Package 'lgrExtra'

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Type Package

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Description Additional appenders for the logging package 'lgr' that support logging to databases, email and push notifications.

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`AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog` *Log to AWS CloudWatch Logs*

Description

Log to AWS CloudWatch Logs.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Buffered Logging

By default, `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog` writes each LogEvent which can be relatively slow. To improve performance it is possible to tell AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog to buffer db writes by setting `buffer_size` to something greater than `0`. This buffer is written to AWS CloudWatch whenever it is full (`buffer_size`), whenever a LogEvent with a level of `fatal` or `error` is encountered (`flush_threshold`), or when the Appender is garbage collected (`flush_on_exit`), i.e. when you close the R session or shortly after you remove the Appender object via `rm()`.

Creating a New Appender

An `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog` is linked to an AWS Account using the paws sdk package. If the log group does not exist it is created either when the Appender is first instantiated or (more likely) when the first LogEvent would be written to that table.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog`

Active bindings

`client` a paws.management cloudwatchlogs client

`log_group_name` The name of the AWS CloudWatch log group.

`log_stream_name` The name of the log stream within the `log_group_name`.

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$new()`
- `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_client()`
- `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_log_group_name()`
- `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_log_stream_name()`
- `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_log_group_retention_days()`
- `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$flush()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$new(
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name = paste(log_group_name, Sys.Date(), sep = "/"),
  log_group_retention_days = NULL,
  paws_config = list(),
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "%L: %m", colors = list()),
  buffer_size = 0,
  flush_threshold = "error",
  flush_on_exit = TRUE,
  flush_on_rotate = TRUE,
  should_flush = NULL,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`log_group_name` The name of the AWS CloudWatch log group.

`log_stream_name` The name of the log stream within the `log_group_name`.

`log_group_retention_days` The number of days to retain the log events in the specified log group. AWS API Documentation

`paws_config` list of paws config. Please see section `https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/set_service_parameter/`

`threshold`, `flush_threshold`, `layout`, `buffer_size` see lgr::AppenderBuffer

Method `set_client()`: set `paws.management` `cloudwatchlogs` client

Usage:

```
AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_client(client)
```

Arguments:

`client` (`paws.management::cloudwatchlogs`) client. AWS CloudWatch

Method `set_log_group_name()`: set log group name for AWS CloudWatch

Usage:

```
AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_log_group_name(log_group_name)
```

Arguments:

`log_group_name` (character) name of AWS CloudWatch

Method `set_log_stream_name()`: set log stream name within AWS CloudWatch log group

Usage:

```
AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_log_stream_name(log_stream_name)
```

Arguments:

`log_stream_name` (character) log stream name with AWS CloudWatch log group

Method `set_log_group_retention_days()`: set log group retention days for AWS CloudWatch Log Group.

Usage:

```
AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$set_log_group_retention_days(log_group_retention_days)
```

Arguments:

`log_group_retention_days` The number of days to retain the log events in the specified log group. AWS API Documentation

Method `flush()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$flush()
```

See Also

Other Appenders: `AppenderDbi`, `AppenderDt`, `AppenderDynatrace`, `AppenderElasticSearch`, `AppenderGmail`, `AppenderPool`, `AppenderPushbullet`, `AppenderSendmail`, `AppenderSyslog`

Examples

```
## Not run:
  library(lgrExtra)
  app <- AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog$new(log_group_name = "lgrExtra")
  lg <- lgr::get_logger("lgrExtra")$add_appender(app)$set_propagate(FALSE)
  lg$info("test")
  print(lg$appenders[[1]]$data)

