Package 'callr'

November 2, 2022

Title Call R from R

Version 3.7.3

Description It is sometimes useful to perform a computation in a separate
R process, without affecting the current R process at all. This
packages does exactly that.

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URL <https://callr.r-lib.org>, <https://github.com/r-lib/callr#readme>

BugReports <https://github.com/r-lib/callr/issues>

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Author Gábor Csárdi [aut, cre, cph] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7098-9676>>),
Winston Chang [aut],
RStudio [cph, fnd],
Mango Solutions [cph, fnd]

Maintainer Gábor Csárdi <csardi.gabor@gmail.com>

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R topics documented:

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add_hook   *Add a user hook to be executed before launching an R subprocess*

Description

This function allows users of `callr` to specify functions that get invoked whenever an R session is launched. The function can modify the environment variables and command line arguments.

Usage

```
add_hook(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	Named argument specifying a hook function to add, or `NULL` to delete the named hook.

Details

The prototype of the hook function is `function (options)`, and it is expected to return the modified `options`.

Value

add_hook is called for its side-effects.

---

default_repos   *Default value for the* repos *option in callr subprocesses*

Description

callr sets the repos option in subprocesses, to make sure that a CRAN mirror is set up. This is because the subprocess cannot bring up the menu of CRAN mirrors for the user to choose from.

Usage

```
default_repos()
```

Value

Named character vector, the default value of the repos option in callr subprocesses.

Examples

```
default_repos()
```

---

r   *Evaluate an expression in another R session*

Description

From callr version 2.0.0, r() is equivalent to r_safe(), and tries to set up a less error prone execution environment. In particular:

- Ensures that at least one reasonable CRAN mirror is set up.
- Adds some command line arguments to avoid saving .RData files, etc.
- Ignores the system and user profiles (by default).
- Sets various environment variables: CYGWIN to avoid warnings about DOS-style paths, R_TESTS to avoid issues when callr is invoked from unit tests, R_BROWSER and R_PDFVIEWER to avoid starting a browser or a PDF viewer. See rcmd_safe_env().

Usage

```r
r(
  func,
  args = list(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = default_repos(),
  stdout = NULL,
  stderr = NULL,
  poll_connection = TRUE,
  error = getOption("callr.error", "error"),
  cmdargs = c("--slave", "--no-save", "--no-restore"),
  show = FALSE,
  callback = NULL,
  block_callback = NULL,
  spinner = show && interactive(),
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = "project",
  env = rcmd_safe_env(),
  timeout = Inf,
  package = FALSE,
  arch = "same",
  ...
)

r_safe(
  func,
  args = list(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = default_repos(),
  stdout = NULL,
  stderr = NULL,
  poll_connection = TRUE,
  error = getOption("callr.error", "error"),
  cmdargs = c("--slave", "--no-save", "--no-restore"),
  show = FALSE,
  callback = NULL,
  block_callback = NULL,
  spinner = show && interactive(),
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = "project",
  env = rcmd_safe_env(),
  timeout = Inf,
  package = FALSE,
  arch = "same",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

func	Function object to call in the new R process. The function should be self-contained and only refer to other functions and use variables explicitly from other packages using the :: notation. By default the environment of the function is set to .GlobalEnv before passing it to the child process. (See the package option if you want to keep the environment.) Because of this, it is good practice to create an anonymous function and pass that to callr, instead of passing a function object from a (base or other) package. In particular

```
r(.libPaths)
```

does not work, because .libPaths is defined in a special environment, but

```
r(function() .libPaths())
```

works just fine.

args	Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.
libpath	The library path.
repos	The repos option. If NULL, then no repos option is set. This options is only used if user_profile or system_profile is set FALSE, as it is set using the system or the user profile.
stdout	The name of the file the standard output of the child R process will be written to. If the child process runs with the --slave option (the default), then the commands are not echoed and will not be shown in the standard output. Also note that you need to call print() explicitly to show the output of the command(s). IF NULL (the default), then standard output is not returned, but it is recorded and included in the error object if an error happens.
stderr	The name of the file the standard error of the child R process will be written to. In particular message() sends output to the standard error. If nothing was sent to the standard error, then this file will be empty. This argument can be the same file as stdout, in which case they will be correctly interleaved. If this is the string "2>&1", then standard error is redirected to standard output. IF NULL (the default), then standard output is not returned, but it is recorded and included in the error object if an error happens.
poll_connection	
	Whether to have a control connection to the process. This is used to transmit messages from the subprocess to the main process.
error	What to do if the remote process throws an error. See details below.
cmdargs	Command line arguments to pass to the R process. Note that c("-f", rscript) is appended to this, rscript is the name of the script file to run. This contains a call to the supplied function and some error handling code.
show	Logical, whether to show the standard output on the screen while the child process is running. Note that this is independent of the stdout and stderr arguments. The standard error is not shown currently.
callback	A function to call for each line of the standard output and standard error from the child process. It works together with the show option; i.e. if show = TRUE, and a callback is provided, then the output is shown of the screen, and the callback is also called.

