

# Logging in Flask applications

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# Overview



**Why logging is important?**

**Implementation options**

**Setup flask-debugtoolbar**

**Basics of logging in Python**

**Configure custom log handlers**

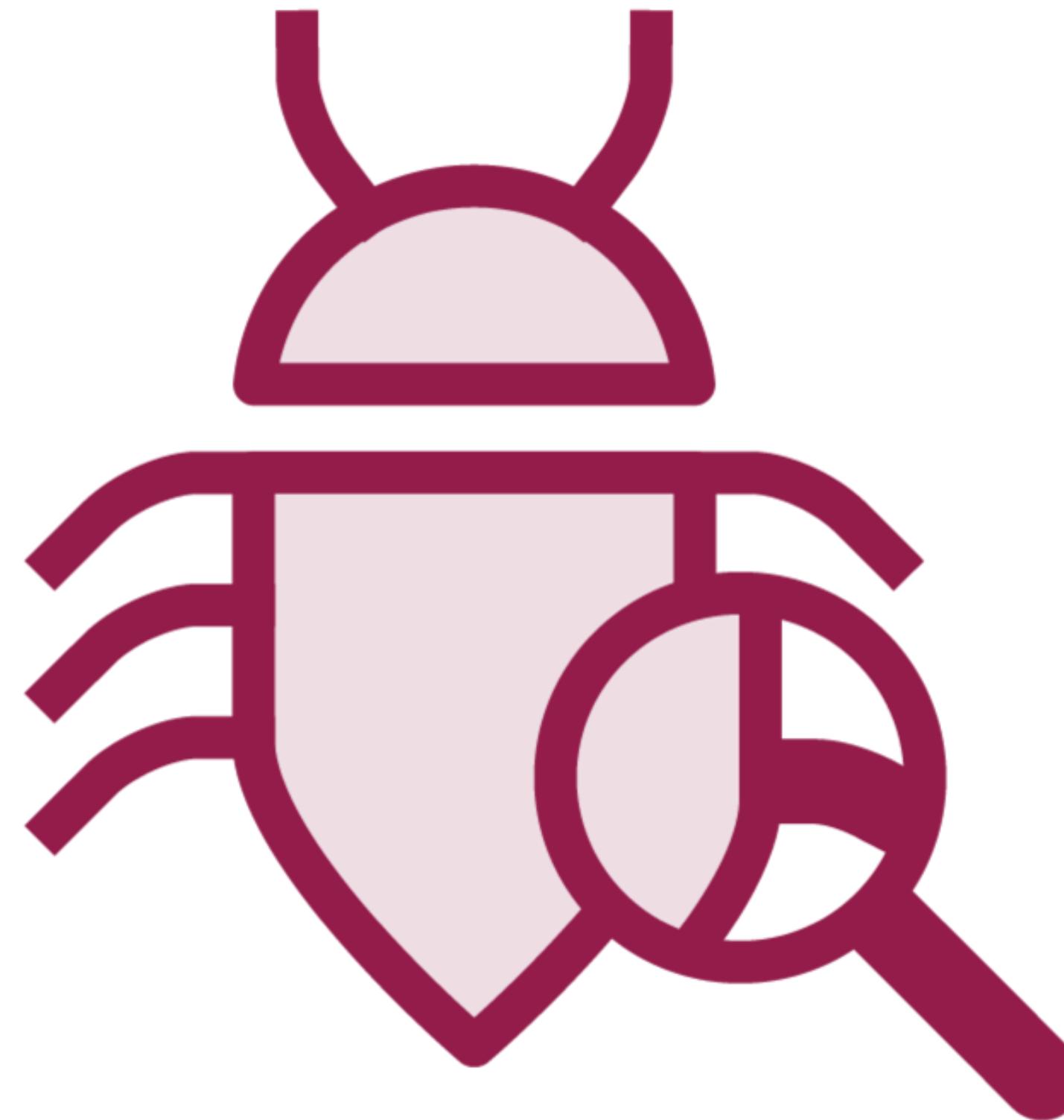
**Implement logging in BookLi app**



Let's get started!



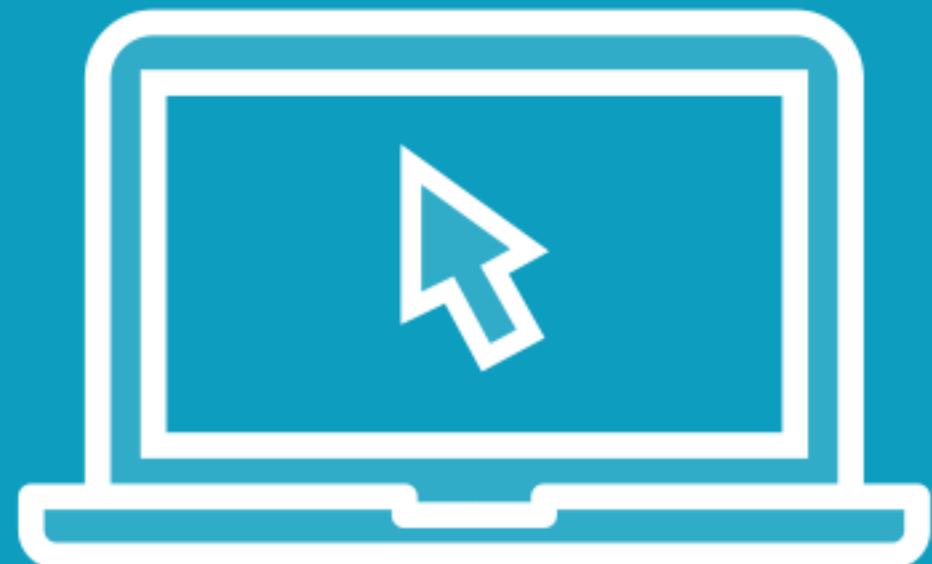
# Flask-debugtoolbar



**A Flask extension**  
**Aids development by adding debugging**  
**Gives information like**  
Bottlenecks in view rendering code  
Values in HTTP Headers