  invisible(lg$config(NULL))  # cleanup

## End(Not run)
```

AppenderDbi *Log to databases via DBI*

Description

Log to a database table with any **DBI** compatible backend. Please be aware that AppenderDbi does *not* support case sensitive / quoted column names, and you advised to only use all-lowercase names for custom fields (see `...` argument of lgr::LogEvent). When appending to a database table all LogEvent values for which a column exists in the target table will be appended, all others are ignored.

NOTE: AppenderDbi works reliable for most databases, but is still considered **experimental**, especially because the configuration is excessively complicated. Expect **breaking changes** to AppenderDbi in the future.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Buffered Logging

By default, AppenderDbi writes each LogEvent directly to the target database which can be relatively slow. To improve performance it is possible to tell AppenderDbi to buffer db writes by setting `buffer_size` to something greater than `0`. This buffer is written to the database whenever it is full (`buffer_size`), whenever a LogEvent with a level of `fatal` or `error` is encountered (`flush_threshold`), or when the Appender is garbage collected (`flush_on_exit`), i.e. when you close the R session or shortly after you remove the Appender object via `rm()`.

Creating a New Appender

An AppenderDbi is linked to a database table via its `table` argument. If the table does not exist it is created either when the Appender is first instantiated or (more likely) when the first LogEvent would be written to that table. Rather than to rely on this feature, it is recommended that you create the target table first using an `SQL CREATE TABLE` statement as this is safer and more flexible. See also LayoutDbi.

Choosing the correct DBI Layout

Layouts for relational database tables are tricky as they have very strict column types and further restrictions. On top of that implementation details vary between database backends.

To make setting up `AppenderDbi` as painless as possible, the helper function `select_dbi_layout()` tries to automatically determine sensible LayoutDbi settings based on `conn` and - if it exists in the database already - `table`. If `table` does not exist in the database and you start logging, a new table will be created with the `col_types` from `layout`.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `AppenderDbi`

Active bindings

`conn` a DBI connection

`close_on_exit` `TRUE` or `FALSE`. Close the Database connection when the Logger is removed?

`col_types` a named `character` vector providing information about the column types in the database. How the column types are reported depends on the database driver. For example, SQLite returns human readable data types (character, double, ...) while IBM DB2 returns numeric codes representing the data type.

`table` a `character` scalar or a DBI::Id specifying the target database table

`table_name` `character` scalar. Like `$table`, but always returns a `character` scalar

`table_id` `DBI::Id`. Like `$table`, but always returns a DBI::Id

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderDbi$new()`
- `AppenderDbi$set_close_on_exit()`
- `AppenderDbi$set_conn()`
- `AppenderDbi$show()`
- `AppenderDbi$flush()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderDbi$new(
  conn,
  table,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  layout = select_dbi_layout(conn, table),
  close_on_exit = TRUE,
  buffer_size = 0,
  flush_threshold = "error",
  flush_on_exit = TRUE,
  flush_on_rotate = TRUE,
  should_flush = NULL,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`conn`, `table` see section *Fields*

`threshold`, `flush_threshold`, `layout`, `buffer_size` see lgr::AppenderBuffer

Method `set_close_on_exit()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderDbi$set_close_on_exit(x)
```

Method `set_conn()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderDbi$set_conn(conn)
```

Method `show()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDbi$show(threshold = NA_integer_, n = 20)
```

Method `flush()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDbi$flush()
```

See Also

Other Appenders: AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog, AppenderDt, AppenderDynatrace, AppenderElasticSearch, AppenderGmail, AppenderPool, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail, AppenderSyslog

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("RSQLite")){
  app <- AppenderDbi$new(
    conn = DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), dbname = ":memory:"),
    table = "log"
   )

  lg <- lgr::get_logger("test/dbi")$
    add_appender(app, "db")$
    set_propagate(FALSE)
  lg$info("test")
  print(lg$appenders[[1]]$data)

  invisible(lg$config(NULL))  # cleanup
}
```

`AppenderDigest` *Abstract class for digests (multi-log message notifications)*

Description

Digests is an abstract class for report-like output that contain several log messages and a title; e.g. an E-mail containing the last 10 log messages before an error was encountered or a push notification.

Abstract classes, only exported for package developers.

Value

Abstract classes cannot be instantiated with `$new()` and therefore do not return anything. They are solely for developers that want to write their own extension to **lgr**.

Super classes

lgr::Filterable -> lgr::Appender -> lgr::AppenderMemory -> AppenderDigest

Active bindings

subject_layout A lgr::Layout used to format the last lgr::LogEvent in this Appenders buffer when it is flushed. The result will be used as the subject of the digest (for example, the E-mail subject).

Methods

Public methods:

- AppenderDigest$new()
- AppenderDigest$set_subject_layout()

Method new():

Usage:

```
AppenderDigest$new(...)
```

Method set_subject_layout():

Usage:

```
AppenderDigest$set_subject_layout(layout)
```

See Also

lgr::LayoutFormat, lgr::LayoutGlue

Other abstract classes: AppenderMail

Other Digest Appenders: AppenderMail, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail

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AppenderDt *Log to an in-memory data.table*

Description

An Appender that outputs to an in-memory data.table. It fulfill a similar purpose as the more flexible lgr::AppenderBuffer and is mainly included for historical reasons/backwards compatibility with older version of **lgr**.

NOTE: AppenderDt has been superseded by lgr::AppenderBuffer and is kept mainly for archival purposes.

Value

The $new() method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Custom Fields

AppenderDt supports lgr::custom fields, but they have to be pre-allocated in the prototype argument. Custom fields that are not part of the prototype are inserted in the list-column .fields if it exists.

Creating a Data Table Appender

In addition to the usual fields, AppenderDt$new() requires that you supply a buffer_size and a prototype. These determine the structure of the data.table used to store the log this appender creates and cannot be modified anymore after the instantiation of the appender.

The lgr::Layout for this Appender is used only to format console output of its $show() method.

Comparison AppenderBuffer and AppenderDt

Both lgr::AppenderBuffer and AppenderDt do in memory buffering of events. AppenderBuffer retains a copies of the events it processes and has the ability to pass the buffered events on to other Appenders. AppenderDt converts the events to rows in a data.table and is a bit harder to configure. Used inside loops (several hundred iterations), AppenderDt has much less overhead than AppenderBuffer. For single logging calls and small loops, AppenderBuffer is more performant. This is related to how memory pre-allocation is handled by the appenders.

