Package 'tryCatchLog'

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Title Advanced 'tryCatch()' and 'try()' Functions

Version 1.3.1

Description Advanced tryCatch() and try() functions for better error handling (logging, stack trace with source code references and support for post-mortem analysis via dump files).

Imports utils

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

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BugReports https://github.com/aryoda/tryCatchLog/issues

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Contents

`append.to.last.tryCatchLog.result`

Appends a new log entry to the stored logging output of the last call to `tryCatchLog` *or* `tryLog`

Description

You can get the last logging output by calling `last.tryCatchLog.result`.

Usage

```
append.to.last.tryCatchLog.result(new.log.entry)
```

Arguments

`new.log.entry`	the new log entry (a `data.frame` created with `link{build.log.entry}`)

Details

THIS FUNCTION IS USED ONLY PACKAGE INTERNALLY!

Value

the complete logging result of the last call to `tryCatchLog` or `tryLog` as `data.frame`

Note

THIS IS A PACKAGE INTERNAL FUNCTION AND THEREFORE NOT EXPORTED.

See Also

`last.tryCatchLog.result`, `reset.last.tryCatchLog.result`,

`build.log.entry` *Creates a log entry as a single* `data.frame` *row containing all relevant logging information in columns*

Description

The serverity level should correspond to the condition class.

Usage

```
build.log.entry(
  timestamp,
  severity,
  msg.text,
  execution.context.msg,
  call.stack,
  dump.file.name,
  omit.call.stack.items = 0
)
```

Arguments

`timestamp`	logging timestamp as `POSIXct` (normally by calling `Sys.time`)
`severity`	severity level of the log entry ((ERROR, WARN, INFO etc.)
`msg.text`	Logging message (e. g. error message)
`execution.context.msg`	a text identifier (eg. the PID or a variable value) that will be appended to msg.text for catched conditions. Must be a character or an error is thrown.
`call.stack`	a call stack created by `sys.calls`
`dump.file.name`	name of the created dump file (leave empty if the `tryCatchLog` argument `write.error.dump.file` is `FALSE`)
`omit.call.stack.items`	the number of stack trace items to ignore (= last x calls) in the passed `call.stack` since they are caused by using `tryCatchLog`

Value

An object of class `tryCatchLog.log.entry` and `data.frame` and the following columns:

1. timestamp - creation date and time of the logging entry
2. severity - the serverity level of the log entry (ERROR, WARN, INFO etc.)
3. msg.text - the message text of the log entry
4. compact.stack.trace - the short stack trace containing only entries with source code references down to line of code that has thrown the condition

5. full.stack.trace - the full stack trace with all calls down to the line of code that has thrown the condition (including calls to R internal functions and other functions even when the source code in not available).
6. dump.file.name - name of the created dump file (if any)

Note

THIS IS A PACKAGE INTERNAL FUNCTION AND THEREFORE NOT EXPORTED.

See Also

`last.tryCatchLog.result` `build.log.output`

`build.log.output` *Creates a single string suited as logging output*

Description

To view the formatted output print the logging output in a console use `cat` (instead of printing the output with `print` which shows the newline escape codes).

Usage

```
build.log.output(
  log.results,
 include.full.call.stack = getOption("tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack", TRUE),
 include.compact.call.stack = getOption("tryCatchLog.include.compact.call.stack",
    TRUE),
  include.severity = TRUE,
  include.timestamp = FALSE,
  use.platform.newline = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`log.results`	A `data.frame` and member of the class `tryCatchLog.log.entry` with log entry rows as returned by `last.tryCatchLog.result` containing the logging information to be prepared for the logging output.
`include.full.call.stack`	Flag of type `logical`: Shall the full call stack be included in the log output? Since the full call stack may be very long and the compact call stack has enough details normally the full call stack can be omitted by passing `FALSE`.
`include.compact.call.stack`	Flag of type `logical`: Shall the compact call stack (including only calls with source code references) be included in the log output? Note: If you ommit both the full and compact call stacks the message text will be output without call stacks.

include.severity
: logical switch if the severity level (e. g. ERROR) shall be included in the output

include.timestamp
: logical switch if the timestamp of the catched condition shall be included in the output

use.platform.newline
: logical: If TRUE the line breaks ("newline") will be inserted according to the current operationg system (Windows: CR+LF, else: CR). If FALSE R's usual \n esacpe character will be inserted and it is left to the client to convert this later into the operation-system-specific characters. This argument is rarely required (except e. g. if you want to write the return value into a database table column on Windows).

Value

A ready to use logging output with stack trace (as character)

Note

The logged call stack details (compact, full or both) can be configured globally using the options tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack and tryCatchLog.include.compact.call.stack.

The result of the package internal function build.log.entry can be passed as log.results argument.

See Also

last.tryCatchLog.result build.log.entry

---

determine.platform.NewLine

Determines the operating system specific new line character(s)

Description

CR + LF on Windows, else only LF...

Usage