Demo



Use Flask-debugtoolbar in  
BookLi

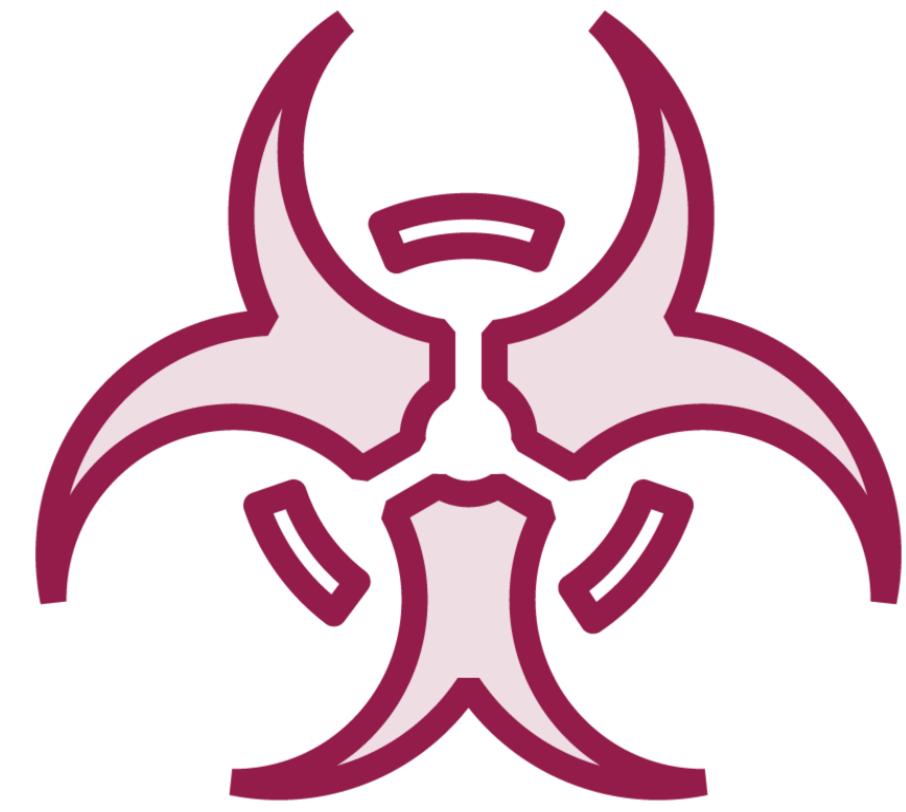


# Logging in Flask



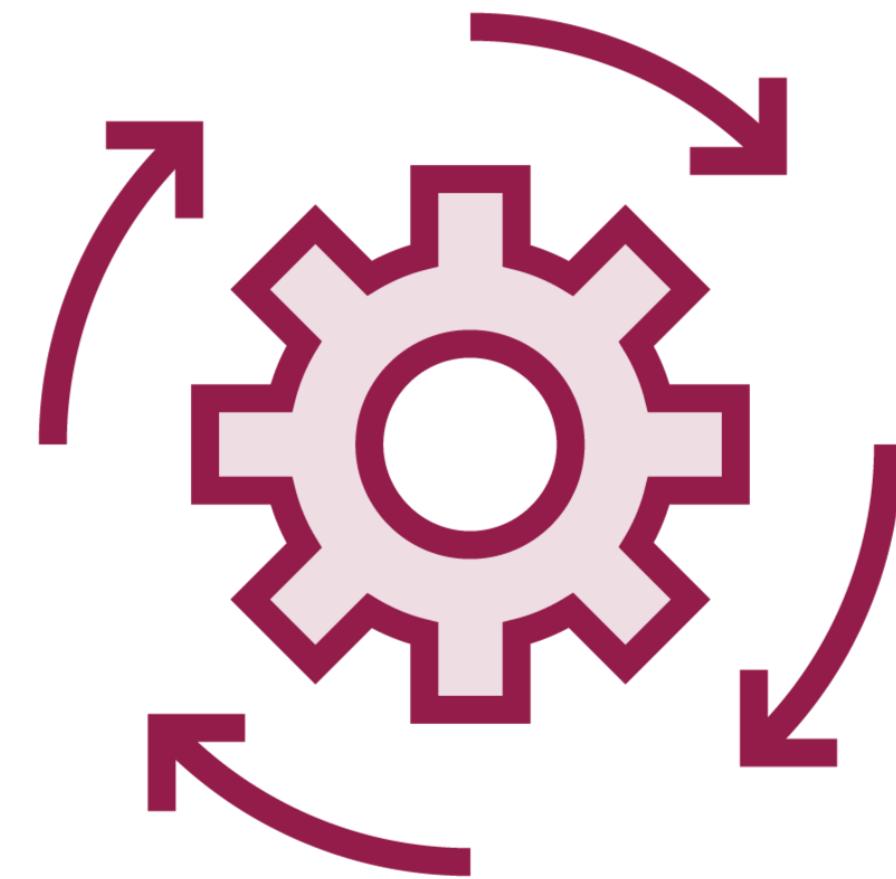
**What**

What logging means?



