

# What all developers need to know about logging

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# My name is Slawosz Slawinski

- I code mostly in Ruby and Go
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- I work at Stratajet, private jet online booking system

# What is topic of presentation?

- Logging 101
- Why do we write logs?
- Logging infrastructure
- How to structure logs in microservices/SOA
- Golang log libraries
- Tips & Tricks

# Logging 101

- Log is simple text message printed by application
- Logs may have different levels:
  - Debug - we display lot of information, mostly for debugging (development/staging env)
  - Info - information needed to understand application flow, what happens in application
- Printing log message or writing log library is relatively easy, maintaining logging infrastructure is complex task

# Why do we log?

- We want to know what our application is doing
- There is a lot of hard/strange application bugs where good logging is the key to solve them
- Log can replace lot of third party monitoring services, or help choosing most suitable for us
- With proper log infrastructure, we can add new information about application behaviour
  - Info to debug strange behaviour/error
  - Performance measurement of certain action
  - A/B testing

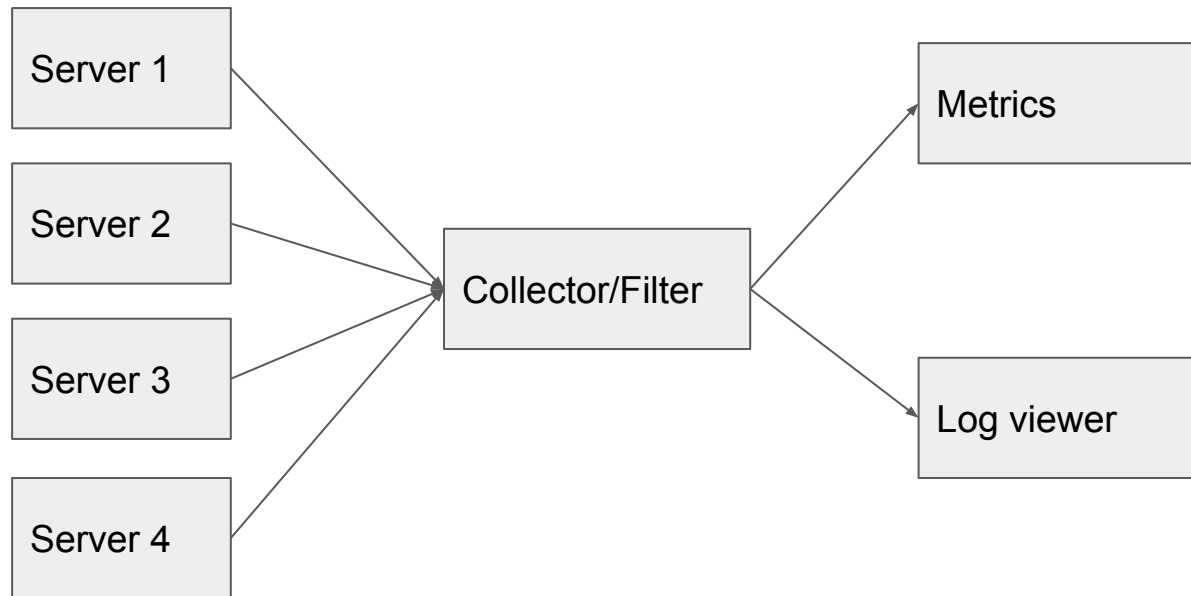
# What do we log?

Everything that is essential to understand our application behaviour

# Logging infrastructure

Proper logging infrastructure is not an easy task.

# Logging infrastructure





# Logging infrastructure

## My favourite approach

- Application is logging to STDOUT
- STDOUT is redirected to file
- Log forwarders are moving logs to centralized log server
- Log server allows to browse/search/analyze application behaviours
- Its unix style, one simple step at the time
- Allows to use well known tools for simple log processing

# Logging infrastructure

Make sure your infrastructure will not cause problems to your application

# Logging infrastructure - applications

## Open Source

- Logstash - log filtering and forwarding
- Kibana - analysis and visualization

## Commercial solutions

- Summologic
- Splunk (expensive, but excellent)

# Logs vs application metrics vs tracing

- Logs are general debug information
- Metrics measure application performance
- Tracing informs what action were performed
- We can use logs to save metrics and tracing
  - Easy to extract
  - Adds important context to log messages
- After some experience we can separate traces and metrics

# Log message structure

[timestamp] [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] ↵

[service=API] [search] [results=432]

# Log message structure

Timestamp

**[timestamp]** [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] [service=API] [search] [results=432]

# Log message structure

Request ID/Unique ID/Trace ID

[timestamp] **[RID=foobar]** [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] [service=API] [search] [results=432]

# Log message structure

Request Delta - how much time has passed from the beginning of request?

```
[timestamp] [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] [service=API] [search] [results=432]
```



