

python 日志 logging模块(详细解析)

1 基本使用

转自：<https://www.cnblogs.com/wf-linux/archive/2018/08/01/9400354.html>

配置logging基本的设置，然后在控制台输出日志，

```
1 | import logging
2 | logging.basicConfig(level = logging.INFO,format = '%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
3 | logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
4 |
5 | logger.info("Start print log")
6 | logger.debug("Do something")
7 | logger.warning("Something maybe fail.")
8 | logger.info("Finish")
```

运行时，控制台输出，

```
1 | 2016-10-09 19:11:19,434 - __main__ - INFO - Start print log
2 | 2016-10-09 19:11:19,434 - __main__ - WARNING - Something maybe fail.
3 | 2016-10-09 19:11:19,434 - __main__ - INFO - Finish
```

logging中可以选择很多消息级别，如debug、info、warning、error以及critical。通过赋予logger或者handler不同的级别，开发者就可以只输出错误信息到特定的记录文件，或者在调试时只记录调试信息。

例如，我们将logger的级别改为DEBUG，再观察一下输出结果，

```
logging.basicConfig(level = logging.DEBUG,format = '%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
```

控制台输出，可以发现，输出了debug的信息。

```
1 | 2016-10-09 19:12:08,289 - __main__ - INFO - Start print log
2 | 2016-10-09 19:12:08,289 - __main__ - DEBUG - Do something
3 | 2016-10-09 19:12:08,289 - __main__ - WARNING - Something maybe fail.
4 | 2016-10-09 19:12:08,289 - __main__ - INFO - Finish
```

logging.basicConfig函数各参数：

filename: 指定日志文件名；

filemode: 和file函数意义相同，指定日志文件的打开模式，'w'或者'a'；

format: 指定输出的格式和内容，format可以输出很多有用的信息，

```
1 | 参数：作用
2 |
3 | %(levelno)s: 打印日志级别的数值
4 | %(levelname)s: 打印日志级别的名称
5 | %(pathname)s: 打印当前执行程序的路径，其实就是sys.argv[0]
6 | %(filename)s: 打印当前执行程序名
7 | %(funcName)s: 打印日志的当前函数
8 | %(lineno)d: 打印日志的当前行号
9 | %(asctime)s: 打印日志的时间
10 | %(thread)d: 打印线程ID
11 | %(threadName)s: 打印线程名称
12 | %(process)d: 打印进程ID
13 | %(message)s: 打印日志信息
```

datefmt: 指定时间格式，同time.strftime()；

level: 设置日志级别，默认为logging.WARNING；

stream: 指定将日志的输出流，可以指定输出到**sys.stderr**、**sys.stdout**或者文件，默认输出到**sys.stderr**，当**stream**和**filename**同时指定时，**stream**被忽略；

2 将日志写入到文件

2.2.1 将日志写入到文件

设置**logging**，创建一个**FileHandler**，并对输出消息的格式进行设置，将其添加到**logger**，然后将日志写入到指定的文件中，

```
1 | import logging
2 | logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
3 | logger.setLevel(level = logging.INFO)
4 | handler = logging.FileHandler("log.txt")
5 | handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
6 | formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
7 | handler.setFormatter(formatter)
8 | logger.addHandler(handler)
9 |
10 | logger.info("Start print log")
11 | logger.debug("Do something")
12 | logger.warning("Something maybe fail.")
13 | logger.info("Finish")
```

log.txt中日志数据为，

```
1 | 2016-10-09 19:01:13,263 - __main__ - INFO - Start print log
2 | 2016-10-09 19:01:13,263 - __main__ - WARNING - Something maybe fail.
3 | 2016-10-09 19:01:13,263 - __main__ - INFO - Finish
```

2.2 将日志同时输出到屏幕和日志文件

logger中添加**StreamHandler**，可以将日志输出到屏幕上，

```
1 | import logging
2 | logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
3 | logger.setLevel(level = logging.INFO)
4 | handler = logging.FileHandler("log.txt")
5 | handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
6 | formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
7 | handler.setFormatter(formatter)
8 |
9 | console = logging.StreamHandler()
10 | console.setLevel(logging.INFO)
11 |
12 | logger.addHandler(handler)
13 | logger.addHandler(console)
14 |
15 | logger.info("Start print log")
16 | logger.debug("Do something")
17 | logger.warning("Something maybe fail.")
18 | logger.info("Finish")
```