Super classes

lgr::Filterable -> lgr::Appender -> AppenderDt

Methods

Public methods:

- AppenderDt$new()
- AppenderDt$append()
- AppenderDt$show()
- AppenderDt$set_layout()

Method new(): Creating a new AppenderDt

Usage:

```
AppenderDt$new(
  threshold = NA_integer_,
 layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "%L [%t] %m %f", timestamp_fmt = "%H:%M:%OS3",
    colors = getOption("lgr.colors", list())),
 prototype = data.table::data.table(.id = NA_integer_, level = NA_integer_, timestamp =
  Sys.time(), logger = NA_character_, caller = NA_character_, msg = NA_character_,
    .fields = list(list())),
 buffer_size = 1e+05,
 filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`prototype` A prototype `data.table`. The prototype must be a `data.table` with the same columns and column types as the data you want to log. The actual content of the columns is irrelevant. There are a few reserved column names that have special meaning: * `.id`: `integer` (mandatory). Must always be the first column and is used internally by the Appender * `.fields`: `list` (optional). If present all custom values of the event (that are not already part of the prototype) are stored in this list column.

`buffer_size` `integer` scalar. Number of rows of the in-memory `data.table`

Method `append()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDt$append(event)
```

Method `show()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDt$show(threshold = NA_integer_, n = 20L)
```

Method `set_layout()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDt$set_layout(layout)
```

See Also

data.table::data.table

Other Appenders: AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog, AppenderDbi, AppenderDynatrace, AppenderElasticSearch, AppenderGmail, AppenderPool, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail, AppenderSyslog

Examples

```
lg <- lgr::get_logger("test")
lg$config(list(
  appenders = list(memory = AppenderDt$new()),
  threshold = NA,
  propagate = FALSE  # to prevent routing to root logger for this example
))
lg$debug("test")
lg$error("test")

# Displaying the log
lg$appenders$memory$data
lg$appenders$memory$show()
lgr::show_log(target = lg$appenders$memory)

# If you pass a Logger to show_log(), it looks for the first AppenderDt
# that it can find.
lgr::show_log(target = lg)

# Custom fields are stored in the list column .fields by default
lg$info("the iris data frame", caps = LETTERS[1:5])
lg$appenders$memory$data
lg$appenders$memory$data$.fields[[3]]$caps
lg$config(NULL)
```

AppenderDynatrace *Log to Dynatrace via HTTP*

Description

Log to Dynatrace via the Dynatrace log ingestion API.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `AppenderDynatrace`

Active bindings

`url` a `string` url

`api_key` a `string` api_key. Also referred to as "Api Token"

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderDynatrace$new()`
- `AppenderDynatrace$set_url()`
- `AppenderDynatrace$set_api_key()`
- `AppenderDynatrace$get_data()`
- `AppenderDynatrace$show()`
- `AppenderDynatrace$flush()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderDynatrace$new(
  url,
  api_key,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  layout = LayoutDynatrace$new(),
  buffer_size = 0,
  flush_threshold = "error",
  flush_on_exit = TRUE,
  flush_on_rotate = TRUE,
  should_flush = NULL,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`url` see section *Fields*

`threshold, flush_threshold, layout, buffer_size` see lgr::AppenderBuffer

Method `set_url()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDynatrace$set_url(url)
```

Method `set_api_key()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDynatrace$set_api_key(api_key)
```

Method `get_data()`**:** Get log as data.frame: Not supported for dynatrace

Usage:

```
AppenderDynatrace$get_data(n = 20L, threshold = NA, result_type = "data.frame")
```

Method `show()`**:** Show log in console: Not supported for dynatrace

Usage:

```
AppenderDynatrace$show(threshold = NA_integer_, n = 20)
```

Method `flush()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderDynatrace$flush()
```

See Also

https://docs.dynatrace.com/docs/analyze-explore-automate/logs/lma-log-ingestion/lma-log-ingestion-via-api

Other Appenders: AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog, AppenderDbi, AppenderDt, AppenderElasticSearch, AppenderGmail, AppenderPool, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail, AppenderSyslog

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`AppenderElasticSearch` *Log to ElasticSearch*

Description

NOTE: **Maturing**; not yet fully documented but well tested in a production scenario

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `AppenderElasticSearch`

Active bindings

`conn` a ElasticSearch connection

`index` target ElasticSearch index. May either be:

- a `character` scalar, or
- a `function` returning a `character` scalar

`index_create_body`

- `character` scalar json string (or `NULL`).
- a `function` returning a `character` scalar json string (or `NULL`) Optional settings, mappings, aliases, etc... in case the target index has to be created by the logger. See https://www.elastic.co/docs/api/doc/elasticsearch/operation/operation-indices-create

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderElasticSearch$new()`
- `AppenderElasticSearch$set_conn()`
- `AppenderElasticSearch$get_data()`
- `AppenderElasticSearch$show()`
- `AppenderElasticSearch$flush()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderElasticSearch$new(
  conn,
  index,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  layout = LayoutElasticSearch$new(),
  index_create_body = NULL,
  buffer_size = 0,
  flush_threshold = "error",
  flush_on_exit = TRUE,
  flush_on_rotate = TRUE,
  should_flush = NULL,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`conn`, `index` see section *Fields*

`threshold`, `flush_threshold`, `layout`, `buffer_size` see lgr::AppenderBuffer A data `data.frame`. content of index

Method `set_conn()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderElasticSearch$set_conn(conn)
```