**Why**

Why logging important?



**How**

Logging in Python



A very useful tool  
Understanding of the flow  
Discover scenarios  
Your extra eyes  
Performance analysis  
Easy decision making

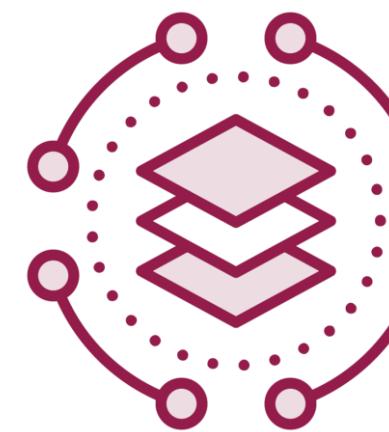


# Logging in Flask - Example

**Running a Python script you want:**

- What parts executed?
- At what time?
- What values variables holds?

You may just use “print”!



On larger projects you want more structured messages.

Code could go through different stages like Testing etc.

If-else and print can make this time consuming.



**Included in standard library**

**Log message gives much info**

**When & Where log fires**

**Log context like process**

**Procedure list**

**Talking points**

Python Logging module



# Log Levels

## Debug

Used to give Detailed information: **10**

## Info

Used to Confirm that things are working: **20**

## Warning

Used as indication for unexpected things: **30**

## Error

Tells about a serious problem in app: **40**

## Critical

Tells about serious error which stop the app: **50**



By default, a new logger has the **NOTSET** level, and as the root logger has a **WARN** level. Its numeric value is 0



# Logging Formatting

**Formatting Enriches a log message by adding context information to it**

**It's useful to know when the log is sent, where and additional context such as the thread**



# Logging Formatting

Formatting.py

```
"%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(funcName)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s"
```

2018-02-07 19:47:41,864 - a.b.c - WARNING - <module>:1 - hello world

# Logging Handler

The log handler is the component that effectively writes or displays a log.



**StreamHandler**

Display the log messages  
in the console.



**FileHandler**

Write the log messages in  
a file.

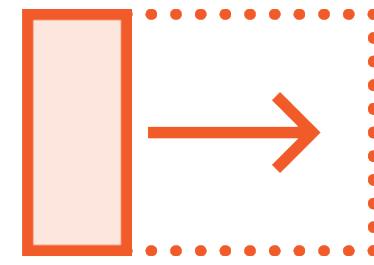


**SMTPHandler**

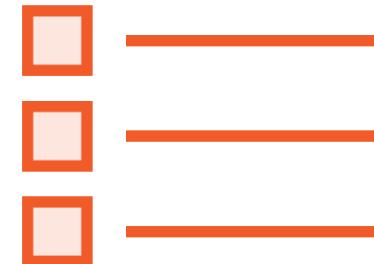
Sending logs to your email  
address.