可以在log.txt文件和控制台看到，

```
1 | 2016-10-09 19:20:46,553 - __main__ - INFO - Start print log
2 | 2016-10-09 19:20:46,553 - __main__ - WARNING - Something maybe fail.
3 | 2016-10-09 19:20:46,553 - __main__ - INFO - Finish
```

可以发现，**logging**有一个日志处理的主对象，其他处理方式都是通过**addHandler**添加进去，**logging**中包含的**handler**主要有如下几种，

```
1 | handler名称: 位置: 作用
2 |
3 | StreamHandler: logging.StreamHandler: 日志输出到流，可以是sys.stderr, sys.stdout或者文件
4 | FileHandler: logging.FileHandler: 日志输出到文件
5 | BaseRotatingHandler: logging.handlers.BaseRotatingHandler: 基本的日志回滚方式
6 | RotatingHandler: logging.handlers.RotatingHandler: 日志回滚方式，支持日志文件最大数量和日志文件回滚
```

```
7 | TimeRotatingHandler: logging.handlers.TimeRotatingHandler: 日志回滚方式, 在一定时间区域内回滚日志文件 8 |
SocketHandler: logging.handlers.SocketHandler: 远程输出日志到TCP/IP sockets 9 |
DatagramHandler: logging.handlers.DatagramHandler: 远程输出日志到UDP sockets 10 | SMTPHandler: logging.handlers.SMTPHandler: 远程输出日志到邮件地址
11 | SysLogHandler: logging.handlers.SysLogHandler: 日志输出到syslog
12 | NTEventLogHandler: logging.handlers.NTEventLogHandler: 远程输出日志到Windows NT/2000/XP的事件日志
13 | MemoryHandler: logging.handlers.MemoryHandler: 日志输出到内存中的指定buffer
14 | HTTPHandler: logging.handlers.HTTPHandler: 通过"GET"或者"POST"远程输出到HTTP服务器
```

2.3 日志回滚

使用RotatingFileHandler, 可以实现日志回滚,

```
1 | import logging
2 | from logging.handlers import RotatingFileHandler
3 | logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
4 | logger.setLevel(level = logging.INFO)
5 | #定义一个RotatingFileHandler, 最多备份3个日志文件, 每个日志文件最大1K
6 | rHandler = RotatingFileHandler("log.txt",maxBytes = 1*1024,backupCount = 3)
7 | rHandler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
8 | formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
9 | rHandler.setFormatter(formatter)
10 |
11 | console = logging.StreamHandler()
12 | console.setLevel(logging.INFO)
13 | console.setFormatter(formatter)
14 |
15 | logger.addHandler(rHandler)
16 | logger.addHandler(console)
17 |
18 | logger.info("Start print log")
19 | logger.debug("Do something")
20 | logger.warning("Something maybe fail.")
21 | logger.info("Finish")
```

可以在工程目录中看到, 备份的日志文件,

```
1 | 2016/10/09 19:36          732 log.txt
2 | 2016/10/09 19:36          967 log.txt.1
3 | 2016/10/09 19:36          985 log.txt.2
4 | 2016/10/09 19:36          976 log.txt.3
```

2.3 设置消息的等级

可以设置不同的日志等级, 用于控制日志的输出,

```
1 | 日志等级: 使用范围
2 |
3 | FATAL: 致命错误
4 | CRITICAL: 特别糟糕的事情, 如内存耗尽、磁盘空间为空, 一般很少使用
5 | ERROR: 发生错误时, 如IO操作失败或者连接问题
6 | WARNING: 发生很重要的事件, 但是并不是错误时, 如用户登录密码错误
7 | INFO: 处理请求或者状态变化等日常事务
8 | DEBUG: 调试过程中使用DEBUG等级, 如算法中每个循环的中间状态
```

2.4 捕获traceback

Python中的traceback模块被用于跟踪异常返回信息, 可以在logging中记录下traceback,

代码,

```
1 | import logging
2 | logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```

3 | logger.setLevel(level = logging.INFO) 4 | handler = logging.FileHandler("log.txt")
5 | handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
6 | formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
7 | handler.setFormatter(formatter)
8 |
9 | console = logging.StreamHandler()
10 | console.setLevel(logging.INFO)
11 |
12 | logger.addHandler(handler)
13 | logger.addHandler(console)
14 |
15 | logger.info("Start print log")
16 | logger.debug("Do something")
17 | logger.warning("Something maybe fail.")
18 | try:
19 |     open("sklearn.txt", "rb")
20 | except (SystemExit, KeyboardInterrupt):
21 |     raise
22 | except Exception:
23 |     logger.error("Failed to open sklearn.txt from logger.error", exc_info = True)
24 |
25 | logger.info("Finish")