# Log message structure

Local delta - how much time has passed from the previous message?

```
[timestamp] [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] [service=API] [search] [results=432]
```

# Log message structure

Service name

[timestamp] [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] **[service=API]** [search] [results=432]

# Log message structure

Tag/keyword and key value pair

```
[timestamp] [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] [service=API] [search] [results=432]
```

# Log message structure

## Log message

`[timestamp] [RID=foobar] [RD=0.003] [LD=0.001] [service=API] [search] [results=432] Some msg`

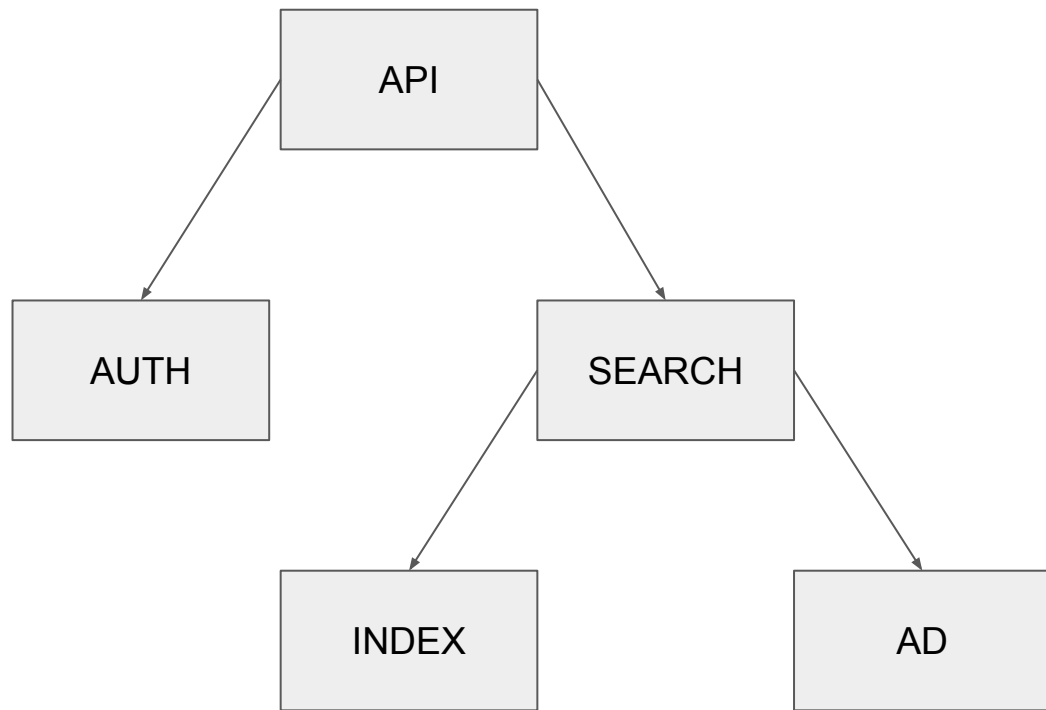
# Log message structure

We should adapt log message structure to our application needs

Log message - customization examples:

- Process id
- Current memory consumption
- Server url
- Any information that would speed up your development process

# Logging in microservices/SOA



# Logging in microservices/SOA

```
[service=API] [req="POST /search?q=golanguk"]
```

```
[service=AUTH] [authenticate] [user_id=123] *
```

```
[service=SEARCH] [search_started]
```

```
[service=INDEX] [idx_search] [keyword="golanguk"]
```

```
[service=INDEX] [idx_search] [results=238]
```

```
[service=AD] [ad_selected] [id=2432]
```

```
[service=SEARCH] [search_finished]
```

```
[service=API] [resp="200 OK"]
```

# Golang log libraries

- Package log - simplest logger for golang
  - Suitable for simple projects, limited
- Glog - logging library from google, allows more control on log levels
- <https://github.com/avelino/awesome-go#logging> - lot of libraries to choose from, you will find inspiration for your app



# Tips and tricks

Add option for your application to switch log level from info to debug - this will help debugging problem with application on production (how about control api query to do it so: **`/_internal/toggle_log_level`**)

# Tips and tricks

Profile your logging system

# Tips and tricks

Log sampling - when your systems are producing too many logs, collect only every Xth message, statistically you will get enough logs to understand your app behaviour

# Tips and tricks

Security - very important. **Never log user passwords, keys, name etc.** Try to minimize possibility to recognize user personality from logs. Try to separate access to data which can disclosure user personality.

# Dapper - tracing system from google

Dapper is Google tracing system, explained in very interesting paper (btw, Google published lot of very good papers about their architecture)

<http://research.google.com/pubs/pub36356.html>

# Thank you!