block_callback	A function to call for each block of the standard output and standard error. This callback is not line oriented, i.e. multiple lines or half a line can be passed to the callback.
spinner	Whether to show a calming spinner on the screen while the child R session is running. By default it is shown if show = TRUE and the R session is interactive.
system_profile	Whether to use the system profile file.
user_profile	Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is "project", then only the profile from the working directory is used, but the R_PROFILE_USER environment variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations" below.
env	Environment variables to set for the child process.
timeout	Timeout for the function call to finish. It can be a base::difftime object, or a real number, meaning seconds. If the process does not finish before the timeout period expires, then a system_command_timeout_error error is thrown. Inf means no timeout.
package	Whether to keep the environment of func when passing it to the other package. Possible values are: • FALSE: reset the environment to .GlobalEnv. This is the default. • TRUE: keep the environment as is. • pkg: set the environment to the pkg package namespace.
arch	Architecture to use in the child process, for multi-arch builds of R. By default the same as the main process. See supported_archs(). If it contains a forward or backward slash character, then it is taken as the path to the R executable. Note that on Windows you need the path to Rterm.exe.
...	Extra arguments are passed to processx::run().

Details

The r() function from before 2.0.0 is called r_copycat() now.

Value

Value of the evaluated expression.

Error handling

callr handles errors properly. If the child process throws an error, then callr throws an error with the same error message in the main process.

The error expert argument may be used to specify a different behavior on error. The following values are possible:

- error is the default behavior: throw an error in the main process, with a prefix and the same error message as in the subprocess.
- stack also throws an error in the main process, but the error is of a special kind, class callr_error, and it contains both the original error object, and the call stack of the child, as written out by utils::dump.frames(). This is now deprecated, because the error thrown for "error" has the same information.

- debugger is similar to stack, but in addition to returning the complete call stack, it also start up a debugger in the child call stack, via utils::debugger().

The default error behavior can be also set using the callr.error option. This is useful to debug code that uses callr.

callr uses parent errors, to keep the stacks of the main process and the subprocess(es) in the same error object.

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's .Renviron file and potentially of the local or user .Rprofile, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

Transporting objects

func and args are copied to the child process by first serializing them into a temporary file using saveRDS() and then loading them back into the child session using readRDS(). The same strategy is used to copy the result of calling func(args) to the main session. Note that some objects, notably those with externalptr type, won't work as expected after being saved to a file and loaded back.

For performance reasons compress=FALSE is used when serializing with saveRDS(), this can be disabled by setting options(callr.compress_transport = TRUE).

See Also

Other callr functions: r_copycat(), r_vanilla()

Examples

```
# Workspace is empty
r(function() ls())

# library path is the same by default
r(function() .libPaths())
.libPaths()
```

---

rcmd   *Run an* R CMD *command*

Description

Run an R CMD command form within R. This will usually start another R process, from a shell script.

Usage

```
rcmd(
  cmd,
  cmdargs = character(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = default_repos(),
  stdout = NULL,
  stderr = NULL,
  poll_connection = TRUE,
  echo = FALSE,
  show = FALSE,
  callback = NULL,
  block_callback = NULL,
  spinner = show && interactive(),
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = "project",
  env = rcmd_safe_env(),
  timeout = Inf,
  wd = ".",
  fail_on_status = FALSE,
  ...
)

rcmd_safe(
  cmd,
  cmdargs = character(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = default_repos(),
  stdout = NULL,
  stderr = NULL,
  poll_connection = TRUE,
  echo = FALSE,
  show = FALSE,
  callback = NULL,
  block_callback = NULL,
  spinner = show && interactive(),
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = "project",
  env = rcmd_safe_env(),
  timeout = Inf,
  wd = ".",
  fail_on_status = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

cmd	Command to run. See R `--help` from the command line for the various commands. In the current version of R (3.2.4) these are: BATCH, COMPILE, SHLIB, INSTALL, REMOVE, build, check, LINK, Rprof, Rdconv, Rd2pdf, Rd2txt, Stangle, Sweave, Rdiff, config, javareconf, rtags.
cmdargs	Command line arguments.
libpath	The library path.
repos	The `repos` option. If NULL, then no `repos` option is set. This options is only used if `user_profile` or `system_profile` is set FALSE, as it is set using the system or the user profile.
stdout	Optionally a file name to send the standard output to.
stderr	Optionally a file name to send the standard error to. It may be the same as `stdout`, in which case standard error is redirected to standard output. It can also be the special string `"2>&1"`, in which case standard error will be redirected to standard output.
poll_connection	
	Whether to have a control connection to the process. This is used to transmit messages from the subprocess to the parent.
echo	Whether to echo the complete command run by `rcmd`.
show	Logical, whether to show the standard output on the screen while the child process is running. Note that this is independent of the `stdout` and `stderr` arguments. The standard error is not shown currently.
callback	A function to call for each line of the standard output and standard error from the child process. It works together with the `show` option; i.e. if `show = TRUE`, and a callback is provided, then the output is shown of the screen, and the callback is also called.
block_callback	A function to call for each block of the standard output and standard error. This callback is not line oriented, i.e. multiple lines or half a line can be passed to the callback.
spinner	Whether to show a calming spinner on the screen while the child R session is running. By default it is shown if `show = TRUE` and the R session is interactive.
system_profile	Whether to use the system profile file.
user_profile	Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is `"project"`, then only the profile from the working directory is used, but the R_PROFILE_USER environment variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations" below.
env	Environment variables to set for the child process.
timeout	Timeout for the function call to finish. It can be a [base::difftime](#) object, or a real number, meaning seconds. If the process does not finish before the timeout period expires, then a `system_command_timeout_error` error is thrown. Inf means no timeout.
wd	Working directory to use for running the command. Defaults to the current working directory.

| fail_on_status | Whether to throw an R error if the command returns with a non-zero status code. By default no error is thrown. |
| ... | Extra arguments are passed to processx::run(). |

Details

Starting from callr 2.0.0, rcmd() has safer defaults, the same as the rcmd_safe() default values. Use rcmd_copycat() for the old defaults.

Value

A list with the command line $command), standard output ($stdout), standard error (stderr), exit status ($status) of the external R CMD command, and whether a timeout was reached ($timeout).

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's .Renviron file and potentially of the local or user .Rprofile, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

See Also

Other R CMD commands: rcmd_bg(), rcmd_copycat()

Examples