# Each Log Handler has:



**A formatter which adds context information to a log.**



**A log level that filters out logs whose levels are inferior.**



# Logging in Python

## Getting started

How to get started with logging  
quickly

## Advanced features

Introduction to some advanced  
features



# Python Logging Module

**Ready-to-use**

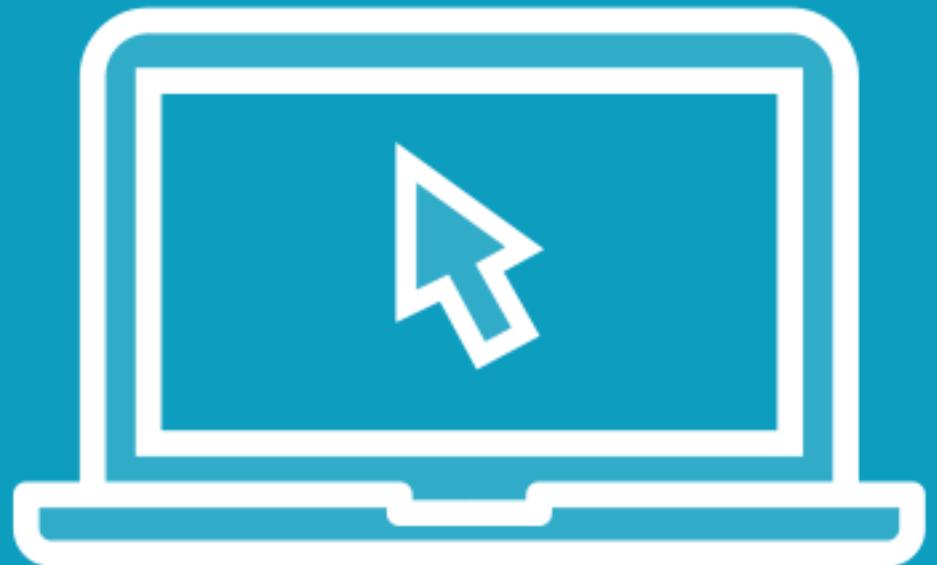
**Powerful**

**Satisfy the needs of beginners & enterprise**

**Used by third-party libraries**



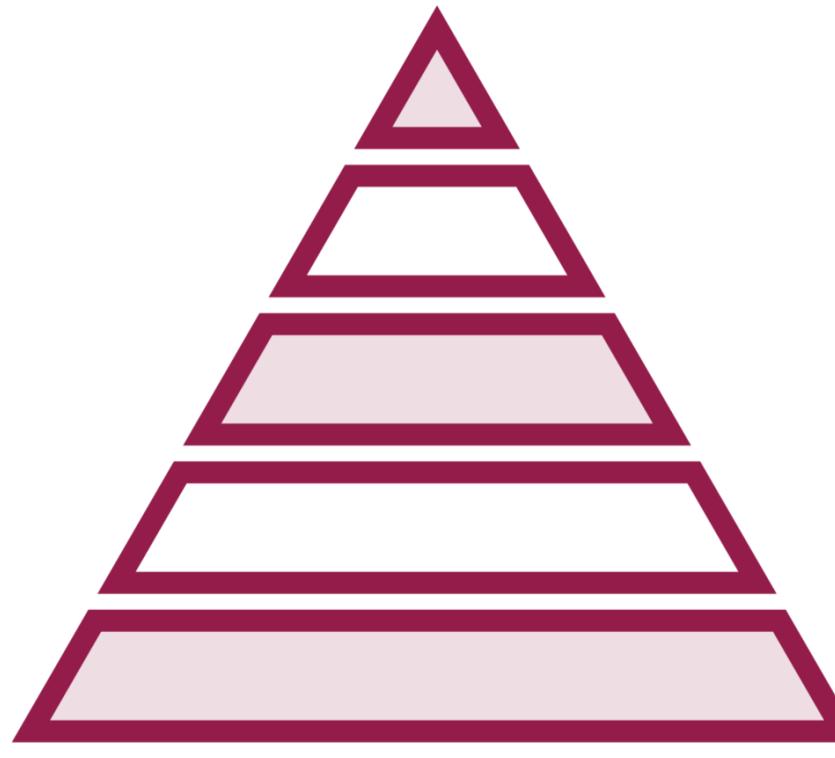
Demo



Use logging Module



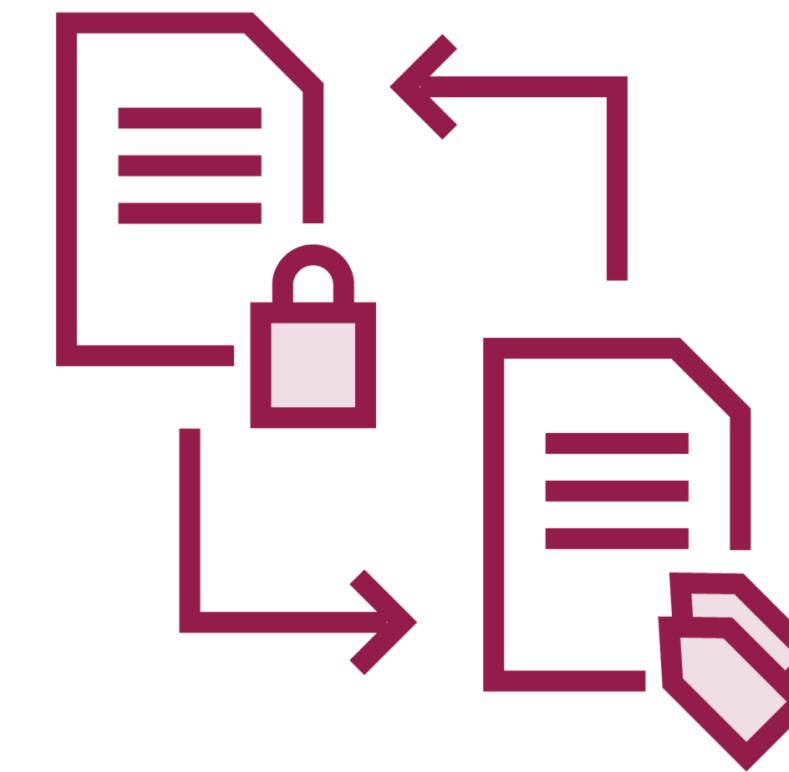
# Configure the Logger: basicConfig()