```

控制台和日志文件log.txt中输出,

```

1 | Start print log
2 | Something maybe fail.
3 | Failed to open sklearn.txt from logger.error
4 | Traceback (most recent call last):
5 |   File "G:\zhh7627\Code\Eclipse Workspace\PythonTest\test.py", line 23, in <module>
6 |       open("sklearn.txt", "rb")
7 | IOError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'sklearn.txt'
8 | Finish

```

也可以使用`logger.exception(msg, _args)`, 它等价于`logger.error(msg, exc_info = True, _args)`,

将

```
logger.error("Failed to open sklearn.txt from logger.error", exc_info = True)
```

替换为,

```
logger.exception("Failed to open sklearn.txt from logger.exception")
```

控制台和日志文件log.txt中输出,

```

1 | Start print log
2 | Something maybe fail.
3 | Failed to open sklearn.txt from logger.exception
4 | Traceback (most recent call last):
5 |   File "G:\zhh7627\Code\Eclipse Workspace\PythonTest\test.py", line 23, in <module>
6 |       open("sklearn.txt", "rb")
7 | IOError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'sklearn.txt'
8 | Finish

```

2.5 多模块使用logging

主模块mainModule.py,

```

1 | import logging
2 | import subModule
3 | logger = logging.getLogger("mainModule")
4 | logger.setLevel(level = logging.INFO)

```

```

5 | handler = logging.FileHandler("log.txt")
6 | handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
7 | formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s')
8 | handler.setFormatter(formatter)
9 |
10 | console = logging.StreamHandler()
11 | console.setLevel(logging.INFO)
12 | console.setFormatter(formatter)
13 |
14 | logger.addHandler(handler)
15 | logger.addHandler(console)
16 |
17 |
18 | logger.info("creating an instance of subModule.subModuleClass")
19 | a = subModule.SubModuleClass()
20 | logger.info("calling subModule.subModuleClass.doSomething")
21 | a.doSomething()
22 | logger.info("done with subModule.subModuleClass.doSomething")
23 | logger.info("calling subModule.some_function")
24 | subModule.som_function()
25 | logger.info("done with subModule.some_function")

```

子模块subModule.py,

```

1 | import logging
2 |
3 | module_logger = logging.getLogger("mainModule.sub")
4 | class SubModuleClass(object):
5 |     def __init__(self):
6 |         self.logger = logging.getLogger("mainModule.sub.module")
7 |         self.logger.info("creating an instance in SubModuleClass")
8 |     def doSomething(self):
9 |         self.logger.info("do something in SubModule")
10 |         a = []
11 |         a.append(1)
12 |         self.logger.debug("list a = " + str(a))
13 |         self.logger.info("finish something in SubModuleClass")
14 |
15 | def som_function():
16 |     module_logger.info("call function some_function")

```

执行之后，在控制和日志文件log.txt中输出，

```

1 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,276 - mainModule - INFO - creating an instance of subModule.subModuleClass
2 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule.sub.module - INFO - creating an instance in SubModuleClass
3 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule - INFO - calling subModule.subModuleClass.doSomething
4 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule.sub.module - INFO - do something in SubModule
5 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule.sub.module - INFO - finish something in SubModuleClass
6 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule - INFO - done with subModule.subModuleClass.doSomething
7 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule - INFO - calling subModule.some_function
8 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule.sub - INFO - call function some_function
9 | 2016-10-09 20:25:42,279 - mainModule - INFO - done with subModule.some_function

```

首先在主模块定义了logger'mainModule'，并对它进行了配置，就可以在解释器进程里面的其他地方通过getLogger('mainModule')得到的对象都是一样的，不需要重新配置，可以直接使用。定义的该logger的子logger，都可以共享父logger的定义和配置，所谓的父子logger是通过命名来识别，任意以'mainModule'开头的logger都是它的子logger，例如'mainModule.sub'。

实际开发一个application，首先可以通过logging配置文件编写好这个application所对应的配置，可以生成一个根logger，如'PythonAPP'，然后在主函数中通过fileConfig加载logging配置，接着在application的其他地方、不同的模块中，可以使用根logger的子logger，如'PythonAPP.Core'，'PythonAPP.Web'来进行log，而不需要反复的定义和配置各个模块的logger。

