of sending an e-

mail.

#### **Details**

Creates a logger that writes to e-mail using the "FATAL" threshold and the layoutEmail layout. This function uses the mailR package. Please make sure your e-mail settings are correct by using the mailR package before using those settings here. ParallelLogger will not display any messages if something goes wrong when sending the e-mail.

# **Examples**

addDefaultErrorReportLogger

Add the default error report logger

# **Description**

Add the default error report logger

# Usage

```
addDefaultErrorReportLogger(
  fileName = file.path(getwd(), "errorReportR.txt"),
  name = "DEFAULT_ERRORREPORT_LOGGER"
)
```

### **Arguments**

fileName The name of the file to write to.

name A name for the logger.

#### **Details**

Creates a logger that writes to a file using the "FATAL" threshold and the layoutErrorReport layout. The file will be overwritten if it is older than 60 seconds. The user will be notified that the error report has been created, and where to find it.

addDefaultFileLogger 5

addDefaultFileLogger Add the default file logger

# Description

Add the default file logger

### Usage

```
addDefaultFileLogger(fileName, name = "DEFAULT_FILE_LOGGER")
```

### **Arguments**

fileName The name of the file to write to.

name A name for the logger.

### **Details**

Creates a logger that writes to a file using the "TRACE" threshold and the layoutParallel layout. The output can be viewed with the built-in log viewer that can be started using launchLogViewer.

clearLoggers

Remove all registered loggers

# **Description**

Remove all registered loggers

# Usage

clearLoggers()

clusterApply

Apply a function to a list using the cluster

# **Description**

Apply a function to a list using the cluster

# Usage

```
clusterApply(cluster, x, fun, ..., stopOnError = FALSE, progressBar = TRUE)
```

6 clusterRequire

### **Arguments**

cluster The cluster of threads to run the function.

x The list on which the function will be applied.

fun The function to apply. Note that the context in which the function is specifies

matters (see details).

... Additional parameters for the function.

stopOnError Stop when one of the threads reports an error? If FALSE, all errors will be

reported at the end.

progressBar Show a progress bar?

#### **Details**

The function will be executed on each element of x in the threads of the cluster. If there are more elements than threads, the elements will be queued. The progress bar will show the number of elements that have been completed. It can sometimes be important to realize that the context in which a function is created is also transmitted to the worker node. If a function is defined inside another function, and that outer function is called with a large argument, that argument will be transmitted to the worker node each time the function is executed. It can therefore make sense to define the function to be called at the package level rather than inside a function, to save overhead.

#### Value

A list with the result of the function on each item in x.

#### **Examples**

```
fun <- function(x) {
  return (x^2)
}

cluster <- makeCluster(numberOfThreads = 3)
clusterApply(cluster, 1:10, fun)
stopCluster(cluster)</pre>
```

clusterRequire

Require a package in the cluster

#### **Description**

Calls the require function in each node of the cluster.

#### Usage

```
clusterRequire(cluster, package)
```

# Arguments

cluster The cluster object.

package The name of the package to load in all nodes.

convertJsonToSettings 7

convertJsonToSettings Converts a JSON string to a settings object

# Description

Converts a JSON string to a settings object

# Usage

```
convertJsonToSettings(json)
```

# **Arguments**

json

A JSON string.

### **Details**

Converts a JSON string generated using the convertSettingsToJson function to a settings object, restoring object classes and attributes.

#### Value

An R object as specified by the JSON.

convertSettingsToJson Convert a settings object to a JSON string

### **Description**

Convert a settings object to a JSON string

# Usage

```
convertSettingsToJson(object)
```

### **Arguments**

object

R object to be converted.

### **Details**

Convert a settings object to a JSON string, using pretty formatting and preserving object classes and attributes.

### Value

A JSON string representing the R object.