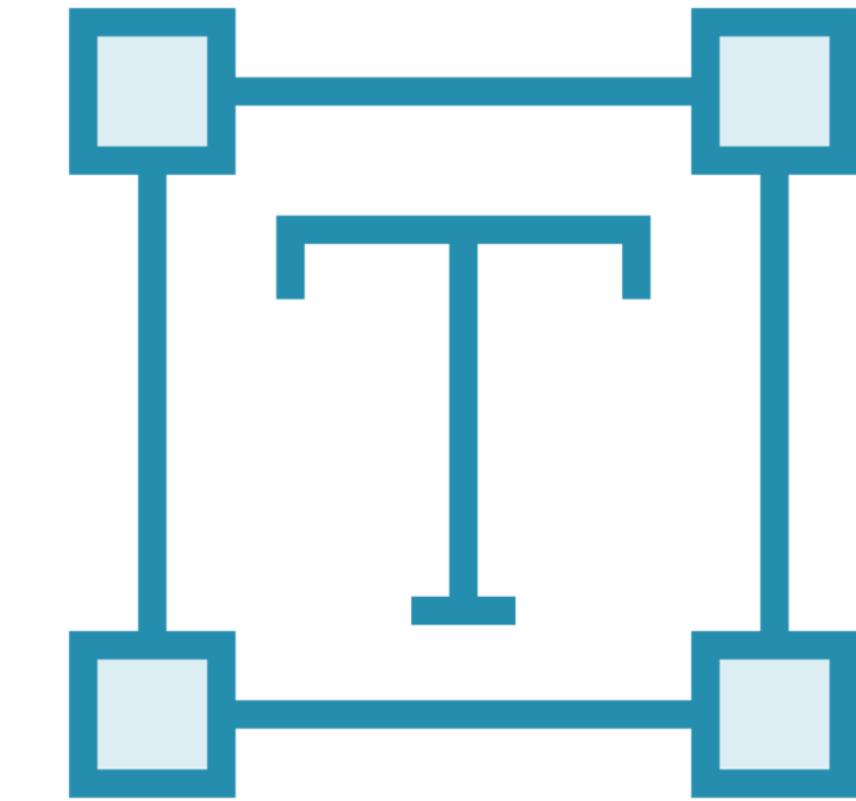
Level



Filename



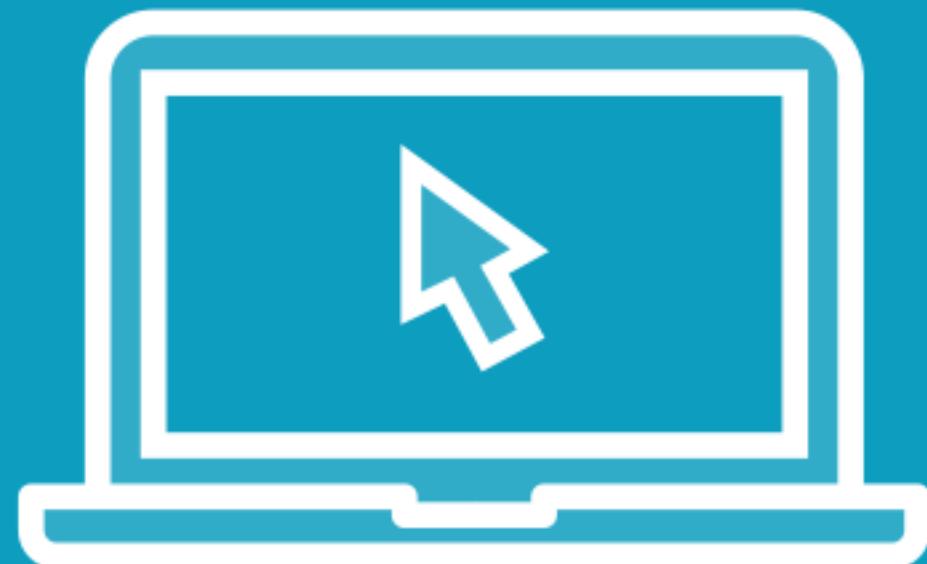
Filemode



Format



Demo



Use `basicConfig()` in BookLi



Filemode “**w**” will overwrite the existing logs and default filemode is “**a**” which means append.



# basicConfig()

**Even further customizable:**

Style

Handlers

Stream

**basicConfig() can only be called once in your application**

**Functions debug, info, warning, error and critical also call basicConfig automatically without args**



# Log Formatting

## String variable

Can pass any variable represented as a string from your program as log message

## LogRecord elements

You can add any element from LogRecord list easily like Process\_ID etc



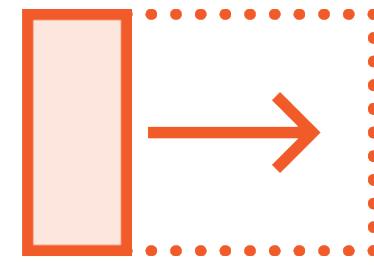
# Logging Formatting

Formatting.py

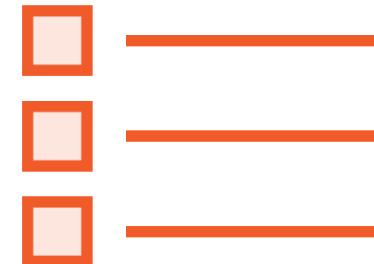
```
logging.basicConfig(format='%(process)d - %(name)s - %(message)s')  
logging.warning('This is a Warning')
```