Method `get_data()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderElasticSearch$get_data(
  n = 20L,
  threshold = NA,
  result_type = "data.frame"
)
```

Arguments:

`n` `integer` scalar. Retrieve only the last `n` log entries that match `threshold`

`threshold` `character` or `integer` scalar. The minimum log level that should be displayed

`result_type` `character` scalar. Any of:

- `data.frame`
- `data.table` (shortcut: `dt`)
- `list` (unprocessed list with ElasticSearch metadata)
- `json` (raw ElasticSearch JSON)

Returns: see `result_type`

Method `show()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderElasticSearch$show(threshold = NA_integer_, n = 20)
```

Method `flush()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderElasticSearch$flush()
```

See Also

Other Appenders: `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog`, `AppenderDbi`, `AppenderDt`, `AppenderDynatrace`, `AppenderGmail`, `AppenderPool`, `AppenderPushbullet`, `AppenderSendmail`, `AppenderSyslog`

`AppenderGmail` *Send emails via the Gmail REST API*

Description

Send mails via `gmailr::gm_send_message()`. This Appender keeps an in-memory buffer like lgr::AppenderBuffer. If the buffer is flushed, usually because an event of specified magnitude is encountered, all buffered events are concatenated to a single message. The default behavior is to push the last 30 log events in case a `fatal` event is encountered.

NOTE: This Appender requires that you set up google API authorization, please refer to the documentation of gmailr for details.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Super classes

lgr::Filterable -> lgr::Appender -> lgr::AppenderMemory -> lgrExtra::AppenderDigest -> lgrExtra::AppenderMail -> AppenderGmail

Methods

Public methods:

- AppenderGmail$new()
- AppenderGmail$flush()

Method `new()`**:** see AppenderMail for details

Usage:

```
AppenderGmail$new(
  to,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  flush_threshold = "fatal",
  layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "%L [%t] %m %f", timestamp_fmt = "%H:%M:%S"),
  subject_layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "[LGR] %L: %m"),
  buffer_size = 30,
  from = get_user(),
  cc = NULL,
  bcc = NULL,
  html = FALSE,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Method `flush()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderGmail$flush()
```

See Also

lgr::LayoutFormat, lgr::LayoutGlue

Other Appenders: AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog, AppenderDbi, AppenderDt, AppenderDynatrace, AppenderElasticSearch, AppenderPool, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail, AppenderSyslog

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AppenderMail *Abstract class for email Appenders*

Description

Abstract classes, only exported for package developers.

Value

Abstract classes cannot be instantiated with `$new()` and therefore do not return anything. They are solely for developers that want to write their own extension to **lgr**.

Super classes

lgr::Filterable -> lgr::Appender -> lgr::AppenderMemory -> lgrExtra::AppenderDigest -> AppenderMail

Active bindings

`to` `character` vector. The email addresses of the recipient

`from` `character` vector. The email address of the sender

`cc` `character` vector. The email addresses of the cc-recipients (carbon copy)

`bcc` `character` vector. The email addresses of bcc-recipients (blind carbon copy)

`html` `logical` scalar. Send a html email message? This does currently only format the log contents as monospace verbatim text.

Methods

Public methods:

- AppenderMail$new()
- AppenderMail$set_to()
- AppenderMail$set_from()
- AppenderMail$set_cc()
- AppenderMail$set_bcc()
- AppenderMail$set_html()
- AppenderMail$format()

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$new(...)
```

Method `set_to()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$set_to(x)
```

Method `set_from()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$set_from(x)
```

Method `set_cc()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$set_cc(x)
```

Method `set_bcc()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$set_bcc(x)
```

Method `set_html()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$set_html(x)
```

Method `format()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderMail$format(color = FALSE, ...)
```

See Also

Other abstract classes: `AppenderDigest`

Other Digest Appenders: `AppenderDigest`, `AppenderPushbullet`, `AppenderSendmail`

`AppenderPool` *Log to databases via pool*

Description

Log to a database table using a connection pool from the **pool** package. This provides better performance and connection management compared to direct DBI connections, especially for applications with concurrent users. Like AppenderDbi, it does *not* support case sensitive / quoted column names, and you are advised to only use all-lowercase names for custom fields (see `...` argument of lgr::LogEvent).