8 createArgFunction

createArgFunction

Create an argument function

### **Description**

Create an argument function

### Usage

```
createArgFunction(
  functionName,
  excludeArgs = c(),
  includeArgs = NULL,
  addArgs = list(),
  rCode = c(),
  newName
)
```

#### **Arguments**

functionName The name of the function for which we want to create an args function.

excludeArgs Exclude these arguments from appearing in the args function.

includeArgs Include these arguments in the args function.

addArgs Add these arguments to the args functions. Defined as a list with format name =

default.

rCode A character vector representing the R code where the new function should be

appended to.

newName The name of the new function. If not specified, the new name will be automati-

cally derived from the old name.

### **Details**

This function can be used to create a function that has (almost) the same interface as the specified function, and the output of this function will be a list of argument values.

### Value

A character vector with the R code including the new function.

```
createArgFunction("read.csv", addArgs = list(exposureId = "exposureId"))
```

 ${\tt createConsoleAppender} \ \ {\it Create\ console\ appender}$ 

# Description

Create console appender

# Usage

```
createConsoleAppender(layout = layoutSimple)
```

### **Arguments**

layout

The layout to be used by the appender.

### **Details**

Creates an appender that will write to the console.

# **Examples**

createEmailAppender

Create e-mail appender

# Description

Create e-mail appender

# Usage

```
createEmailAppender(
  layout = layoutEmail,
  mailSettings,
  label = Sys.info()["nodename"],
  test = FALSE
)
```

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#### **Arguments**

layout The layout to be used by the appender.

MailSettings Arguments to be passed to the send.mail function in the mailR package (except subject and body).

A label to be used in the e-mail subject to identify a run. By default the name of the computer is used.

test If TRUE, a message will be displayed on the console instead of sending an e-

mail.

#### **Details**

Creates an appender that will send log events to an e-mail address using the mailR package. Please make sure your settings are correct by using the mailR package before using those settings here. ParallelLogger will not display any messages if something goes wrong when sending the e-mail.

# **Examples**

```
mailSettings <- list(from = "someone@gmail.com",</pre>
                      to = c("someone_else@gmail.com"),
                      smtp = list(host.name = "smtp.gmail.com",
                                  port = 465,
                                  user.name = "someone@gmail.com",
                                  passwd = "super_secret!",
                                  ssl = TRUE),
                      authenticate = TRUE,
                      send = TRUE)
# Setting test to TRUE in this example so we don't really send an e-mail:
appender <- createEmailAppender(layout = layoutEmail,</pre>
                                 mailSettings = mailSettings,
                                 label = "My R session",
                                 test = TRUE)
logger <- createLogger(name = "EMAIL", threshold = "FATAL", appenders = list(appender))</pre>
registerLogger(logger)
logFatal("Something bad")
unregisterLogger("EMAIL")
```

createFileAppender

Create file appender

# Description

Create file appender

createLogger 11

#### Usage

```
createFileAppender(
  layout = layoutParallel,
  fileName,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  expirationTime = 60
)
```

### **Arguments**

layout The layout to be used by the appender.

fileName The name of the file to write to.

overwrite Overwrite the file if it is older than the expiration time?

expirationTime Expiration time in seconds

### **Details**

Creates an appender that will write to a file.

createLogger

Create a logger

#### **Description**

Create a logger

# Usage

```
createLogger(
  name = "SIMPLE",
  threshold = "INFO",
  appenders = list(createConsoleAppender())
)
```

### Arguments

name A name for the logger.

threshold The threshold to be used for reporting.

appenders A list of one or more appenders as created for example using the createConsoleAppender

or createFileAppender function.

#### **Details**

Creates a logger that will log messages to its appenders. The logger will only log messages at a level equal to or higher than its threshold. For example, if the threshold is "INFO" then messages marked "INFO" will be logged, but messages marked "TRACE" will not. The order of levels is "TRACE", "DEBUG", "INFO", "WARN", "ERROR, "and FATAL".

#### Value

An object of type Logger, to be used with the registerLogger function.