```
rcmd("config", "CC")
```

---

rcmd_bg   *Run an* R CMD *command in the background*

Description

The child process is started in the background, and the function return immediately.

Usage

```
rcmd_bg(
  cmd,
  cmdargs = character(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  stdout = "|",
  stderr = "|",
  poll_connection = TRUE,
```

```
    repos = default_repos(),
    system_profile = FALSE,
    user_profile = "project",
    env = rcmd_safe_env(),
    wd = ".",
    supervise = FALSE,
    ...
)
```

Arguments

cmd
: Command to run. See R --help from the command line for the various com-
mands. In the current version of R (3.2.4) these are: BATCH, COMPILE, SHLIB,
INSTALL, REMOVE, build, check, LINK, Rprof, Rdconv, Rd2pdf, Rd2txt, Stangle,
Sweave, Rdiff, config, javareconf, rtags.

cmdargs
: Command line arguments.

libpath
: The library path.

stdout
: Optionally a file name to send the standard output to.

stderr
: Optionally a file name to send the standard error to. It may be the same as
stdout, in which case standard error is redirected to standard output. It can also
be the special string "2>&1", in which case standard error will be redirected to
standard output.

poll_connection
: Whether to have a control connection to the process. This is used to transmit
messages from the subprocess to the parent.

repos
: The repos option. If NULL, then no repos option is set. This options is only
used if user_profile or system_profile is set FALSE, as it is set using the
system or the user profile.

system_profile
: Whether to use the system profile file.

user_profile
: Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is "project", then only the pro-
file from the working directory is used, but the R_PROFILE_USER environment
variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations"
below.

env
: Environment variables to set for the child process.

wd
: Working directory to use for running the command. Defaults to the current
working directory.

supervise
: Whether to register the process with a supervisor. If TRUE, the supervisor will
ensure that the process is killed when the R process exits.

...
: Extra arguments are passed to the [processx::process](#) constructor.

Value

It returns a [process](#) object.

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's .Renviron file and potentially of the local or user .Rprofile, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

See Also

Other R CMD commands: rcmd_copycat(), rcmd()

---

rcmd_copycat   *Call and* R CMD *command, while mimicking the current R session*

Description

This function is similar to rcmd(), but it has slightly different defaults:

- The repos options is unchanged.
- No extra environment variables are defined.

Usage

```
rcmd_copycat(
  cmd,
  cmdargs = character(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = getOption("repos"),
  env = character(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

cmd   Command to run. See R --help from the command line for the various com-
                 mands. In the current version of R (3.2.4) these are: BATCH, COMPILE, SHLIB,
                 INSTALL, REMOVE, build, check, LINK, Rprof, Rdconv, Rd2pdf, Rd2txt, Stangle,
                 Sweave, Rdiff, config, javareconf, rtags.

cmdargs   Command line arguments.

libpath   The library path.

repos   The repos option. If NULL, then no repos option is set. This options is only
                 used if user_profile or system_profile is set FALSE, as it is set using the
                 system or the user profile.

env   Environment variables to set for the child process.

...   Additional arguments are passed to rcmd().

Security considerations

`callr` makes a copy of the user's `.Renviron` file and potentially of the local or user `.Rprofile`, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

See Also

Other R CMD commands: `rcmd_bg()`, `rcmd()`

`rcmd_process`   *External* R CMD *Process*

Description

An R CMD * command that runs in the background. This is an R6 class that extends the [processx::process](#) class.

Super class

[processx::process](#) -> `rcmd_process`

Methods

Public methods:
- [rcmd_process$new()](#)
- [rcmd_process$finalize()](#)
- [rcmd_process$clone()](#)

Method `new()`: Start an R CMD process.

Usage:
```
rcmd_process$new(options)
```
Arguments:

`options` A list of options created via [rcmd_process_options()](#).

Returns: A new `rcmd_process` object.

Method `finalize()`: Clean up the temporary files created for an R CMD process.

