With this pattern, multiple factories could be chained, and as long as they don't overwrite each other's attributes or unintentionally overwrite the standard attributes listed above, there should be no surprises.

LogRecord attributes

The LogRecord has a number of attributes, most of which are derived from the parameters to the constructor. (Note that the names do not always correspond exactly between the LogRecord constructor parameters and the LogRecord attributes.) These attributes can be used to merge data from the record into the format string. The following table lists (in alphabetical order) the attribute names, their meanings and the corresponding placeholder in a %-style format string.

If you are using {}-formatting (`str.format()`), you can use `{attrname}` as the placeholder in the format string. If you are using $-formatting (`string.Template`), use the form `${attrname}`. In both cases, of course, replace `attrname` with the actual attribute name you want to use.

In the case of {}-formatting, you can specify formatting flags by placing them after the attribute name, separated from it with a colon. For example: a placeholder of `{msecs:03d}` would format a millisecond value of `4` as `004`. Refer to the `str.format()` documentation for full details on the options available to you.

Attribute name	Format	Description
args	You shouldn't need to format this yourself.	The tuple of arguments merged into `msg` to produce `message`, or a dict whose values are used for the merge (when there is only one argument, and it is a dictionary).
asctime	`%(asctime)s`	Human-readable time when the `LogRecord` was created. By default this is of the form '2003-07-08 16:49:45,896' (the numbers after the comma are millisecond portion of the time).
created	`%(created)f`	Time when the `LogRecord` was created (as returned by `time.time()`).
exc_info	You shouldn't need to format this yourself.	Exception tuple (à la `sys.exc_info`) or, if no exception has occurred, `None`.
filename	`%(filename)s`	Filename portion of `pathname`.
funcName	`%(funcName)s`	Name of function containing the logging call.
levelname	`%(levelname)s`	Text logging level for the message (`'DEBUG'`, `'INFO'`, `'WARNING'`, `'ERROR'`, `'CRITICAL'`).
levelno	`%(levelno)s`	Numeric logging level for the message (`DEBUG`, `INFO`, `WARNING`, `ERROR`, `CRITICAL`).
lineno	`%(lineno)d`	Source line number where the logging call was issued (if available).
message	`%(message)s`	The logged message, computed as `msg % args`. This is set when `Formatter.format()` is invoked.
module	`%(module)s`	Module (name portion of `filename`).
msecs	`%(msecs)d`	Millisecond portion of the time when the `LogRecord` was created.

msg	You shouldn't need to format this yourself.	The format string passed in the original logging call. Merged with `args` to produce `message`, or an arbitrary object (see Using arbitrary objects as messages).
name	`%(name)s`	Name of the logger used to log the call.
pathname	`%(pathname)s`	Full pathname of the source file where the logging call was issued (if available).
process	`%(process)d`	Process ID (if available).
processName	`%(processName)s`	Process name (if available).
relativeCreated	`%(relativeCreated)d`	Time in milliseconds when the LogRecord was created, relative to the time the logging module was loaded.
stack_info	You shouldn't need to format this yourself.	Stack frame information (where available) from the bottom of the stack in the current thread, up to and including the stack frame of the logging call which resulted in the creation of this record.
thread	`%(thread)d`	Thread ID (if available).
threadName	`%(threadName)s`	Thread name (if available).

Changed in version 3.1: processName was added.

LoggerAdapter Objects

`LoggerAdapter` instances are used to conveniently pass contextual information into logging calls. For a usage example, see the section on adding contextual information to your logging output.

class `logging.`**`LoggerAdapter`**(*`Logger`*, *`extra`*)

Returns an instance of `LoggerAdapter` initialized with an underlying `Logger` instance and a dict-like object.

`process`(*`msg`*, *`kwargs`*)

Modifies the message and/or keyword arguments passed to a logging call in order to insert contextual information. This implementation takes the object passed as *extra* to the constructor and adds it to *kwargs* using key 'extra'. The return value is a (*msg*, *kwargs*) tuple which has the (possibly modified) versions of the arguments passed in.

In addition to the above, `LoggerAdapter` supports the following methods of `Logger`: `debug()`, `info()`, `warning()`, `error()`, `exception()`, `critical()`, `log()`, `isEnabledFor()`, `getEffectiveLevel()`, `setLevel()` and `hasHandlers()`. These methods have the same signatures as their counterparts in `Logger`, so you can use the two types of instances interchangeably.

Changed in version 3.2: The `isEnabledFor()`, `getEffectiveLevel()`, `setLevel()` and `hasHandlers()` methods were added to `LoggerAdapter`. These methods delegate to the underlying logger.

Changed in version 3.6: Attribute `manager` and method `_log()` were added, which delegate to the underlying logger and allow adapters to be nested.

Thread Safety