12 getLoggers

### **Examples**

excludeFromList

Exclude variables from a list of objects of the same type

# **Description**

Exclude variables from a list of objects of the same type

# Usage

```
excludeFromList(x, exclude)
```

# **Arguments**

x A list of objects of the same type.

exclude A character vector of names of variables to exclude.

getLoggers

Get all registered loggers

# **Description**

Get all registered loggers

# Usage

```
getLoggers()
```

# Value

Returns all registered loggers.

launchLogViewer 13

launchLogViewer

Launch the log viewer Shiny app

### **Description**

Launch the log viewer Shiny app

# Usage

```
launchLogViewer(logFileName)
```

# Arguments

logFileName

Name of the log file to view.

### **Details**

Launches a Shiny app that allows the user to view a log file created using the default file logger. Use addDefaultFileLogger to start the default file logger.

### **Examples**

```
# Create a log file:
logFile <- file.path(tempdir(), "log.txt")
addDefaultFileLogger(logFile)
logInfo("Hello world")

# Launch the log file viewer (only if in interactive mode):
if (interactive()) {
   launchLogViewer(logFile)
}

# Delete the log file:
unlink(logFile)</pre>
```

layoutEmail

Logging layout for e-mail

### **Description**

A layout function to be used with an e-mail appender. This layout creates a short summary e-mail message on the event, including stack trace.

# Usage

```
layoutEmail(level, message)
```

### **Arguments**

level The level of the message (e.g. "INFO")

message The message to layout.

14 layoutSimple

layoutErrorReport	Logging layout for error report
-------------------	---------------------------------

# Description

A layout function to be used with an appender. This layout creates a more elaborate error message, for sharing with the developer. If an error occurs in the main thread a summary of the system info will be included.

# Usage

```
layoutErrorReport(level, message)
```

# **Arguments**

level The level of the message (e.g. "INFO")

message The message to layout.

layoutParallel Logging layout for parallel computing

### **Description**

A layout function to be used with an appender. This layout adds the time, thread, level, package name, and function name to the message.

# Usage

```
layoutParallel(level, message)
```

#### **Arguments**

level The level of the message (e.g. "INFO")

message The message to layout.

layoutSimple Simple logging layout

# Description

A layout function to be used with an appender. This layout simply includes the message itself.

# Usage

```
layoutSimple(level, message)
```

#### **Arguments**

level The level of the message (e.g. "INFO")

message The message to layout.

layoutStackTrace 15

layoutStackTrace	Logging	layout with stack trace
ray cate tack in acc	20000000	conjection with steeler march

# **Description**

A layout function to be used with an appender. This layout adds the stack trace to the message.

# Usage

```
layoutStackTrace(level, message)
```

### **Arguments**

level The level of the message (e.g. "INFO")

message The message to layout.

layoutTimestamp Logging layout with timestamp

# Description

A layout function to be used with an appender. This layout adds the time to the message.

# Usage

```
layoutTimestamp(level, message)
```

# **Arguments**

level The level of the message (e.g. "INFO")

message The message to layout.

logDebug

loadSettingsFromJson Load a settings object from a JSON file

### **Description**

Load a settings object from a JSON file

### Usage

```
loadSettingsFromJson(fileName)
```

# Arguments

fileName

Name of the JSON file to load.

### **Details**

Load a settings object from a JSON file, restoring object classes and attributes.

#### Value

An R object as specified by the JSON.

logDebug

Log a message at the DEBUG level

# Description

Log a message at the DEBUG level

# Usage

```
logDebug(...)
```

# Arguments

Zero or more objects which can be coerced to character (and which are pasted together with no separator).

### **Details**

Log a message at the specified level. The message will be sent to all the registered loggers.

logError 17

logError

Log a message at the ERROR level

# Description

Log a message at the ERROR level

### Usage

```
logError(...)
```

### **Arguments**

Zero or more objects which can be coerced to character (and which are pasted together with no separator).

#### **Details**

Log a message at the specified level. The message will be sent to all the registered loggers.

logFatal

Log a message at the FATAL level

# **Description**

Log a message at the FATAL level

# Usage

```
logFatal(...)
```

### **Arguments**

Zero or more objects which can be coerced to character (and which are pasted together with no separator).