Usage:
```
rcmd_process$finalize()
```

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

Usage:
```
rcmd_process$clone(deep = FALSE)
```
Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
options <- rcmd_process_options(cmd = "config", cmdargs = "CC")
rp <- rcmd_process$new(options)
rp$wait()
rp$read_output_lines()
```

---

rcmd_process_options   *Create options for an [rcmd_process](#) object*

Description

Create options for an rcmd_process object

Usage

```
rcmd_process_options(...)
```

Arguments

...   Options to override, named arguments.

Value

A list of options.

rcmd_process_options() creates a set of options to initialize a new object from the rcmd_process class. Its arguments must be named, the names are used as option names. The options correspond to (some of) the arguments of the [rcmd()](#) function. At least the cmd option must be specified, to select the R CMD subcommand to run. Typically cmdargs is specified as well, to supply more arguments to R CMD.

Examples

```
## List all options and their default values:
rcmd_process_options()
```

rcmd_safe_env	rcmd_safe_env *returns a set of environment variables that are more appropriate for* rcmd_safe()*. It is exported to allow manipulating these variables (e.g. add an extra one), before passing them to the* rcmd() *functions.*

Description

It currently has the following variables:

- CYGWIN="nodosfilewarning": On Windows, do not warn about MS-DOS style file names.
- R_TESTS="" This variable is set by R CMD check, and makes the child R process load a startup file at startup, from the current working directory, that is assumed to be the /test directory of the package being checked. If the current working directory is changed to something else (as it typically is by testthat, then R cannot start. Setting it to the empty string ensures that callr can be used from unit tests.
- R_BROWSER="false": typically we don't want to start up a browser from the child R process.
- R_PDFVIEWER="false": similarly for the PDF viewer.

Usage

```
rcmd_safe_env()
```

Details

Note that callr also sets the R_ENVIRON, R_ENVIRON_USER, R_PROFILE and R_PROFILE_USER environment variables appropriately, unless these are set by the user in the env argument of the r, etc. calls.

Value

A named character vector of environment variables.

rscript	*Run an R script*

Description

It uses the Rscript program corresponding to the current R version, to run the script. It streams stdout and stderr of the process.

Usage

```
rscript(
  script,
  cmdargs = character(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = default_repos(),
  stdout = NULL,
  stderr = NULL,
  poll_connection = TRUE,
  echo = FALSE,
  show = TRUE,
  callback = NULL,
  block_callback = NULL,
  spinner = FALSE,
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = "project",
  env = rcmd_safe_env(),
  timeout = Inf,
  wd = ".",
  fail_on_status = TRUE,
  color = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

script	Path of the script to run.
cmdargs	Command line arguments.
libpath	The library path.
repos	The repos option. If NULL, then no repos option is set. This options is only used if user_profile or system_profile is set FALSE, as it is set using the system or the user profile.
stdout	Optionally a file name to send the standard output to.
stderr	Optionally a file name to send the standard error to. It may be the same as stdout, in which case standard error is redirected to standard output. It can also be the special string "2>&1", in which case standard error will be redirected to standard output.
poll_connection	
	Whether to have a control connection to the process. This is used to transmit messages from the subprocess to the parent.
echo	Whether to echo the complete command run by rcmd.
show	Logical, whether to show the standard output on the screen while the child process is running. Note that this is independent of the stdout and stderr arguments. The standard error is not shown currently.
callback	A function to call for each line of the standard output and standard error from the child process. It works together with the show option; i.e. if show = TRUE, and a

	callback is provided, then the output is shown of the screen, and the callback is also called.
block_callback	A function to call for each block of the standard output and standard error. This callback is not line oriented, i.e. multiple lines or half a line can be passed to the callback.
spinner	Whether to show a calming spinner on the screen while the child R session is running. By default it is shown if show = TRUE and the R session is interactive.
system_profile	Whether to use the system profile file.
user_profile	Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is "project", then only the profile from the working directory is used, but the R_PROFILE_USER environment variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations" below.
env	Environment variables to set for the child process.
timeout	Timeout for the function call to finish. It can be a [base::difftime](#) object, or a real number, meaning seconds. If the process does not finish before the timeout period expires, then a system_command_timeout_error error is thrown. Inf means no timeout.
wd	Working directory to use for running the command. Defaults to the current working directory.
fail_on_status	Whether to throw an R error if the command returns with a non-zero status code. By default no error is thrown.
color	Whether to use terminal colors in the child process, assuming they are active in the parent process.
...	Extra arguments are passed to [processx::run()](#).

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's .Renviron file and potentially of the local or user .Rprofile, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

---

rscript_process	*External* Rscript *process*

Description

An Rscript script.R command that runs in the background. This is an R6 class that extends the [processx::process](#) class.

Super class

[processx::process](#) -> rscript_process

Methods

Public methods:

- [rscript_process$new()](#)
- [rscript_process$finalize()](#)
- [rscript_process$clone()](#)

Method new(): Create a new Rscript process.

Usage:

```
rscript_process$new(options)
```

Arguments:

options A list of options created via [rscript_process_options()](#).