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Benefits of Pooled Connections

Using connection pools instead of direct DBI connections provides several advantages:

- Connections are reused rather than created for each query
- Connection management is automated (creation, validation, destruction)
- Better handles concurrent requests in multi-user applications
- Improves overall performance by reducing connection overhead

Buffered Logging

Like AppenderDbi, AppenderPool supports buffered logging by setting `buffer_size` to something greater than `0`. This buffer is written to the database whenever it is full (`buffer_size`), whenever a LogEvent with a level of `fatal` or `error` is encountered (`flush_threshold`), or when the Appender is garbage collected (`flush_on_exit`).

Creating a New Appender

An AppenderPool is linked to a database table via its `table` argument. If the table does not exist it is created either when the Appender is first instantiated or when the first LogEvent would be written to that table. It is recommended to create the target table first using an `SQL CREATE TABLE` statement for more control and safety.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `AppenderPool`

Active bindings

`pool` a pool connection

`close_on_exit` `TRUE` or `FALSE`. Close the pool connection when the Logger is removed? Usually not necessary as pools manage their own lifecycle.

`col_types` a named `character` vector providing information about the column types in the database.

`table` a `character` scalar or a DBI::Id specifying the target database table

`table_name` `character` scalar. Like `$table`, but always returns a `character` scalar

`table_id` `DBI::Id`. Like `$table`, but always returns a DBI::Id

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderPool$new()`
- `AppenderPool$set_close_on_exit()`
- `AppenderPool$set_pool()`
- `AppenderPool$show()`
- `AppenderPool$flush()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderPool$new(
  pool,
  table,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  layout = select_dbi_layout(pool::poolCheckout(pool), table),
  close_on_exit = FALSE,
  buffer_size = 0,
  flush_threshold = "error",
  flush_on_exit = TRUE,
  flush_on_rotate = TRUE,
  should_flush = NULL,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`pool`, `table` see section *Fields*

`threshold`, `flush_threshold`, `layout`, `buffer_size` see lgr::AppenderBuffer

Method `set_close_on_exit()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPool$set_close_on_exit(x)
```

Method `set_pool()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPool$set_pool(pool)
```

Method `show()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPool$show(threshold = NA_integer_, n = 20)
```

Method `flush()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPool$flush()
```

See Also

Other Appenders: AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog, AppenderDbi, AppenderDt, AppenderDynatrace, AppenderElasticSearch, AppenderGmail, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail, AppenderSyslog

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("RSQLite") && requireNamespace("pool")){
  pool <- pool::dbPool(
    drv = RSQLite::SQLite(),
    dbname = ":memory:"
  )

  app <- AppenderPool$new(
    pool = pool,
    table = "log"
  )

  lg <- lgr::get_logger("test/pool")$
    add_appender(app, "db")$
    set_propagate(FALSE)
  lg$info("test")
  print(lg$appenders[[1]]$data)

  invisible(lg$config(NULL)) # cleanup
  pool::poolClose(pool)
}
```

AppenderPushbullet *Send push-notifications via RPushbullet*

Description

Send push notifications via Pushbullet. This Appender keeps an in-memory buffer like lgr::AppenderBuffer. If the buffer is flushed, usually because an event of specified magnitude is encountered, all buffered events are concatenated to a single message that is sent to `RPushbullet::pbPost()`. The default behavior is to push the last 7 log events in case a `fatal` event is encountered.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `lgrExtra::AppenderDigest` -> `AppenderPushbullet`

Active bindings

`apikey` see `RPushbullet::pbPost()`

`recipients` see `RPushbullet::pbPost()`

`email` see `RPushbullet::pbPost()`

`channel` see `RPushbullet::pbPost()`

`devices` see `RPushbullet::pbPost()`

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderPushbullet$new()`
- `AppenderPushbullet$flush()`
- `AppenderPushbullet$set_apikey()`
- `AppenderPushbullet$set_recipients()`
- `AppenderPushbullet$set_email()`
- `AppenderPushbullet$set_channel()`
- `AppenderPushbullet$set_devices()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$new(
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  flush_threshold = "fatal",
  layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "%K  %t> %m %f", timestamp_fmt = "%H:%M:%S"),
  subject_layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "[LGR] %L: %m"),
  buffer_size = 6,
  recipients = NULL,
  email = NULL,
  channel = NULL,
  devices = NULL,
  apikey = getOption("rpushbullet.key"),
  filters = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`threshold`, `flush_threshold`, `layout`, `buffer_size` see lgr::AppenderBuffer

`subject_layout` A lgr::LayoutFormat object.

`recipients`, `email`, `channel`, `devices`, `apikey` see RPushbullet::pbPost

Method `flush()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$flush()
```

Method `set_apikey()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$set_apikey(x)
```

Method `set_recipients()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$set_recipients(x)
```

Method `set_email()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$set_email(x)
```

Method `set_channel()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$set_channel(x)
```