15653 - WARNING - This is a Warning

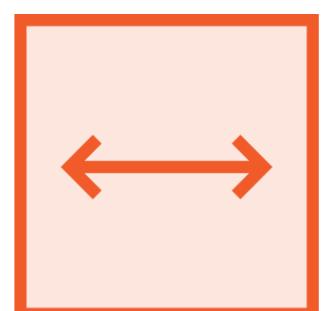
# Logging Variable Data



**Add dynamic information in the logs**



**Commonly, we format the string with a variable in separate lines**



**It can be formatted on single line using f-string**



# Logging Variable Data

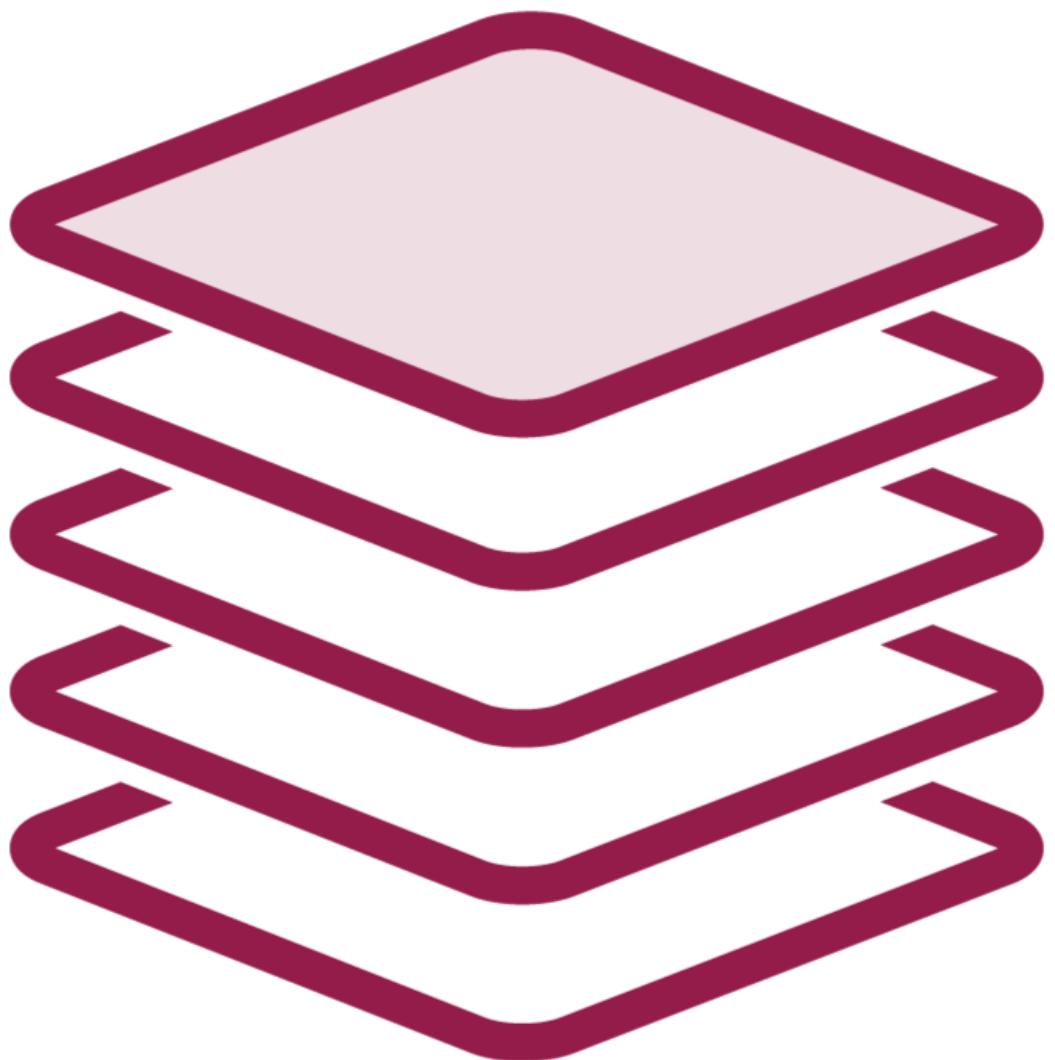
## VariableData.code

```
import logging

if logged_in() == False:
    err = 'Login'
else:
    err = 'Not Login'

logging.error(f'{err} raised an error.')
```

