Package ‘pingr’

October 21, 2019

Title Check if a Remote Computer is Up
Version 2.0.0
Description Check if a remote computer is up. It can either just call the system ping command, or check a specified TCP port.
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LazyData true
URL https://github.com/r-lib/pingr#readme
BugReports https://github.com/r-lib/pingr/issues
Suggests covr, testthat
Imports processx, utils
RoxygenNote 6.1.99.9001
Encoding UTF-8
NeedsCompilation yes
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2019-10-21 16:20:02 UTC

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pingr-package

Check if the local or remote computer is up

Description

Check if a remote computer is up. It can either just call the system ping command, or check a specified TCP port.

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/r-lib/pingr#readme
- Report bugs at https://github.com/r-lib/pingr/issues

apple_captive_test

Download Apple’s captive portal test

Description

If the test page, returns "Success" that means that the computer is connected to the Internet.

Usage

apple_captive_test()

Details

Note that this function will fail if the computer is offline. Use is_online() to check if the computer is online.

Examples

apple_captive_test()
**is_online**

*Is the computer online?*

**Description**

Check if the computer is online. It does three tries:

- Queries myip.opendns.com on OpenDNS, see `my_ip()`.
- Retrieves icanhazip.com via HTTPS, see `my_ip()`.
- Retrieve Apple’s Captive Portal test page, see `apple_captive_test()`. If any of these are successful, it returns `TRUE`.

**Usage**

```
is_online(timeout = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- `timeout` Timeout for the queries. (Note: it is currently not used for the DNS query.)

**Value**

Possible values:

- `TRUE` Yes, online.
- `FALSE` No, not online.

**Examples**

```
is_online()
```

---

**my_ip**

*Query the computer’s public IP address*

**Description**

It can use a DNS query to opendns.com, if `method == "dns"`, or an HTTPS query to icanhazip.com, see https://github.com/major/icanhaz. The DNS query is much faster, the HTTPS query is secure.

**Usage**

```
my_ip(method = c("dns", "https"))
```

**Arguments**

- `method` Whether to use a DNS or HTTPS query.
nsl

Value

Computer’s public IP address as a string.

Examples

my_ip()
my_ip(method = "https")

nsl  DNS query

Description

Perform a DNS query for a domain. It supports custom name servers, and querying DNS records of
certain class and type.

Usage

nsl(domain, server = NULL, type = 1L, class = 1L)

Arguments

domain Domain to query.
server Custom name server IP address, to use. Note that this must be an IP address
currently. E.g. 8.8.8.8 is Google’s DNS server.
type Record type to query, an integer scalar. 1L is an A record, 28L is an AAAA
record, etc. See e.g. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_DNS_record_types
for the record types.
class Query class. This is usually 1L, i.e. "Internet". See e.g. https://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-
parameters/dns-parameters.xhtml#dns-parameters-2 for all DNS classes.

Value

A list of two entries currently, additional entries might be added later:

- answer: a data frame of DNS records, with columns: name, class, type, ttl, data. data is a
  list column and contains the IP(6) address for A and AAAA records, but it contains other data,
  e.g. host name for CNAME, for other records. If pingr could not parse a record (it only parses
  the most common records types: A, AAAA, NA, PTR, CNAME, TXT, MX, SOA), then the
  data of the record is included as a raw vector.
- flags: a named logical vector of flags aa, tc, rd, ra, ad, cd. See the RFC (https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1035.txt)
  for these. On Windows they are all set to NA currently.

Examples

nsl("r-project.org")
nsl("google.com", type = 28L)
**ping**

---

**Ping a remote server, to see if it is alive**

**Description**

This is the classic ping, using ICMP packages. Only the system administrator can send ICMP packages, so we call out to the system’s ping utility.

**Usage**

```r
ping(destination, continuous = FALSE, verbose = continuous, count = 3L, timeout = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- `destination`  
  Host name or IP address.
- `continuous`  
  Logical, whether to keep pinging until the user interrupts.
- `verbose`  
  Whether to print progress on the screen while pinging.
- `count`  
  Number of pings to perform.
- `timeout`  
  Timeout for a ping response.

**Value**

Vector of response times. NA means no response, in milliseconds. Currently NAs are always at the end of the vector, and not in their correct position.

**Examples**

```r
ping("8.8.8.8")
ping("r-project.org")
```

---

**ping_port**

---

**Check if a port of a server is active, measure response time**

**Description**

Check if a port of a server is active, measure response time

`is_up()` checks if a web server is up.

**Usage**

```r
ping_port(destination, port = 80L, continuous = FALSE, verbose = continuous, count = 3L, timeout = 1)
```

```r
is_up(destination, port = 80, timeout = 0.5, fail_on_dns_error = FALSE, check_online = TRUE)
```
Arguments

- **destination**: Host name or IP address.
- **port**: Port.
- **continuous**: Logical, whether to keep pinging until the user interrupts.
- **verbose**: Whether to print progress on the screen while pinging.
- **count**: Number of pings to perform.
- **timeout**: Timeout, in seconds. How long to wait for a ping to succeed.
- **fail_on_dns_error**: If TRUE then `is_up()` fails if the DNS resolution fails. Otherwise it will return FALSE.
- **check_online**: Whether to check first if the computer is online. Otherwise it is possible that the computer is behind a proxy, that hijacks the HTTP connection to destination.

Value

Vector of response times, in milliseconds. NA means no response within the timeout.

Examples

```r
ping_port("r-project.org")
is_up("google.com")
is_up("google.com", timeout = 0.01)
```
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