

# Package ‘ssh.utils’

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**Title** Execute local and remote system commands.

**Version** 1.0

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**Description** This package provides utility functions for system command execution, both locally and remotely using ssh/scp.  
The command output is captured and provided to the caller.

**URL** <http://github.com/collectivemedia/ssh.utils>

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.3),stringr,fork

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**LazyData** true

**OS\_type** unix

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cp.remote	<i>scp wrapper</i>
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### Description

A wrapper around the scp shell command that handles local/remote files and allows copying between remote hosts via the local machine.

### Usage

```
cp.remote(remote.src, path.src, remote.dest, path.dest, verbose = FALSE,
  via.local = FALSE, local.temp.dir = tempdir())
```

### Arguments

remote.src	Remote machine for the source file in the format <code>user@machine</code> or an empty string for local.
path.src	Path of the source file.
remote.dest	Remote machine for the destination file in the format <code>user@machine</code> or an empty string for local.
path.dest	Path for the source file; can be a directory.
verbose	Prints elapsed time if TRUE
via.local	Copies the file via the local machine. Useful when two remote machines can't talk to each other directly.
local.temp.dir	When copying via local machine, the directory to use as scratch space.

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file.exists.remote	<i>Checks if a remote file exists. Works with local files too if remote=""</i> .
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### Description

Checks if a remote file exists. Works with local files too if `remote=""`.

### Usage

```
file.exists.remote(file, remote)
```

### Arguments

file	File path.
remote	Remote machine specification for ssh, in format such as <code>user@server</code> that does not require interactive password entry. For local execution, pass an empty string "" (default).

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mem.usage	<i>Returns the memory usage in KB of a process with the specified process id. By default, returns the memory usage of the current R process.</i>
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### Description

Returns the memory usage in KB of a process with the specified process id. By default, returns the memory usage of the current R process.

### Usage

```
mem.usage(pid = getpid(), remote = "")
```

### Arguments

pid	Process ID (default is the current process id).
remote	Remote machine specification for ssh, in format such as user@server that does not require interactive password entry. For local execution, pass an empty string "" (default).

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mkdir.remote	<i>Creates a remote directory with the specified group ownership. If the directory already exists, attempts to set the group ownership.</i>
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### Description

Creates a remote directory with the specified group ownership. If the directory already exists, attempts to set the group ownership.

### Usage

```
mkdir.remote(path, user.group = NULL, remote = "",
  permissions = c("g+rw", "g+rx", "go-w", "go-rwx", "-"))
```

### Arguments

path	Directory path. If using remote, this should be a full path or a path relative to the user's home directory.
user.group	The user group. If NULL, the default group is used.
remote	Remote machine specification for ssh, in format such as user@server that does not require interactive password entry. For local execution, pass an empty string "" (default).
permissions	The group permissions on the directory. Default is 'rw'.

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ps.grep.remote	<i>Checks for processes running on a remote machine.</i>
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### Description

Checks for processes running on a remote machine.

### Usage

```
ps.grep.remote(grep.string, remote, stop.if.any = FALSE,
               stop.if.none = FALSE, count.self = FALSE, ps.options = "aux")
```

### Arguments

grep.string	String(s) to check for in ps. If a vector, runs a chain of piped grep commands for each string.
remote	Remote machine specification for ssh, in format such as user@server that does not require interactive password entry. For local execution, pass an empty string "" (default).
stop.if.any	Stop if any of grep.string is running
stop.if.none	Stop if none of grep.string is running
count.self	When FALSE, excludes the calling process name from the count, if it gets matched.
ps.options	Gives the ability to run different options to ps.

### See Also

run.remote

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run.remote	<i>Functions to run commands remotely via ssh and capture output.</i>
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### Description

run.withwarn - Evaluates the expression (e.g. a function call) and returns the result with additional attributes:

- num.warnings - number of warnings occurred during the evaluation
- last.message - the last warning message

Otherwise, run.withwarn is similar to base::suppressWarnings

run.remote - Runs the command locally or remotely using ssh.

### Usage

```
run.withwarn(expr)
```

```
run.remote(cmd, remote = "", intern = T, stderr.redirect = T,
           verbose = F)
```

## Arguments

<code>expr</code>	Expression to be evaluated.
<code>cmd</code>	Command to run. If run locally, quotes should be escaped once. If run remotely, quotes should be escaped twice.
<code>remote</code>	Remote machine specification for ssh, in format such as <code>user@server</code> that does not require interactive password entry. For local execution, pass an empty string <code>""</code> (default).
<code>intern</code>	Useful for debugging purposes: if there's an error in the command, the output of the remote command is lost. Re-running with <code>intern=FALSE</code> causes the output to be printed to the console. Normally, we want to capture output and return it.
<code>stderr.redirect</code>	When TRUE appends <code>2&gt;&amp;1</code> to the command. Generally, one should use that to capture STDERR output with <code>intern=TRUE</code> , but this should be set to <code>FALSE</code> if the command manages redirection on its own.
<code>verbose</code>	When TRUE prints the command.

## Details

In `run.remote` the remote commands are enclosed in wrappers that allow to capture output. By default `stderr` is redirected to `stdout`. If there's a genuine error, e.g., the remote command does not exist, the output is not captured. In this case, one can see the output by setting `intern` to `FALSE`. However, when the command is run but exits with non-zero code, `run.remote` intercepts the generated warning and saves the output.

The remote command will be put inside double quotes twice, so all quotes in `cmd` must be escaped twice: `\\`". However, if the command is not remote, i.e., `remote` is `NULL` or empty string, quotes should be escaped only once.

If the command itself redirects output, the `stderr.redirect` flag should be set to `FALSE`.

## Value

`run.remote` returns a list containing the results of the command execution, error codes and messages.

- `cmd.error` - flag indicating if a warning was issued because command exited with non-zero code
- `cmd.out` - the result of the command execution. If there was no error, this contains the output as a character array, one value per line, see [system](#). If there was an error (as indicated by `cmd.error`), this most likely contains the error message from the command itself. The `elapsed.time` attribute contains the elapsed time for the command in seconds.
- `warn.msg` - the warning message when `cmd.error` is `TRUE`.

Warnings are really errors here so the error flag is set if there are warnings.

Additionally, `cmd.out` has the `elapsed.time`, `num.warnings` and, if the number of warnings is greater than zero, `last.warning` attributes.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# Example of error handling:
res <- run.remote(cmd=command, remote=remote)
if (res$cmd.error)
{
  stop(paste(paste(res$cmd.out, collapse="\n"), res$warn.msg, sep="\n"))
}

## End(Not run)
```

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ssh.utils

*Utility Functions to Run Remote and Local System Commands.*

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## Description

Package `ssh.utils` provides utility functions for calling system commands and capturing their output, both locally and remotely using `ssh/scp`.

## Maintainer

Sergei Izrailev

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## URL

<http://github.com/collectivemedia/ssh.utils>

## Installation from github

```
devtools::install_github("collectivemedia/ssh.utils")
```

## Author(s)

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## See Also

[run.remote](#), [cp.remote](#)

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