### **Details**

Log a message at the specified level. The message will be sent to all the registered loggers. This function is be automatically called when an error occurs, and should not be called directly. Use stop() instead.

logTrace

logInfo

Log a message at the INFO level

### **Description**

Log a message at the INFO level

### Usage

```
logInfo(...)
```

#### **Arguments**

Zero or more objects which can be coerced to character (and which are pasted together with no separator).

#### **Details**

Log a message at the specified level. The message will be sent to all the registered loggers.

# **Examples**

logTrace

Log a message at the TRACE level

# Description

Log a message at the TRACE level

#### Usage

```
logTrace(...)
```

# Arguments

Zero or more objects which can be coerced to character (and which are pasted together with no separator).

# **Details**

Log a message at the specified level. The message will be sent to all the registered loggers.

logWarn 19

### **Examples**

logWarn

Log a message at the WARN level

# Description

Log a message at the WARN level

# Usage

```
logWarn(...)
```

### **Arguments**

Zero or more objects which can be coerced to character (and which are pasted together with no separator).

### **Details**

Log a message at the specified level. The message will be sent to all the registered loggers. This function is automatically called when a warning is thrown, and should not be called directly. Use warning() instead.

makeCluster

Create a cluster of nodes for parallel computation

# Description

Create a cluster of nodes for parallel computation

### Usage

```
makeCluster(
  numberOfThreads,
  singleThreadToMain = TRUE,
  setAndromedaTempFolder = TRUE)
```

20 matchInList

### **Arguments**

```
numberOfThreads
```

Number of parallel threads.

singleThreadToMain

If numberOfThreads is 1, should we fall back to running the process in the main thread?

 ${\tt setAndromedaTempFolder}$ 

When TRUE, the andromedaTempFolder option will be copied to each thread.

#### Value

An object representing the cluster.

### **Examples**

```
fun <- function(x) {
  return (x^2)
}

cluster <- makeCluster(numberOfThreads = 3)
clusterApply(cluster, 1:10, fun)
stopCluster(cluster)</pre>
```

matchInList

In a list of object of the same type, find those that match the input

# Description

In a list of object of the same type, find those that match the input

# Usage

```
matchInList(x, toMatch)
```

### **Arguments**

x A list of objects of the same type.

toMatch The object to match.

### Details

Typically, toMatch will contain a subset of the variables that are in the objects in the list. Any object matching all variables in toMatch will be included in the result.

# Value

A list of objects that match the toMatch object.

registerLogger 21

#### **Examples**

registerLogger

Register a logger

# **Description**

Register a logger

### Usage

```
registerLogger(logger)
```

### **Arguments**

logger

An object of type Logger as created using the createLogger function.

# **Details**

Registers a logger as created using the createLogger function to the logging system.

22 selectFromList

saveSettingsToJson

Save a settings object as JSON file

# **Description**

Save a settings object as JSON file

#### Usage

```
saveSettingsToJson(object, fileName)
```

# Arguments

object R object to be saved.

fileName File name where the object should be saved.

#### **Details**

Save a setting object as a JSON file, using pretty formatting and preserving object classes and attributes.

selectFromList

Select variables from a list of objects of the same type

# **Description**

Select variables from a list of objects of the same type

# Usage

```
selectFromList(x, select)
```

### **Arguments**

x A list of objects of the same type.

select A character vector of names of variables to select.

stopCluster 23

stopCluster

Stop the cluster

# Description

Stop the cluster

### Usage

```
stopCluster(cluster)
```

# **Arguments**

cluster

The cluster to stop

# **Examples**

```
fun <- function(x) {
  return (x^2)
}

cluster <- makeCluster(numberOfThreads = 3)
clusterApply(cluster, 1:10, fun)
stopCluster(cluster)</pre>
```

unregisterLogger

Unregister a logger

# Description

Unregister a logger

# Usage

```
unregisterLogger(x, silent = FALSE)
```

# Arguments

x Can either be an integer (e.g. 2 to remove the second logger), the name of the logger, or the logger object itself.

silent If TRUE, no warning will be issued if the logger is not found.

24 unregisterLogger

# **Details**

Unregisters a logger from the logging system.

### Value

Returns TRUE if the logger was removed.

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