# Capturing Stack Traces



**Full Stack Trace**



**Exception – exc\_info**



# Capturing Stack Traces

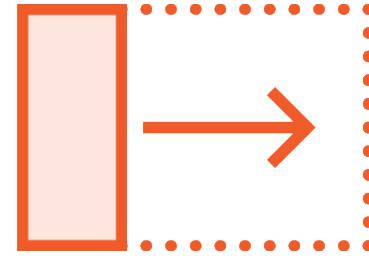
StackTrace.py

```
try:  
    c = a / b  
  
except Exception as e:  
    logging.error("Exception  
                  occurred", exc_info=True)
```

```
ERROR:root:Exception occurred  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
File "exceptions.py", line 6, in <module>  
c = a / b  
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

Use the `logging.exception()` method, which logs a message with level `ERROR` and adds exception information to the message

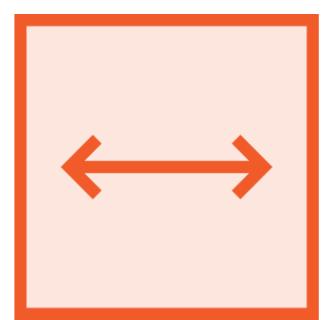




**How to define custom log handlers**



**Add custom log handlers to your application**



**How to remove existing custom log handler**



# We Covered



**Log Levels**



**Default Loggers**



**Basic Configuration**



# Logging in Flask

Flask use `app.logger` for log messages  
You can also use `app.logger` for logs  
Default logging mechanism in Flask



# Logging Basics

## In general

We use ***logging.info*** for an info level log message

## In Flask

We can use ***app.logger.info*** for a log message

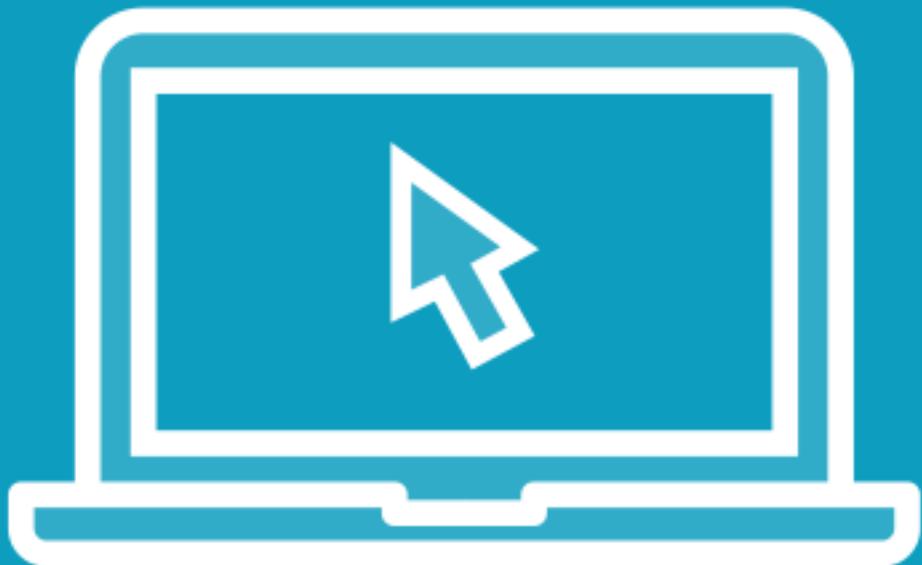


# Code Example