```
determine.platform.NewLine()
```

Details

This function is pendant to Microsoft's .Net "Environment.NewLine".

Value

the new line character(s) for the current operating system

Note

THIS IS A PACKAGE INTERNAL FUNCTION AND THEREFORE NOT EXPORTED.

References

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/47478498/build-string-with-os-specific-newline-characters-crlf-

---

`get.pretty.call.stack` *Pretty formatted call stack enriched with the source file names and row numbers*

Description

Enriches the current call stack with the source file names and row numbers to track the location of thrown conditions and generates a prettily formatted list of strings

Usage

```
get.pretty.call.stack(call.stack, omit.last.items = 0, compact = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`call.stack`	Call stack object created by `sys.calls`
`omit.last.items`	Number of call stack items to drop from the end of the full stack trace
`compact`	TRUE will return only call stack items that have a source code reference (FALSE all)

Details

How to read the call stack:

1. Call stack items consist of:
   `<call stack item number> [<file name>#<row number>:] <expression executed by this code line>`
2. The last call stack items with a file name and row number points to the source code line causing the error.
3. Ignore all call stack items that do not start with a file name and row number (R internal calls only)

You should only call this function from within `withCallingHandlers`, NOT from within `tryCatch` since tryCatch unwinds the call stack to the tryCatch position and the source of the condition cannot be identified anymore.

Value

The call stack (sys.calls) without the last number of function calls (given by "omit.last.items") to remove irrelevant calls caused e. g. by exception handler (withCallingHandlers) or restarts (of warnings).

See Also

tryCatchLog, tryLog, limitedLabelsCompact

---

get.pretty.option.value

gets the current value of an option as key/value string

Description

The data type is also indicated if an option is set (since a wrong data type may cause problems). If an option is not set "(not set)" is shown as value.

Usage

```
get.pretty.option.value(option.name)
```

Arguments

option.name	Name of the option (as character)

Details

THIS IS AN INTERNAL PRIVATE FUNCTION OF THE PACKAGE.

Value

The option as key/value string in one line

See Also

get.pretty.tryCatchLog.options

Examples

```
## Not run:
tryCatchLog:::get.pretty.option.value("warn")
# [1] "Option warn = 0 (double)"
## End(Not run)
```

`get.pretty.tryCatchLog.options`

Gets the current option values of all options supported by the 'tryCatchLog' package

---

Description

This is a convenience function whose result can be used e. g. to log the current settings.

Usage

```
get.pretty.tryCatchLog.options()
```

Details

If an option is not set the string "(not set)" is shown as value.

The data type is also indicated if an option is set (since a wrong data type may cause problems).

Value

The current option settings as string (one per line as key/value pair), e. g.

```
Option tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.file = FALSE (logical)
Option tryCatchLog.write.error.folder = . (character)
Option tryCatchLog.silent.warnings = FALSE (logical)
Option tryCatchLog.silent.messages = (not set)
```

Examples

```
cat(get.pretty.tryCatchLog.options())  # "cat" does apply new line escape characters
```

`is.duplicated.log.entry`

Check if a new log entry would be a duplicate of on an already existing log entry

---

Description

The `log.entry` is checked against the existing log entries from `last.tryCatchLog.result` using the following columns:

1. msg.text
2. full.stack.trace

Usage

```
is.duplicated.log.entry(log.entry)
```

Arguments

log.entry	A data.frame with the new log entry (exactly one row)

Value

TRUE if the log.entry is a duplicate, else FALSE

Note

Required function to fix issue #18 (https://github.com/aryoda/tryCatchLog/issues/18)

See Also

last.tryCatchLog.result, build.log.entry

---

is.package.available *Checks if a package is installed and can be loaded*

Description

Use this function to check for optional package dependencies within this package.

