

# Improve Logging in APIs

**Proposal:** 0011

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**Status:** Implementation in process

## Implementations

- Go - <https://github.com/OperatorFoundation/shapeshifter-transport/tree/v3>

## Introduction

The PT 2.1 specification sections on language-specific APIs for Go and Swift (and a proposed one for Java) do not specify any mechanism for transports to log useful information for debugging to the dispatcher system log. There is an ad-hoc mechanism in place in the reference implementation of the dispatcher, but it is not standardized in the specification. This proposal introduces changes to the Go, Swift, and Java APIs to allow transports to log in a standardized way.

## Motivation

Better logging is a requested feature from developers of both applications and transports. The API used to connect applications and transports offers only very basic error handling. An application can see if a transport has failed to initialize, but there is no mechanism to see why it failed. Transport developers are free to do their own transport-specific logging inside the dispatcher state directory. However, when testing a transport with the dispatcher or inside of an application, it would be convenient to have the transports logs go into the applications logs. Having convenient and pervasive logging for transports will make debugging transport failure easier.

## Proposed solution

For each language-specific API, a language-specific logging mechanism will be added. The transport initializers will provide the means to pass information to the transports necessary for doing logging.

For the Go API, this proposal depends on the adoption of proposal 0013 - Migrate Go API from Factory Functions to a Factory Interface.

# Design

## 1. Go Logging

As the built-in Go standard library logging system does not support the required log levels, the open source logging package “golog” will be used. The full documentation for golog can be found here: <https://github.com/kataras/golog>

The golog library uses globally available functions for configuration and logging, which is very convenient and will require minimal code changes to move from using go’s built-in “log” library.

### 1.1 Using Go Logging from Inside a Transport

Import the logging library

```
import "github.com/kataras/golog"
```

The log has functions for each loglevel. The permitted logging functions are Debug, Info, Warning, and Error.

Examples of logging:

```
golog.Debug("debug")
golog.Info("info")
golog.Warn("warn")
golog.Error("err")
```

### 1.2 Setting up a Log in a Go Application

Applications must globally configure the log so that it can be used by the transport. The log can be configured with application-specific options.

Import the logging library

```
import "github.com/kataras/golog"
```

Set the logging output. This sets all logging calls globally to log to stderr.

```
golog.SetOutput(os.Stderr)
```

Set the loglevel globally for all logging calls. This sets the loglevel to DEBUG.

```
golog.SetLevel("debug")
```

## 2. Swift Logging

The signature of the factory initializer will be modified to optionally take a log that can be used for logging. As the built-in Swift standard library logging system does not support the required functionality, the open source logging package “swift-log” will be used. The full documentation for swift-log can be found here: <https://github.com/apple/swift-log>

Examples of a logging-enabled factory initializer:

```
class MeekConnectionFactory: ConnectionFactory
{
    init(to: URL, serverURL: URL, log: Logger)
}
```

Adding a logging parameter is not required to be in compliance with the specification, in order to allow backward compatibility. Transport developers have the option of either adding logging capabilities to their transports or not. However, when a log parameter is added, the parameter should not be an optional parameter and so should not take a default value. Similarly, the transport should not provide multiple initializers, some of which accept logger parameters and other which do not. Essentially, the transport should either add a required logger parameter to all initializers or not implement this part of the specification at all. This assures that when a transport opts in to providing logging support, it will work as expected for the application developer that is using the transport.

### 2.1 Using Swift Logging from Inside a Transport

Add the logging library as a package dependency in your Package.swift file

```
.package(url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-log.git", from:
"1.0.0"),
```

Import the logging library

```
import Logging
```

The log has functions for each loglevel. The permitted logging functions are debug, info, warning, and error.

Examples of logging:

```
log.debug("debug")
log.info("info")
log.warn("warning")
log.error("err")
```

## 2.2 Setting up a Log in a Swift Application

Applications must provide the log to the transport. The log can be configured with application-specific options.

Add the logging library as a package dependency in your Package.swift file

```
.package(url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-log.git", from:
"1.0.0"),
```

Import the logging library

```
import Logging
```

Create a log

```
let log = Logger(label: "com.example.ExampleApp.main")
```

Optionally set a logging backend, otherwise the default backend will be used.

```
LoggingSystem.bootstrap(StreamLogHandler.standardError)
```

This backend logs to stderr. Several other backends are linked from the swift-log documentation.