```
app.logger.info('A sample log message')
```



Demo



Default logging in Flask



# Customize Logging Configuration in Flask



## DictConfig

A python dictionary that provides different configuration values

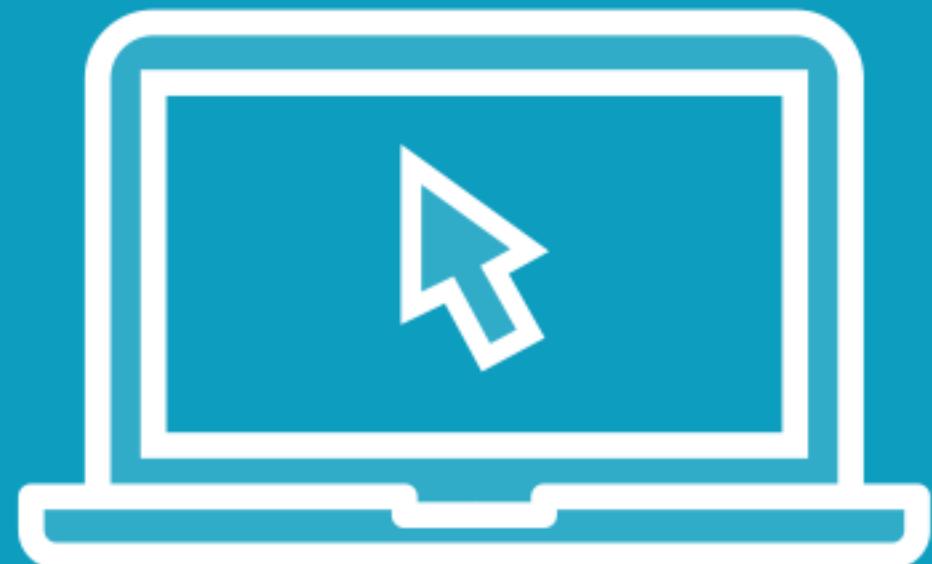


## FileConfig

A configuration file for the same purpose as the *dictConfig*



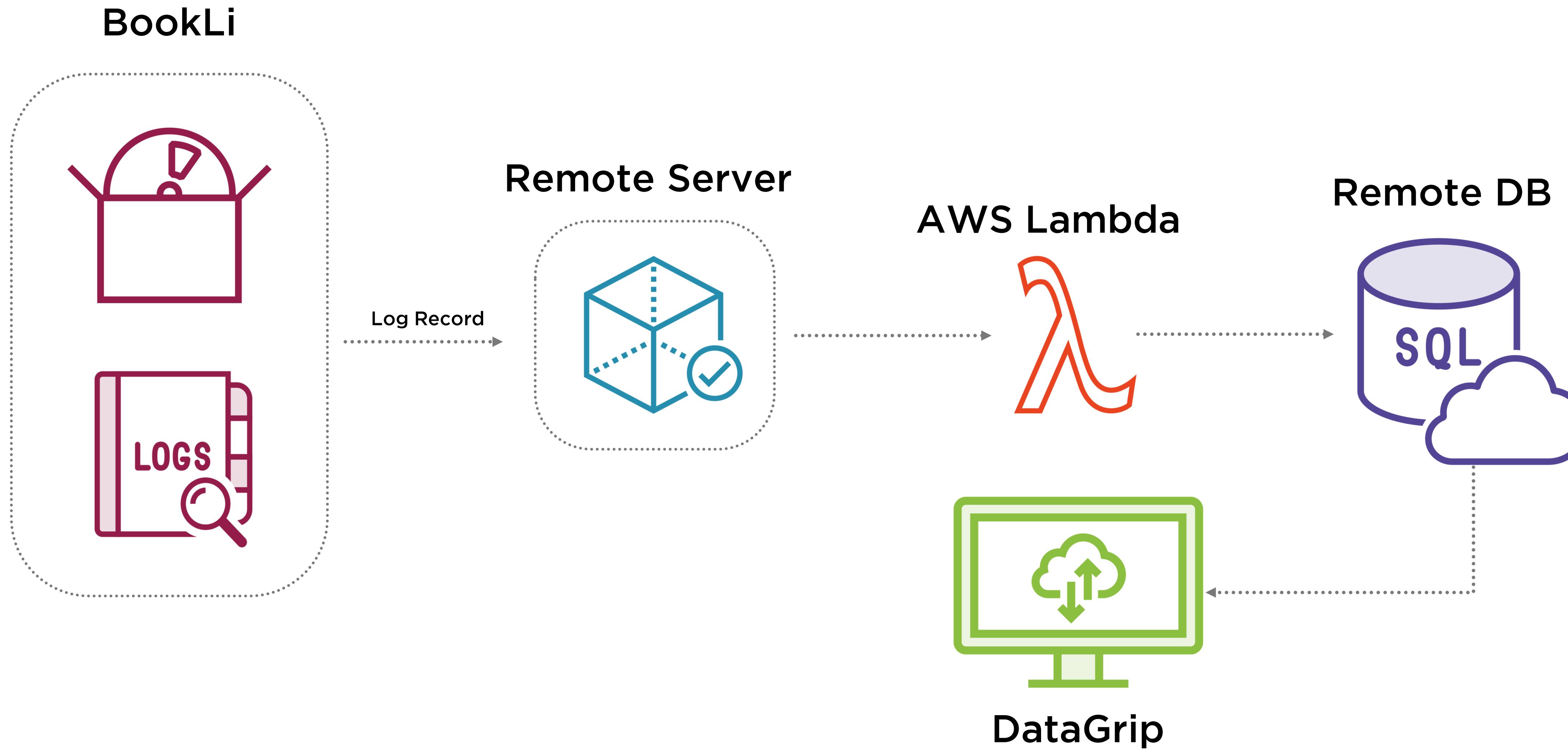
Demo



Configuration using dictConfig



# Workflow of Custom Log Handler





# Log Handlers

Dictate how log entries handled

File Handler send logs to file

HTTP Handler send logs to remote server

We can write custom log handlers:

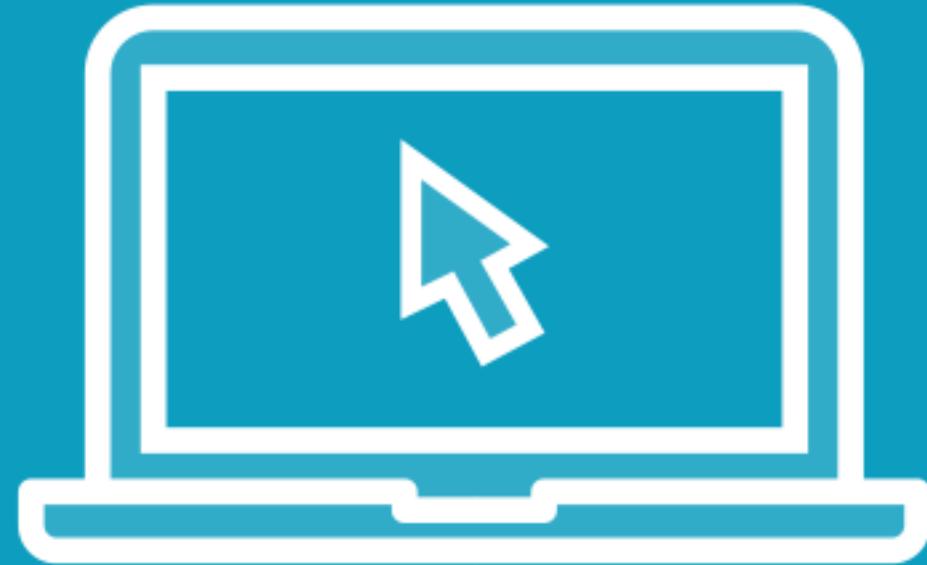
Subclass from *logging.Handler*

Define *emit* method

Follow a structure similar from earlier slide



Demo



## Implement a Custom Log Handler in BookLi



Let's use our sample-flask-app as the remote server in current scenario



# Inject Request Information in Logs



**Help us to debug error appropriately**  
**How to achieve that?**



Demo



Inject Request URL to logs



# Summary



**Introduction to Logging & its importance**  
**Python Logging module**  
**Explore Flask-debugtoolbar**  
**Customize the logging module configs**  
**Custom LogHandler & LogFormatter**  
**Add & Remove log handler in Flask**

**Make Flask applications reliable!**