Usage

```
is.package.available(package.name)
```

Arguments

package.name	Name of the package (as string)

Details

This is a package-internal function!

See section 'Good practice' in '?.onAttach'.

Value

TRUE if the packages is installed, otherwise FALSE

http://r-pkgs.had.co.nz/description.html

Examples

```
tryCatchLog:::is.package.available("tryCatchLog")  # must be TRUE :-)
```

is.windows *Determines if R is running on a Windows operating system*

Description

Throws a warning if an indication for Windows OS were found but the Windows OS cannot be recognized for sure (via a second different check).

Usage

```
is.windows()
```

Value

TRUE of running on a Windows OS else FALSE

Examples

```
is.windows()
```

last.tryCatchLog.result *Gets the logging result of the last call to* tryCatchLog *or* tryLog

Description

This funktion makes the logging results of all thrown conditions of the last tryCatchLog or tryLog call available in a structured form (data.frame).

Usage

```
last.tryCatchLog.result()
```

Details

The typical use case is to get and store the log output not only in a log file but also in another place that is not supported by the logging framework, e. g. in a data base table of your application or displaying it in a GUI (user interface).

Another use case is to review the last log output on the console during debugging.

Value

the logging result of the last call to `tryCatchLog` or `tryLog` as `data.frame` comprised of one row per logged condition with these columns:

1. timestamp - creation date and time of the logging entry
2. severity - the serverity level of the log entry (ERROR, WARN, INFO etc.)
3. msg.text - the message text of the log entry
4. execution.context.msg - text identifier (eg. the PID or a variable value) as passed as argument to `tryCatchLog` or `tryLog` to make it easier to identify the runtime state that caused a condition esp. in parallel execution scenarios
5. compact.stack.trace - the short stack trace containing only entries with source code references down to line of code that has thrown the condition
6. full.stack.trace - the full stack trace with all calls down to the line of code that has thrown the condition (including calls to R internal functions and other functions even when the source code in not available).
7. dump.file.name - name of the created dump file (if any)

If no condition is logged at all an empty `data.table` is returned.

See Also

`tryCatchLog`, `tryLog`

Examples

```
last.tryCatchLog.result()
```

---

limitedLabelsCompact *Convert a call stack into a list of printable strings*

Description

Converts a call stack into a list of printable strings ("labels") with a limited length per call. If source code references are available they are also printed in the stack trace using this notation: `<file name>#<line number>: executed R expression (call)`

Usage

```
limitedLabelsCompact(
  value,
  compact = FALSE,
  maxwidth = getOption("width") - 5L
)
```

Arguments

value	a list of calls ("call.stack") generated by sys.calls
compact	if TRUE only calls that contain a source code reference (attribute "srcref") are returned (plus always the first call); if FALSE all calls will be returned.
maxwidth	Maximum number of characters per call in the return value (longer strings will be cutted). Must be between 40 and 2000 (until version 1.2.2: 1000)

Details

By default the maximum number of source code rows that are printed per call in the full stack trace is 10. You can change this via the option tryCatchLog.max.lines.per.call (see example).

R does track source code references only if you set the option "keep.source" to TRUE via options(keep.source = TRUE). Without this option this function cannot enrich source code references. If you use Rscript to start a non-interactive R script as batch job you have to set this option since it is FALSE by default. You can add this option to your .Rprofile file or use a startup R script that sets this option and sources your actual R script then.

This function is based on the undocumented limitedLabels function of the base package. The source code can be viewed by entering limitedLabels in the R console. The attributes required to add source file names and line numbers to the calls (srcref and srcfile) and how they are created internally are explained in this article: https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2010-2/RJournal_2010-2_Murdoch.pdf

Value

A list of strings (one for each call). If compact is TRUE at the last call is returned even if it does not contain a source code reference.

See Also

sys.calls, tryCatchLog, get.pretty.call.stack

Examples

```
options(tryCatchLog.max.lines.per.call = 30)
limitedLabelsCompact(sys.calls(), TRUE)
```

---

log2console *Prints a time-stamped log message to the console incl. the severity level*

Description

This is a package-internal function.

Usage

```
log2console(severity.level, msg)
```

Arguments

severity.level	String containing the severity level (ERROR, WARN or INFO) of the message
msg	The message to be printed (as character).

Value

The log message as it was printed to the console. NA is printed as empty string.

Examples

```
tryCatchLog:::log2console("WARN", "this is my last warning")
```

---

platform.NewLine *Gets the operating system specific new line character(s)*

Description

CR + LF on Windows, else only LF...