3 通过JSON或者YAML文件配置logging模块

尽管可以在Python代码中配置logging，但是这样并不够灵活，最好的方法是使用一个配置文件来配置。在Python 2.7及以后的版本中，可以从字典中加载logging配置，也就意味着可以通过JSON或者YAML文件加载日志的配置。

3.1 通过JSON文件配置

JSON配置文件，

```

1 | {
2 |     "version":1,

```

```

3      "disable_existing_loggers":false, 4 |      "formatters":{
5          "simple":{
6              "format":"%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s"
7          }
8      },
9      "handlers":{
10         "console":{
11             "class":"logging.StreamHandler",
12             "level":"DEBUG",
13             "formatter":"simple",
14             "stream":"ext://sys.stdout"
15         },
16         "info_file_handler":{
17             "class":"logging.handlers.RotatingFileHandler",
18             "level":"INFO",
19             "formatter":"simple",
20             "filename":"info.log",
21             "maxBytes":"10485760",
22             "backupCount":20,
23             "encoding":"utf8"
24         },
25         "error_file_handler":{
26             "class":"logging.handlers.RotatingFileHandler",
27             "level":"ERROR",
28             "formatter":"simple",
29             "filename":"errors.log",
30             "maxBytes":10485760,
31             "backupCount":20,
32             "encoding":"utf8"
33         }
34     },
35     "loggers":{
36         "my_module":{
37             "level":"ERROR",
38             "handlers":["info_file_handler"],
39             "propagate":"no"
40         }
41     },
42     "root":{
43         "level":"INFO",
44         "handlers":["console","info_file_handler","error_file_handler"]
45     }
46 }

```

通过JSON加载配置文件，然后通过logging.dictConfig配置logging，

```

1 import json
2 import logging.config
3 import os
4
5 def setup_logging(default_path = "logging.json",default_level = logging.INFO,env_key = "LOG_CFG"):
6     path = default_path
7     value = os.getenv(env_key,None)
8     if value:
9         path = value
10    if os.path.exists(path):
11        with open(path,"r") as f:
12            config = json.load(f)
13            logging.config.dictConfig(config)
14    else:
15        logging.basicConfig(level = default_level)
16
17 def func():
18     logging.info("start func")
19
20     logging.info("exec func")
21
22     logging.info("end func")
23
24 if __name__ == "__main__":
25     setup_logging(default_path = "logging.json")
26     func()

```

3.2 通过YAML文件配置

通过YAML文件进行配置，比JSON看起来更加简介明了，

```
1 | version: 1
2 | disable_existing_loggers: False
3 | formatters:
4 |     simple:
5 |         format: "%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s"
6 | handlers:
7 |     console:
8 |         class: logging.StreamHandler
9 |         level: DEBUG
10 |        formatter: simple
11 |        stream: ext://sys.stdout
12 |    info_file_handler:
13 |        class: logging.handlers.RotatingFileHandler
14 |        level: INFO
15 |        formatter: simple
16 |        filename: info.log
17 |        maxBytes: 10485760
18 |        backupCount: 20
19 |        encoding: utf8
20 |    error_file_handler:
21 |        class: logging.handlers.RotatingFileHandler
22 |        level: ERROR
23 |        formatter: simple
24 |        filename: errors.log
25 |        maxBytes: 10485760
26 |        backupCount: 20
27 |        encoding: utf8
28 | loggers:
29 |     my_module:
30 |         level: ERROR
31 |         handlers: [info_file_handler]
32 |         propagate: no
33 | root:
34 |     level: INFO
35 |     handlers: [console,info_file_handler,error_file_handler]
```

通过YAML加载配置文件，然后通过logging.dictConfig配置logging，

```
1 | import yaml
2 | import logging.config
3 | import os
4 |
5 | def setup_logging(default_path = "logging.yaml",default_level = logging.INFO,env_key = "LOG_CFG"):
6 |     path = default_path
7 |     value = os.getenv(env_key,None)
8 |     if value:
9 |         path = value
10 |    if os.path.exists(path):
11 |        with open(path,"r") as f:
12 |            config = yaml.load(f)
13 |            logging.config.dictConfig(config)
14 |    else:
15 |        logging.basicConfig(level = default_level)
16 |
17 | def func():
18 |     logging.info("start func")
19 |
20 |     logging.info("exec func")
21 |
22 |     logging.info("end func")
23 |
24 | if __name__ == "__main__":
25 |     setup_logging(default_path = "logging.yaml")
26 |     func()
```