Method finalize(): Clean up after an Rsctipt process, remove temporary files.

Usage:

```
rscript_process$finalize()
```

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
options <- rscript_process_options(script = "script.R")
rp <- rscript_process$new(options)
rp$wait()
rp$read_output_lines()
```

---

rscript_process_options

Create options for an [rscript_process](#) object

Description

Create options for an [rscript_process](#) object

Usage

```
rscript_process_options(...)
```

Arguments

...   Options to override, named arguments.

Value

A list of options.

rscript_process_options() creates a set of options to initialize a new object from the rscript_process class. Its arguments must be named, the names are used as option names. The options correspond to (some of) the arguments of the [rscript()](#) function. At least the script option must be specified, the script file to run.

Examples

```
## List all options and their default values:
rscript_process_options()
```

---

r_bg   *Evaluate an expression in another R session, in the background*

Description

Starts evaluating an R function call in a background R process, and returns immediately.

Usage

```
r_bg(
  func,
  args = list(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = default_repos(),
  stdout = "|",
  stderr = "|",
  poll_connection = TRUE,
  error = getOption("callr.error", "error"),
  cmdargs = c("--slave", "--no-save", "--no-restore"),
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = "project",
  env = rcmd_safe_env(),
  supervise = FALSE,
  package = FALSE,
  arch = "same",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

func
: Function object to call in the new R process. The function should be self-contained and only refer to other functions and use variables explicitly from other packages using the :: notation. By default the environment of the function is set to .GlobalEnv before passing it to the child process. (See the package option if you want to keep the environment.) Because of this, it is good practice to create an anonymous function and pass that to callr, instead of passing a function object from a (base or other) package. In particular

```
r(.libPaths)
```

does not work, because .libPaths is defined in a special environment, but

```
r(function() .libPaths())
```

works just fine.

args
: Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.

libpath
: The library path.

repos
: The repos option. If NULL, then no repos option is set. This options is only used if user_profile or system_profile is set FALSE, as it is set using the system or the user profile.

stdout
: The name of the file the standard output of the child R process will be written to. If the child process runs with the --slave option (the default), then the commands are not echoed and will not be shown in the standard output. Also note that you need to call print() explicitly to show the output of the command(s). IF NULL (the default), then standard output is not returned, but it is recorded and included in the error object if an error happens.

stderr
: The name of the file the standard error of the child R process will be written to. In particular message() sends output to the standard error. If nothing was sent to the standard error, then this file will be empty. This argument can be the same file as stdout, in which case they will be correctly interleaved. If this is the string "2>&1", then standard error is redirected to standard output. IF NULL (the default), then standard output is not returned, but it is recorded and included in the error object if an error happens.

poll_connection
: Whether to have a control connection to the process. This is used to transmit messages from the subprocess to the main process.

error
: What to do if the remote process throws an error. See details below.

cmdargs
: Command line arguments to pass to the R process. Note that c("-f", rscript) is appended to this, rscript is the name of the script file to run. This contains a call to the supplied function and some error handling code.

system_profile
: Whether to use the system profile file.

user_profile
: Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is "project", then only the profile from the working directory is used, but the R_PROFILE_USER environment variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations" below.

env	Environment variables to set for the child process.
supervise	Whether to register the process with a supervisor. If TRUE, the supervisor will ensure that the process is killed when the R process exits.
package	Whether to keep the environment of func when passing it to the other package. Possible values are:

- FALSE: reset the environment to .GlobalEnv. This is the default.
- TRUE: keep the environment as is.
- pkg: set the environment to the pkg package namespace.

arch	Architecture to use in the child process, for multi-arch builds of R. By default the same as the main process. See supported_archs(). If it contains a forward or backward slash character, then it is taken as the path to the R executable. Note that on Windows you need the path to Rterm.exe.
...	Extra arguments are passed to the processx::process constructor.

Value

An r_process object, which inherits from process, so all process methods can be called on it, and in addition it also has a get_result() method to collect the result.

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's .Renviron file and potentially of the local or user .Rprofile, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

Examples

```
rx <- r_bg(function() 1 + 2)

# wait until it is done
rx$wait()
rx$is_alive()
rx$get_result()
```

---

r_copycat *Run an R process that mimics the current R process*

Description

Differences to `r()`:

- No extra repositories are set up.
- The `--no-save`, `--no-restore` command line arguments are not used. (But `--slave` still is.)
- The system profile and the user profile are loaded.
- No extra environment variables are set up.