Method `set_devices()`**:**

Usage:

```
AppenderPushbullet$set_devices(x)
```

See Also

lgr::LayoutFormat, lgr::LayoutGlue

Other Appenders: `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog`, `AppenderDbi`, `AppenderDt`, `AppenderDynatrace`, `AppenderElasticSearch`, `AppenderGmail`, `AppenderPool`, `AppenderSendmail`, `AppenderSyslog`

Other Digest Appenders: `AppenderDigest`, `AppenderMail`, `AppenderSendmail`

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("RPushbullet") && !is.null(getOption("rpushbullet.key")) ){
  app <- AppenderPushbullet$new()

  lg <- lgr::get_logger("test/dbi")$
    add_appender(app, "pb")$
    set_propagate(FALSE)

  lg$fatal("info")
  lg$fatal("test")

 invisible(lg$config(NULL))
}
```

`AppenderSendmail` *Send emails via sendmailR*

Description

Send mails via `sendmailR::sendmail()`, which requires that you have access to an SMTP server that does not require authentication. This Appender keeps an in-memory buffer like lgr::AppenderBuffer. If the buffer is flushed, usually because an event of specified magnitude is encountered, all buffered events are concatenated to a single message. The default behavior is to push the last 30 log events in case a `fatal` event is encountered.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `lgr::AppenderMemory` -> `lgrExtra::AppenderDigest` -> `lgrExtra::AppenderMail` -> `AppenderSendmail`

Active bindings

`control` see `sendmailR::sendmail()`

`headers` see `sendmailR::sendmail()`

Methods

Public methods:

- `AppenderSendmail$new()`
- `AppenderSendmail$flush()`
- `AppenderSendmail$set_control()`
- `AppenderSendmail$set_headers()`

Method `new()`: see AppenderMail for details

Usage:

```
AppenderSendmail$new(
  to,
  control,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  flush_threshold = "fatal",
 layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "  %L [%t] %m %f", timestamp_fmt = "%H:%M:%S"),
  subject_layout = LayoutFormat$new(fmt = "[LGR] %L: %m"),
  buffer_size = 29,
  from = get_user(),
  cc = NULL,
  bcc = NULL,
  html = FALSE,
  headers = NULL,
  filters = NULL
)
```

Method `flush()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderSendmail$flush()
```

Method `set_control()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderSendmail$set_control(x)
```

Method `set_headers()`:

Usage:

```
AppenderSendmail$set_headers(x)
```

Note

The default Layout's `fmt` indents each log entry with 3 blanks. This is a workaround so that Microsoft Outlook does not mess up the line breaks.

See Also

lgr::LayoutFormat, lgr::LayoutGlue

Other Appenders: `AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog`, `AppenderDbi`, `AppenderDt`, `AppenderDynatrace`, `AppenderElasticSearch`, `AppenderGmail`, `AppenderPool`, `AppenderPushbullet`, `AppenderSyslog`

Other Digest Appenders: `AppenderDigest`, `AppenderMail`, `AppenderPushbullet`

Examples

```
## Not run:
lgr::AppenderSendmail$new(
  to = "user@ecorp.com",
  control = list(smtpServer = "mail.ecorp.com"),
```

```
  from = "lgr_user@yourmail.com"
)

## End(Not run)

if (requireNamespace("sendmailR")){
# requires that you have access to an SMTP server

  lg <- lgr::get_logger("lgrExtra/test/mail")$
    set_propagate(FALSE)$
    add_appender(AppenderSendmail$new(
      from = "ceo@ecorp.com",
      to = "some.guy@ecorp.com",
    control = list(smtpServer = "mail.somesmptserver.com")
  ))
  # cleanup
  invisible(lg$config(NULL))
}
```

`AppenderSyslog` *Log to the POSIX system log*

Description

An Appender that writes to the syslog on supported POSIX platforms. Requires the **rsyslog** package.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Appender and can be uses as an appender by a lgr::Logger.

Super classes

`lgr::Filterable` -> `lgr::Appender` -> `AppenderSyslog`

Public fields

`syslog_levels`. Either a named `character` vector or a `function` mapping lgr lgr::log_levels to rsyslog log levels. See `$set_syslog_levels()`.

Active bindings

`identifier` `character` scalar. A string identifying the process; if `NULL` defaults to the logger name

`syslog_levels`. Either a named `character` vector or a `function` mapping lgr lgr::log_levels to rsyslog log levels. See `$set_syslog_levels()`.

Methods

Public methods:

- AppenderSyslog$new()
- AppenderSyslog$append()
- AppenderSyslog$set_syslog_levels()
- AppenderSyslog$set_identifier()

Method new():

Usage:

```
AppenderSyslog$new(
  identifier = NULL,
  threshold = NA_integer_,
  layout = LayoutFormat$new("%m"),
  filters = NULL,
 syslog_levels = c(CRITICAL = "fatal", ERR = "error", WARNING = "warn", INFO = "info",
    DEBUG = "debug", DEBUG = "trace")
)
```

Method append():

Usage:

```
AppenderSyslog$append(event)
```

Method set_syslog_levels(): Define conversion between lgr and syslog log levels

Usage:

```
AppenderSyslog$set_syslog_levels(x)
```

Arguments:

x
- a named character vector mapping whose names are log levels as understood by rsyslog::syslog() and whose values are lgr log levels (either character or numeric)
- a function that takes a vector of lgr log levels as input and returns a character vector of log levels for rsyslog::syslog().

Method set_identifier(): Set a string to identify the process.

Usage:

```
AppenderSyslog$set_identifier(x)
```

See Also

lgr::LayoutFormat, lgr::LayoutGlue

Other Appenders: AppenderAWSCloudWatchLog, AppenderDbi, AppenderDt, AppenderDynatrace, AppenderElasticSearch, AppenderGmail, AppenderPool, AppenderPushbullet, AppenderSendmail

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rsyslog", quietly = TRUE) && Sys.info()[["sysname"]] == "Linux") {
  lg <- lgr::get_logger("rsyslog/test")
  lg$add_appender(AppenderSyslog$new(), "syslog")
  lg$info("A test message")
  print(system("journalctl -t 'rsyslog/test'"))

  invisible(lg$config(NULL))  # cleanup
}
```

LayoutDbi *Format log events for output to databases*

Description

LayoutDbi can contain `col_types` that AppenderDbi can use to create new database tables; however, it is safer and more flexible to set up the log table up manually with an `SQL CREATE TABLE` statement instead.

Details

The LayoutDbi parameters `fmt`, `timestamp_fmt`, `colors` and `pad_levels` are only applied for for console output via the `$show()` method and do not influence database inserts in any way. The inserts are pre-processed by the methods `$format_data()`, `$format_colnames` and `$format_tablenames`.

It does not format LogEvents directly, but their `data.table` representations (see lgr::as.data.table.LogEvent), as well as column- and table names.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Layout and can used as a Layout by an lgr::Appender.

Database Specific Layouts

Different databases have different data types and features. Currently the following `LayoutDbi` subclasses exist that deal with specific databases, but this list is expected to grow as lgrExtra matures:

- `LayoutSqlite`: For SQLite databases
- `LayoutPostgres`: for Postgres databases
- `LayoutMySql`: for MySQL databases
- `LayoutDb2`: for DB2 databases

The utility function `select_dbi_layout()` tries returns the appropriate Layout for a DBI connection, but this does not work for odbc and JDBC connections where you have to specify the layout manually.

For creating custom DB-specific layouts it should usually be enough to create an R6::R6 class that inherits from `LayoutDbi` and choosing different defaults for `$format_table_name`, `$format_colnames` and `$format_data`.

Super classes

lgr::Layout -> lgr::LayoutFormat -> LayoutDbi

Public fields

format_table_name a function to format the table name before inserting to the database. The function will be applied to the $table_name before inserting into the database. For example some, databases prefer all lowercase names, some uppercase. SQL updates should be case-agnostic, but sadly in practice not all DBI backends behave consistently in this regard.

format_colnames a function to format the column names before inserting to the database. The function will be applied to the column names of the data frame to be inserted into the database.

format_data a function to format the data before inserting into the database. The function will be applied to the whole data frame.

names of the columns that contain data that has been serialized to JSON strings

Active bindings

col_types a named character vector of column types supported by the target database. If not NULL this is used by AppenderDbi or similar Appenders to create a new database table on instantiation of the Appender. If the target database table already exists, col_types is not used.

names of the columns that contain data that has been serialized to JSON strings

col_names column names of the target table (the same as names(lo$col_types))

Methods

Public methods:

- LayoutDbi$new()
- LayoutDbi$set_col_types()
- LayoutDbi$set_serialized_cols()
- LayoutDbi$sql_create_table()
- LayoutDbi$toString()
- LayoutDbi$clone()

Method new():

Usage:

```
LayoutDbi$new(
  col_types = c(level = "integer", timestamp = "timestamp", logger = "varchar(256)",
    caller = "varchar(256)", msg = "varchar(2048)"),
  serialized_cols = NULL,
  fmt = "%L [%t] %m  %f",
  timestamp_fmt = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",
  colors = getOption("lgr.colors", list()),
  pad_levels = "right",
  format_table_name = identity,
  format_colnames = identity,
```

```
  format_data = data.table::as.data.table
)
```