## 3. Java Logging

The signatures of the factory classes will be modified to optionally take a log that can be used for logging. The built-in standard library logging system `java.util.Logging` will be used. The full documentation for `java.util.Logging` can be found here:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/core/java-logging-overview.htm#JSCOR-GUID-B83B652C-17EA-48D9-93D2-563AE1FF8EDA>

Examples of logging-enabled factory classes:

For classic Java networking,

```

import java.util.Logging

public class TransportSocketImplFactory extends SocketImplFactory
{
    private String config;
    private Logger logger;

    public TransportSocketImplFactory(String config, log Logger)
    {
        self.config = config;
        self.logger = logger;
    }

    public SocketImpl createSocketImpl()
    {
        return TransportSocketImpl(self.config, self.logger);
    }
}

```

**For NIO Java networking,**

```

import java.util.Logging;

public class TransportSelectionProvider extends SelectionProvider
{
    private String config;
    private Logger log;

    public TransportSelectionProvider(String config, Logger log)
    {
        self.config = config;
        self.log = log;
    }

    public DatagramChannel openDatagramChannel() throws IOException
    {
        return TransportDatagramChannel(self.config, self.log);
    }

    public DatagramChannel openDatagramChannel(ProtocolFamily
family)throws IOException
    {

```

```

        return TransportDatagramChannel(self.config, self.log,
family);
    }

    public ServerSocketChannel openServerSocketChannel() throws
IOException
    {
        return TransportServerSocketChannel(self.config,
self.log);
    }

    public SocketChannel openSocketChannel() throws IOException
    {
        return TransportSocketChannel(self.config, self.log);
    }
}

```

Adding a log parameter is optional in order to maintain backwards compatibility.

## 1.1. Using Java Logging from Inside a Transport

Import the logging library

```
import java.util.logging.*;
```

The log has functions for each loglevel. The permitted logging functions are severe, info, warning, and fine. The names for the loglevels in Java differ from the other language-specific logging APIs, but correspond to the same ERROR, INFO, WARNING, and DEBUG loglevels.

Examples of logging:

```
log.fine("debug"); // This corresponds to the DEBUG log level
log.info("info");
log.warning("warning");
log.severe("error"); // This corresponds to the ERROR log level

```

## 1.2 Setting up a Log in a Java Application

Applications must provide the log to the transport. The log can be configured with application-specific options.

Import the logging library

```
import java.util.logging.*;
```

Create a log

```
Logger logger = Logger.getLogger("com.example.App");
```

Optionally create a logging backend, otherwise the default backend will be used.

```
Handler handler = MemoryHandler();
```

This backend stores logs in memory.

Optionally, set the loglevel for the backend, otherwise the default loglevel will be used.

```
handler.setLevel(Level.INFO);
```

This sets the backend's loglevel to INFO.

Finally, set the backend for the log.

```
logger.addHandler(handler);
```

## Effect on API Compatibility

These changes provide new capabilities to the APIs, but do not add any new requirements. Therefore they are backwards-compatible and require only a minor change to the specification.

## Effect on IPC Compatibility

This proposal does not affect the IPC protocol. However, this proposal makes new functionality available in the API which could then be incorporated by another proposal into the IPC protocol.

## Alternatives considered

There are two alternatives to this proposal. The first is to allow logging to continue the way it is currently done, with transports keeping their own logs in the transport state directory, or using unspecified logging APIs. The call from developers has been clear that integrating transport log messages into the application's log is preferable.

The other alternative to consider is a different type of improved error handling. Logging is one way to achieve better debugging of failing transports. The other way to achieve better debugging is

by a richer and more robust set of error values in the API. These two solutions represent two different approaches to debugging failures. Logging is an unstructured approach where the application can provide human-readable information about what went wrong, whereas error values are a machine-readable and human-readable way to provide information about failures which the application might be able to recover from, depending on the error. The goal of this proposal is not to choose one approach over the other. Rather, both better logging and better error handling can both be incorporated under different proposals.

For the Go API specifically, an alternative logging solution was considered that didn't depend on proposal 013 - Migrate Go API from Factory Functions to a Factory Interface. However, this change would have not been backwards compatible. Since a new major version is required and both of these proposals address the same part of the API, it would be easier to adopt both at once.