Usage

```
platform.NewLine()
```

Details

The newline character(s) are determined once at package loading time.

Value

the new line character(s) for the current operating system

Examples

```
platform.NewLine()
```

`reset.last.tryCatchLog.result` *Resets the stored logging output of the last call to* `tryCatchLog` *or* `tryLog` *to an empty list*

Description

You can get the last logging output by calling `last.tryCatchLog.result`.

Usage

```
reset.last.tryCatchLog.result()
```

Value

invisible: TRUE

Note

THIS IS A PACKAGE INTERNAL FUNCTION AND THEREFORE NOT EXPORTED.

See Also

`last.tryCatchLog.result`, `append.to.last.tryCatchLog.result`,

`set.logging.functions` *Sets the logging functions that shall be used by* `tryCatchLog` *for the different severity levels*

Description

The logging functions must have at least one parameter: The logging message (as character) which must be the first argument.

Usage

```
set.logging.functions(
  error.log.func = function(msg) tryCatchLog:::log2console("ERROR", msg),
  warn.log.func = function(msg) tryCatchLog:::log2console("WARN", msg),
  info.log.func = function(msg) tryCatchLog:::log2console("INFO", msg)
)
```

Arguments

`error.log.func`	The logging function for errors
`warn.log.func`	The logging function for warning
`info.log.func`	The error function for messages

Details

The default logging functions are internal functions without any dependencies to other logging packages. They use the same logging output format as **futile.logger** version 1.4.3.

If you want to disable any logging output you should use a decent logging framework which allows to set the logging threshold (e. g. futile.logger's `flog.threshold`).

The package-internal default logging functions are only a minimal implementation and are not meant to replace a decent logging framework.

Value

Nothing

See Also

`tryCatchLog`

Examples

```
# To disable any logging you could use "empty" functions
set.logging.functions( error.log.func = function(msg) invisible(),
                       warn.log.func  = function(msg) invisible(),
                       info.log.func  = function(msg) invisible())
```

---

tryCatchLog *Try an expression with condition logging and error handling*

Description

This function evaluates an expression passed in the `expr` parameter, logs all conditions and executes the condition handlers passed in `...` (if any).

Usage

```
tryCatchLog(
  expr,
  ...,
  execution.context.msg = "",
  finally = NULL,
  write.error.dump.file = getOption("tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.file", FALSE),
  write.error.dump.folder = getOption("tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.folder", "."),
  silent.warnings = getOption("tryCatchLog.silent.warnings", FALSE),
  silent.messages = getOption("tryCatchLog.silent.messages", FALSE),
  include.full.call.stack = getOption("tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack", TRUE),
  include.compact.call.stack = getOption("tryCatchLog.include.compact.call.stack",
    TRUE),
  logged.conditions = getOption("tryCatchLog.logged.conditions", NULL)
)
```

Arguments

expr	R expression to be evaluated
...	condition handler functions (as in tryCatch). The following condition names are mainly used in R: error, warning, message and interrupt. A handler for user-defined conditions can be established for the generic condition super class. All condition handlers are passed to tryCatch as is (no filtering, wrapping or changing of semantics).
execution.context.msg	a text identifier (eg. the PID or a variable value) that will be added to msg.text for catched conditions. This makes it easier to identify the runtime state that caused a condition esp. in parallel execution scenarios. The value must be of length 1 and will be coerced to character. Expressions are not allowed. The added output has the form: {execution.context.msg: your_value}
finally	expression to be evaluated at the end (after executing the expressiond and calling the matching handler).
write.error.dump.file	TRUE: Saves a dump of the workspace and the call stack named dump_<YYYYMMDD>_at_<HHMMSS.sss>_PI id>.rda. This dump file name pattern shall ensure unique file names in parallel processing scenarios.
write.error.dump.folder	path: Saves the dump of the workspace in a specific folder instead of the working directory
silent.warnings	TRUE: Warnings are logged only, but not propagated to the caller. FALSE: Warnings are logged and treated according to the global setting in getOption("warn"). See also warning.
silent.messages	TRUE: Messages are logged, but not propagated to the caller. FALSE: Messages are logged and propagated to the caller.
include.full.call.stack	Flag of type logical: Shall the full call stack be included in the log output? Since the full call stack may be very long and the compact call stack has enough details normally the full call stack can be omitted by passing FALSE. The default value can be changed globally by setting the option tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack. The full call stack can always be found via last.tryCatchLog.result.
include.compact.call.stack	Flag of type logical: Shall the compact call stack (including only calls with source code references) be included in the log output? Note: If you ommit both the full and compact call stacks the message text will be output without call stacks. The default value can be changed globally by setting the option tryCatchLog.include.compact.call.stack. The compact call stack can always be found via last.tryCatchLog.result.
logged.conditions	NULL: Conditions are not logged. vector of strings: Only conditions whose class name is contained in this vector are logged. NA: All conditions are logged.