Usage

```
r_copycat(
  func,
  args = list(),
  libpath = .libPaths(),
  repos = getOption("repos"),
  cmdargs = "--slave",
  system_profile = TRUE,
  user_profile = TRUE,
  env = character(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

func
: Function object to call in the new R process. The function should be self-contained and only refer to other functions and use variables explicitly from other packages using the `::` notation. By default the environment of the function is set to `.GlobalEnv` before passing it to the child process. (See the `package` option if you want to keep the environment.) Because of this, it is good practice to create an anonymous function and pass that to `callr`, instead of passing a function object from a (base or other) package. In particular

  `r(.libPaths)`

  does not work, because `.libPaths` is defined in a special environment, but

  `r(function() .libPaths())`

  works just fine.

args
: Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.

libpath
: The library path.

repos
: The `repos` option. If `NULL`, then no `repos` option is set. This options is only used if `user_profile` or `system_profile` is set `FALSE`, as it is set using the system or the user profile.

cmdargs
: Command line arguments to pass to the R process. Note that `c("-f", rscript)` is appended to this, `rscript` is the name of the script file to run. This contains a call to the supplied function and some error handling code.

system_profile
: Whether to use the system profile file.

user_profile	Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is "project", then only the profile from the working directory is used, but the R_PROFILE_USER environment variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations" below.
env	Environment variables to set for the child process.
...	Additional arguments are passed to r().

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's .Renviron file and potentially of the local or user .Rprofile, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

See Also

Other callr functions: r_vanilla(), r()

---

r_process   *External R Process*

Description

An R process that runs in the background. This is an R6 class that extends the processx::process class. The process starts in the background, evaluates an R function call, and then quits.

Super class

processx::process -> r_process

Methods

Public methods:

- r_process$new()
- r_process$get_result()
- r_process$finalize()
- r_process$clone()

Method new(): Start a new R process in the background.

Usage:

r_process$new(options)

Arguments:

options A list of options created via r_process_options().

Returns: A new r_process object.

Method `get_result()`: Return the result, an R object, from a finished background R process. If the process has not finished yet, it throws an error. (You can use `wait()` method (see [pro-cessx::process](#)) to wait for the process to finish, optionally with a timeout.) You can also use [processx::poll()](#) to wait for the end of the process, together with other processes or events.

Usage:

```
r_process$get_result()
```

Returns: The return value of the R expression evaluated in the R process.

Method `finalize()`: Clean up temporary files once an R process has finished and its handle is garbage collected.

Usage:

```
r_process$finalize()
```

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## List all options and their default values:
r_process_options()

## Start an R process in the background, wait for it, get result
opts <- r_process_options(func = function() 1 + 1)
rp <- r_process$new(opts)
rp$wait()
rp$get_result()
```

---

r_process_options   *Create options for an [r_process](#) object*

Description

Create options for an [r_process](#) object

Usage

```
r_process_options(...)
```

Arguments

...   Options to override, named arguments.

Value

A list of options.

r_process_options() creates a set of options to initialize a new object from the r_process class. Its arguments must be named, the names are used as option names. The options correspond to (some of) the arguments of the r() function. At least the func option must be specified, this is the R function to run in the background.

Examples

```
## List all options and their default values:
r_process_options()
```

---

r_session   *External R Session*

Description

A permanent R session that runs in the background. This is an R6 class that extends the processx::process class.

The process is started at the creation of the object, and then it can be used to evaluate R function calls, one at a time.

Super class

processx::process -> r_session

Public fields

status Status codes returned by read().

Methods

Public methods:

- r_session$new()
- r_session$run()
- r_session$run_with_output()
- r_session$call()
- r_session$poll_process()
- r_session$get_state()
- r_session$get_running_time()
- r_session$read()
- r_session$close()
- r_session$traceback()
- r_session$debug()
- r_session$attach()

- r_session$finalize()
- r_session$print()
- r_session$clone()

Method new(): creates a new R background process. It can wait for the process to start up (wait = TRUE), or return immediately, i.e. before the process is actually ready to run. In the latter case you may call the poll_process() method to make sure it is ready.

Usage:

r_session$new(options = r_session_options(), wait = TRUE, wait_timeout = 3000)

Arguments:

options A list of options created via r_session_options().

wait Whether to wait for the R process to start and be ready for running commands.

wait_timeout Timeout for waiting for the R process to start, in milliseconds.

Returns: An r_session object.

Method run(): Similar to r(), but runs the function in a permanent background R session. It throws an error if the function call generated an error in the child process.

Usage:

r_session$run(func, args = list(), package = FALSE)

Arguments:

func Function object to call in the background R process. Please read the notes for the similar argument of r().

args Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.

package Whether to keep the environment of func when passing it to the other package. Possible values are:

- FALSE: reset the environment to .GlobalEnv. This is the default.
- TRUE: keep the environment as is.
- pkg: set the environment to the pkg package namespace.

Returns: The return value of the R expression.

Method run_with_output(): Similar to $run(), but returns the standard output and error of the child process as well. It does not throw on errors, but returns a non-NULL error member in the result list.

Usage:

r_session$run_with_output(func, args = list(), package = FALSE)

Arguments:

func Function object to call in the background R process. Please read the notes for the similar argument of r().

args Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.

package Whether to keep the environment of func when passing it to the other package. Possible values are:

- FALSE: reset the environment to .GlobalEnv. This is the default.
- TRUE: keep the environment as is.

• pkg: set the environment to the pkg package namespace.

Returns: A list with the following entries.

• result: The value returned by func. On error this is NULL.

• stdout: The standard output of the process while evaluating

• stderr: The standard error of the process while evaluating the func call.

• error: On error it contains an error object, that contains the error thrown in the subprocess. Otherwise it is NULL.

• code, message: These fields are used by call internally and you can ignore them.