Method `set_col_types()`**:**

Usage:

```
LayoutDbi$set_col_types(x)
```

Method `set_serialized_cols()`**:**

Usage:

```
LayoutDbi$set_serialized_cols(x)
```

Method `sql_create_table()`**:**

Usage:

```
LayoutDbi$sql_create_table(table)
```

Method `toString()`**:**

Usage:

```
LayoutDbi$toString()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LayoutDbi$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

`select_dbi_layout()`, DBI::DBI,

Other Layout: `LayoutDynatrace`, `LayoutElasticSearch`

`LayoutDynatrace` *Format log events for output to Dynatrace*

Description

Similar to lgr::LayoutJson, but with some modifications to prepare data for Dynatrace.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Layout and can used as a Layout by an lgr::Appender.

Super class

`lgr::Layout` -> `LayoutDynatrace`

Active bindings

`toJSON_args` a list of values passed on to `jsonlite::toJSON()`

`transform_event` a `function` with a single argument `event` that takes a lgr::LogEvent and returns a `list`.

Methods

Public methods:

- `LayoutDynatrace$new()`
- `LayoutDynatrace$format_event()`
- `LayoutDynatrace$set_toJSON_args()`
- `LayoutDynatrace$set_transform_event()`
- `LayoutDynatrace$clone()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutDynatrace$new(
  toJSON_args = list(auto_unbox = TRUE),
  transform_event = transform_event_dynatrace
)
```

Method `format_event()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutDynatrace$format_event(event)
```

Method `set_toJSON_args()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutDynatrace$set_toJSON_args(x)
```

Method `set_transform_event()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutDynatrace$set_transform_event(x)
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LayoutDynatrace$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other Layout: `LayoutDbi`, `LayoutElasticSearch`

LayoutElasticSearch *Format log events for output to ElasticSearch*

Description

Similar to lgr::LayoutJson, but with some modifications to prepare data for ElasticSearch.

Value

The `$new()` method returns an R6::R6 that inherits from lgr::Layout and can used as a Layout by an lgr::Appender.

Super class

`lgr::Layout` -> `LayoutElasticSearch`

Active bindings

`toJSON_args` a list of values passed on to `jsonlite::toJSON()`

`transform_event` a `function` with a single argument `event` that takes a lgr::LogEvent and returns a `list`.

Methods

Public methods:

- `LayoutElasticSearch$new()`
- `LayoutElasticSearch$format_event()`
- `LayoutElasticSearch$set_toJSON_args()`
- `LayoutElasticSearch$set_transform_event()`
- `LayoutElasticSearch$clone()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutElasticSearch$new(
  toJSON_args = list(auto_unbox = TRUE),
  transform_event = function(event) get("values", event)
)
```

Method `format_event()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutElasticSearch$format_event(event)
```

Method `set_toJSON_args()`:

Usage:

```
LayoutElasticSearch$set_toJSON_args(x)
```

Method `set_transform_event()`**:**

Usage:

```
LayoutElasticSearch$set_transform_event(x)
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LayoutElasticSearch$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other Layout: `LayoutDbi`, `LayoutDynatrace`

`select_dbi_layout` *Automatically select appropriate layout for logging to a database*

Description

Selects an appropriate Layout for a database table based on a DBI connection and - if it already exists in the database - the table itself.

Usage

```
select_dbi_layout(conn, table, ...)
```

Arguments

`conn`	a DBI connection
`table`	a `character` scalar. The name of the table to log to.
`...`	passed on to the appropriate `LayoutDbi` subclass constructor.

`Serializer` *Serializers*

Description

Serializers are used by AppenderDbi to store multiple values in a single text column in a Database table. Usually you just want to use the default `SerializerJson`. Please not that `AppenderDbi` as well as `Serializers` are still **experimental**.

Value

a `Serializer` R6::R6 object for AppenderDbi.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Serializer$clone()`

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Serializer$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Super class

`lgrExtra::Serializer` -> `SerializerJson`

Methods

Public methods:

- `SerializerJson$new()`
- `SerializerJson$serialize()`
- `SerializerJson$clone()`

Method `new()`**:**

Usage:

```
SerializerJson$new(
  cols = "*",
  cols_exclude = c("level", "timestamp", "logger", "caller", "msg"),
  col_filter = is.atomic,
  max_nchar = 2048L,
  auto_unbox = TRUE
)
```

Method `serialize()`**:**

Usage:

```
SerializerJson$serialize(event)
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
SerializerJson$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
# The defaul Serializer for 'custom fields' columns
SerializerJson$new()
```

transform_event_dynatrace *Transform a log event for Dynatrace*

Description

Transform a log event for Dynatrace

Usage

```
transform_event_dynatrace(event)
```

Arguments

event	a lgr::LogEvent object.

Value

a list of values that will be serialized to JSON for Dynatrace.

unpack_json_cols *Unserialize data frame columns that contain JSON*

Description

Unserialize data frame columns that contain JSON

Usage

```
unpack_json_cols(x, cols)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
unpack_json_cols(x, cols)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
unpack_json_cols(x, cols)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame
cols	character vector. The names of the text columns containing JSON strings that should be expanded.

Value

a data.frame with additional columns expanded from the columns containing JSON

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(
  name = "example data",
  fields = '{"letters":["a","b","c"], "LETTERS":["A","B","C"]}',
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
res <- unpack_json_cols(x, "fields")
res
res$letters[[1]]
```

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