Details

The `finally` expression is then always evaluated at the end.

Condition handlers work as in base R's `tryCatch`.

Conditions are also logged including the function call stack with file names and line numbers (if available).

By default the maximum number of source code rows that are printed per call in the full stack trace is 10. You can change this via the option `tryCatchLog.max.lines.per.call` (see example).

This function shall overcome some drawbacks of the standard `tryCatch` function.
For more details see https://github.com/aryoda/tryCatchLog.

If the package **futile.logger** is installed it will be used for writing logging output, otherwise an internal basic logging output function is used.

Before you call `tryCatchLog` for the first time you should initialize the logging framework you are using (e. g.**futile.logger** to control the log output (log to console or file etc.):

```
library(futile.logger)
flog.appender(appender.file("my_app.log"))
flog.threshold(INFO)    # TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL
```

If you are using the **futile.logger** package `tryCatchLog` calls these log functions for the different R conditions to log them:

1. error -> `flog.error`
2. warning -> `flog.warn`
3. message -> `flog.info`
4. interrupt -> `flog.info`

'tryCatchLog' does log all conditions (incl. user-defined conditions).

Since the interrupt condition does not have an error message attribute `tryCatchLog` uses "User-requested interrupt" as message in the logs.

The log contains the call stack with the file names and line numbers (if available).

R does track source code references of scripts only if you set the option `keep.source` to TRUE via `options(keep.source = TRUE)`. Without this option this function cannot enrich source code references.

If you use `Rscript` to start a non-interactive R script as batch job you have to set this option since it is FALSE by default. You can add this option to your .Rprofile file or use a startup R script that sets this option and sources your actual R script then.

By default, most packages are built without source reference information. Setting the environment variable `R_KEEP_PKG_SOURCE=yes` before installing a source package will tell R to keep the source references. You can also use `options(keep.source.pkgs = TRUE)` before you install a package.

Setting the parameter `tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.file` to TRUE allows a post-mortem analysis of the program state that led to the error. The dump contains the workspace and in the variable "last.dump" the call stack (`sys.frames`). This feature is very helpful for non-interactive R scripts ("batches").

Setting the parameter `tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.folder` to a specific path allows to save the dump in a specific folder. If not set, the dump will be saved in the working directory.

To start a post-mortem analysis after an error open a new R session and enter: `load("dump_20161016_164050.rda")` `# replace the dump file name with your real file name debugger(last.dump)`

Note that the dump does **not** contain the loaded packages when the dump file was created and a dump loaded into memory does therefore **not** use exactly the same search path. This means:

1. the program state is not exactly reproducible if objects are stored within a package namespace
2. you cannot step through your source code in a reproducible way after loading the image if your source code calls functions of non-default packages

Value

the value of the expression passed in as parameter "expr"

Best practices

To **avoid that too many dump files filling your disk space** you should omit the `write.error.dump.file` parameter and instead set its default value using the option `tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.file` in your .Rprofile file instead (or in a startup R script that sources your actual script). In case of an error (that you can reproduce) you set the option to `TRUE` and re-run your script. Then you are able to examine the program state that led to the error by debugging the saved dump file.