Method call(): Starts running a function in the background R session, and returns immediately. To check if the function is done, call the poll_process() method.

Usage:
```
r_session$call(func, args = list(), package = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

func Function object to call in the background R process. Please read the notes for the similar argument of r().

args Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.

package Whether to keep the environment of func when passing it to the other package. Possible values are:

• FALSE: reset the environment to .GlobalEnv. This is the default.

• TRUE: keep the environment as is.

• pkg: set the environment to the pkg package namespace.

Method poll_process(): Poll the R session with a timeout. If the session has finished the computation, it returns with "ready". If the timeout is reached, it returns with "timeout".

Usage:
```
r_session$poll_process(timeout)
```

Arguments:

timeout Timeout period in milliseconds.

Returns: Character string "ready" or "timeout".

Method get_state(): Return the state of the R session.

Usage:
```
r_session$get_state()
```

Returns: Possible values:

• "starting": starting up,

• "idle": ready to compute,

• "busy": computing right now,

• "finished": the R process has finished.

Method get_running_time(): Returns the elapsed time since the R process has started, and the elapsed time since the current computation has started. The latter is NA if there is no active computation.

Usage:

`r_session$get_running_time()`

Returns: Named vector of `POSIXct` objects. The names are `"total"` and `"current"`.

Method `read()`: Reads an event from the child process, if there is one available. Events might signal that the function call has finished, or they can be progress report events.

This is a low level function that you only need to use if you want to process events (messages) from the R session manually.

Usage:

`r_session$read()`

Returns: NULL if no events are available. Otherwise a named list, which is also a `callr_session_result` object. The list always has a code entry which is the type of the event. See also `r_session$public_fields$status` for symbolic names of the event types.

- `200`: (DONE) The computation is done, and the event includes the result, in the same form as for the `run()` method.
- `201`: (STARTED) An R session that was in 'starting' state is ready to go.
- `202`: (ATTACH_DONE) Used by the `attach()` method.
- `301`: (MSG) A message from the subprocess. The message is a condition object with class `callr_message`. (It typically has other classes, e.g. `cli_message` for output from the cli package.)
- `500`: (EXITED) The R session finished cleanly. This means that the evaluated expression quit R.
- `501`: (CRASHED) The R session crashed or was killed.
- `502`: (CLOSED) The R session closed its end of the connection that callr uses for communication.

Method `close()`: Terminate the current computation and the R process. The session object will be in `"finished"` state after this.

Usage:

`r_session$close(grace = 1000)`

Arguments:

`grace` Grace period in milliseconds, to wait for the subprocess to exit cleanly, after its standard input is closed. If the process is still running after this period, it will be killed.

Method `traceback()`: The `traceback()` method can be used after an error in the R subprocess. It is equivalent to the base::traceback() call, in the subprocess.

On callr version 3.8.0 and above, you need to set the `callr.traceback` option to `TRUE` (in the main process) to make the subprocess save the trace on error. This is because saving the trace can be costly for large objects passed as arguments.

Usage:

`r_session$traceback()`

Returns: The same output as from base::traceback()

Method `debug()`: Interactive debugger to inspect the dumped frames in the subprocess, after an error. See more at r_session_debug.

On callr version 3.8.0 and above, you need to set the `callr.traceback` option to `TRUE` (in the main process) to make the subprocess dump frames on error. This is because saving the frames can be costly for large objects passed as arguments.

Usage:
```
r_session$debug()
```

Method `attach()`: Experimental function that provides a REPL (Read-Eval-Print-Loop) to the subprocess.

Usage:
```
r_session$attach()
```

Method `finalize()`: Finalizer that is called when garbage collecting an `r_session` object, to clean up temporary files.

Usage:
```
r_session$finalize()
```

Method `print()`: Print method for an `r_session`.

Usage:
```
r_session$print(...)
```

Arguments:

`...` Arguments are not used currently.

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

Usage:
```
r_session$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
rs <- r_ression$new()

rs$run(function() 1 + 2)

rs$call(function() Sys.sleep(1))
rs$get_state()

rs$poll_process(-1)
rs$get_state()
rs$read()
```

r_session_debug   *Interactive debugging of persistent R sessions*

Description

The r_session$debug() method is an interactive debugger to inspect the stack of the background process after an error.

Details

Note that on callr version 3.8.0 and above, you need to set the callr.traceback option to TRUE (in the main process) to make the subprocess dump the frames on error. This is because saving the frames can be costly for large objects passed as arguments.

$debug() starts a REPL (Read-Eval-Print-Loop), that evaluates R expressions in the subprocess. It is similar to browser() and debugger() and also has some extra commands:

- .help prints a short help message.

- .where prints the complete stack trace of the error. (The same as the $traceback() method.

- .inspect <n> switches the "focus" to frame <n>. Frame 0 is the global environment, so .inspect 0 will switch back to that.

To exit the debugger, press the usual interrupt key, i.e. CTRL+c or ESC in some GUIs.

Here is an example session that uses $debug() (some output is omitted for brevity):

