

# How can I suppress warnings in R, and what are some examples of how to do so?

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June 27, 2024

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I suppress warnings in R, and what are some examples of how to do so?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=154882>

Suppressing warnings in R is a useful technique for preventing warning messages from appearing in the console while running code. This can be achieved by using the "suppressWarnings()" function, which suppresses all warnings within the specified code block. Alternatively, the "options(warn = -1)" command can be used to globally suppress all warnings in the R session.

Some examples of when suppressing warnings may be necessary include when running large batches of code, when dealing with deprecated functions, or when working with external packages that may generate warnings. It is important to note that suppressing warnings should be used with caution, as it may hide important information or errors that could affect the outcome of the code. It is recommended to only suppress warnings when it is deemed safe to do so.

## Suppress Warnings in R (With Examples)

You can use the following methods to suppress warnings in R:

### Method 1: Suppress Warnings on Specific Line

**suppressWarnings(one line of code)**

### Method 2: Suppress Warnings Globally

**suppressWarnings({**

**several lines of code**

**just a bunch of code**

**lots and lots of code**

**})**

The following examples show how to use each method in practice with the following code, which produces two warning messages:

```
#define character vector  
x <- c('1', '2', '3', NA, '4', 'Hey')
```

```
#convert to numeric vector  
x_numeric <- as.numeric(x)
```

```
#display numeric vector  
print(x_numeric)
```

Warning message:

```
NAs introduced by coercion  
1 2 3 NA 4 NA
```

```
#define two vectors
```

```
a <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

```
b <- c(6, 7, 8, 9)
```

```
#add the two vectors
```

```
a + b
```

```
7 9 11 13 11
```

Warning message:

## In a + b : longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length

### Method 1: Suppress Warnings on Specific Line

We can wrap the `suppressWarnings()` function around the `as.numeric()` function to suppress only the first warning in the code:

```
#define character vector
```

```
x <- c('1', '2', '3', NA, '4', 'Hey')
```

```
#convert to numeric vector
```

```
suppressWarnings(x_numeric <- as.numeric(x))
```

```
#display numeric vector
```

```
print(x_numeric)
```

```
1 2 3 NA 4 NA
```

```
#define two vectors
```

```
a <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

```
b <- c(6, 7, 8, 9)
```

```
#add the two vectors
```

```
a + b
```

```
7 9 11 13 11
```

**Warning message:**

**In a + b : longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length**

**Notice that the first warning message no longer appears but the second warning message still appears.**

**Method 2: Suppress Warnings Globally**

**We can wrap the `suppressWarnings({})` function around the entire chunk of code to suppress all warnings globally:**

```
suppressWarnings({  
  
#define character vector  
x <- c('1', '2', '3', NA, '4', 'Hey')  
  
#convert to numeric vector  
suppressWarnings(x_numeric <- as.numeric(x))  
  
#display numeric vector  
print(x_numeric)
```

```
1 2 3 NA 4 NA
```

```
#define two vectors
```

```
a <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

```
b <- c(6, 7, 8, 9)
```

```
#add the two vectors
```

```
a + b
```

```
7 9 11 13 11
```

```
)
```

**Notice that we don't receive any warnings this time because we wrapped the `suppressWarnings({})` function around the entire chunk of code.**