To see the **source code references (source file names and line numbers)** in the stack traces you must set this option before executing your code:
`options(keep.source = TRUE)`

You can **execute your code as batch with `Rscript` using this shell script command**:
`Rscript -e "options(keep.source = TRUE); source('my_main_function.R')"`

References

http://adv-r.had.co.nz/beyond-exception-handling.html
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/39964040/r-catch-errors-and-continue-execution-after-logging-t

See Also

`tryLog`, `limitedLabels`, `get.pretty.call.stack`, `last.tryCatchLog.result`, `set.logging.functions`, `tryCatch`, `withCallingHandlers`, `signalCondition`, `getOption`

Examples

```
tryCatchLog(log(-1))   # logs a warning (logarithm of a negative number is not possible)
tryLog(log(-1), execution.context.msg = Sys.getpid())

# set and unset an option
options("tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.folder" = "my_log")
options("tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.folder" = NULL)

options(tryCatchLog.max.lines.per.call = 30)
```

```
## Not run:
# Use case for "execution.context.msg" argument: Loops and parallel execution
library(foreach)      # support parallel execution (requires an parallel execution plan)
options(tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack = FALSE) # reduce the ouput for demo purposes
res <- foreach(i = 1:12) %dopar% {
         tryCatchLog(log(10 - i), execution.context.msg = i)
}

## End(Not run)
```

`tryLog` *Try an expression with condition logging and error recovery*

Description

`tryLog` is implemented by calling `tryCatchLog` and traps any errors that occur during the evaluation of an expression without stopping the execution of the script (similar to `try`). Errors, warnings and messages are logged. In contrast to `tryCatchLog` it returns but does not stop in case of an error and therefore does not have the `error` and `finally` parameters to pass in custom handler functions.

Usage

```
tryLog(
  expr,
  write.error.dump.file = getOption("tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.file", FALSE),
  write.error.dump.folder = getOption("tryCatchLog.write.error.dump.folder", "."),
  silent.warnings = getOption("tryCatchLog.silent.warnings", FALSE),
  silent.messages = getOption("tryCatchLog.silent.messages", FALSE),
  include.full.call.stack = getOption("tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack", TRUE),
  include.compact.call.stack = getOption("tryCatchLog.include.compact.call.stack",
    TRUE),
  logged.conditions = getOption("tryCatchLog.logged.conditions", NULL),
  execution.context.msg = ""
)
```

Arguments

`expr`	R expression to be evaluated
`write.error.dump.file`	`TRUE`: Saves a dump of the workspace and the call stack named `dump_<YYYYMMDD>_at_<HHMMSS.sss>_PI` `id>.rda`. This dump file name pattern shall ensure unique file names in parallel processing scenarios.
`write.error.dump.folder`	`path`: Saves the dump of the workspace in a specific folder instead of the working directory

`silent.warnings`
: `TRUE`: Warnings are logged only, but not propagated to the caller.
`FALSE`: Warnings are logged and treated according to the global setting in `getOption("warn")`.
See also `warning`.

`silent.messages`
: `TRUE`: Messages are logged, but not propagated to the caller.
`FALSE`: Messages are logged and propagated to the caller.

`include.full.call.stack`
: Flag of type `logical`: Shall the full call stack be included in the log output? Since the full call stack may be very long and the compact call stack has enough details normally the full call stack can be omitted by passing `FALSE`. The default value can be changed globally by setting the option `tryCatchLog.include.full.call.stack`. The full call stack can always be found via `last.tryCatchLog.result`.

`include.compact.call.stack`
: Flag of type `logical`: Shall the compact call stack (including only calls with source code references) be included in the log output? Note: If you ommit both the full and compact call stacks the message text will be output without call stacks. The default value can be changed globally by setting the option `tryCatchLog.include.compact.call.stack`. The compact call stack can always be found via `last.tryCatchLog.result`.

`logged.conditions`
: `NULL`: Conditions are not logged.
`vector of strings`: Only conditions whose class name is contained in this vector are logged.
`NA`: All conditions are logged.

`execution.context.msg`
: a text identifier (eg. the PID or a variable value) that will be added to msg.text for catched conditions. This makes it easier to identify the runtime state that caused a condition esp. in parallel execution scenarios. The value must be of length 1 and will be coerced to character. Expressions are not allowed. The added output has the form: `{execution.context.msg: your_value}`

Details

`tryLog` is implemented using `tryCatchLog`. If you need need more flexibility for catching and handling errors use the latter. Error messages are never printed to the `stderr` connection but logged only.

Value

The value of the expression (if `expr` is evaluated without an error.
In case of an error: An invisible object of the class `"try-error"` containing the error message and error condition as the `"condition"` attribute.

See Also

`tryCatchLog`, `last.tryCatchLog.result`

Examples

```
tryLog(log(-1))   # logs a warning (logarithm of a negative number is not possible)
tryLog(log("a"))  # logs an error
tryCatchLog(log(-1), execution.context.msg = Sys.getpid())
```

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