```
# ----------------------------------------------------------------------
> rs <- r_session$new()
> rs$run(function() knitr::knit("no-such-file"))
Error in rs_run(self, private, func, args) :
 callr subprocess failed: cannot open the connection

> rs$debug()
Debugging in process 87361, press CTRL+C (ESC) to quit. Commands:
  .where       -- print stack trace
  .inspect <n> -- inspect a frame, 0 resets to .GlobalEnv
  .help        -- print this message
  <cmd>        -- run <cmd> in frame or .GlobalEnv

3: file(con, "r")
2: readLines(input2, encoding = "UTF-8", warn = FALSE)
1: knitr::knit("no-such-file") at #1

RS 87361 > .inspect 1

RS 87361 (frame 1) > ls()
 [1] "encoding"  "envir"     "ext"       "in.file"   "input"     "input.dir"
 [7] "input2"    "ocode"     "oconc"     "oenvir"    "oopts"     "optc"
[13] "optk"      "otangle"   "out.purl"  "output"    "quiet"     "tangle"
```

```
[19] "text"

RS 87361 (frame 1) > input
[1] "no-such-file"

RS 87361 (frame 1) > file.exists(input)
[1] FALSE

RS 87361 (frame 1) > # <CTRL + C>
# ---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

---

r_session_options   *Create options for an r_session object*

Description

Create options for an r_session object

Usage

```
r_session_options(...)
```

Arguments

...	Options to override, named arguments.

Value

Named list of options.

The current options are:

- libpath: Library path for the subprocess. By default the same as the *current* library path. I.e. *not* necessarily the library path of a fresh R session.)

- repos: repos option for the subprocess. By default the current value of the main process.

- stdout: Standard output of the sub-process. This can be NULL or a pipe: "|". If it is a pipe then the output of the subprocess is not included in the responses, but you need to poll and read it manually. This is for experts. Note that this option is not used for the startup phase that currently always runs with stdout = "|".

- stderr: Similar to stdout, but for the standard error. Like stdout, it is not used for the startup phase, which runs with stderr = "|".

- error: See 'Error handling' in r().

- cmdargs: See the same argument of r(). (Its default might be different, though.)

- system_profile: See the same argument of r().

- user_profile: See the same argument of r().

- env: See the same argument of r().

- load_hook: NULL, or code (quoted) to run in the sub-process at start up. (I.e. not for every single run() call.)

- extra: List of extra arguments to pass to [processx::process.](#)

Call r_session_options() to see the default values. r_session_options() might contain un-documented entries, you cannot change these.

Examples

```
r_session_options()
```

---

r_vanilla   *Run an R child process, with no configuration*

Description

It tries to mimic a fresh R installation. In particular:

- No library path setting.

- No CRAN(-like) repository is set.

- The system and user profiles are not run.

Usage

```
r_vanilla(
  func,
  args = list(),
  libpath = character(),
  repos = c(CRAN = "@CRAN@"),
  cmdargs = "--slave",
  system_profile = FALSE,
  user_profile = FALSE,
  env = character(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

func   Function object to call in the new R process. The function should be self-
                contained and only refer to other functions and use variables explicitly from
                other packages using the :: notation. By default the environment of the func-
                tion is set to .GlobalEnv before passing it to the child process. (See the package
                option if you want to keep the environment.) Because of this, it is good practice
                to create an anonymous function and pass that to callr, instead of passing a
                function object from a (base or other) package. In particular

                r(.libPaths)

does not work, because `.libPaths` is defined in a special environment, but

```
r(function() .libPaths())
```

works just fine.

args	Arguments to pass to the function. Must be a list.
libpath	The library path.
repos	The `repos` option. If `NULL`, then no `repos` option is set. This options is only used if `user_profile` or `system_profile` is set `FALSE`, as it is set using the system or the user profile.
cmdargs	Command line arguments to pass to the R process. Note that `c("-f", rscript)` is appended to this, `rscript` is the name of the script file to run. This contains a call to the supplied function and some error handling code.
system_profile	Whether to use the system profile file.
user_profile	Whether to use the user's profile file. If this is `"project"`, then only the profile from the working directory is used, but the `R_PROFILE_USER` environment variable and the user level profile are not. See also "Security considerations" below.
env	Environment variables to set for the child process.
...	Additional arguments are passed to `r()`.

Security considerations

callr makes a copy of the user's `.Renviron` file and potentially of the local or user `.Rprofile`, in the session temporary directory. Avoid storing sensitive information such as passwords, in your environment file or your profile, otherwise this information will get scattered in various files, at least temporarily, until the subprocess finishes. You can use the keyring package to avoid passwords in plain files.

See Also

Other callr functions: `r_copycat()`, `r()`

Examples

```
# Compare to r()
r(function() .libPaths())
r_vanilla(function() .libPaths())

r(function() getOption("repos"))
r_vanilla(function() getOption("repos"))
```

---

supported_archs *Find supported sub-architectures for the current R installation*

Description

This function uses a heuristic, which might fail, so its result should be taken as a best guess.

Usage

```
supported_archs()
```

Value

Character vector of supported architectures. If the current R build is not a multi-architecture build, then an empty string scalar is returned.

Examples

```
supported_archs()
```

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