Effective Logging for Shiny

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Shiny in Production 2023

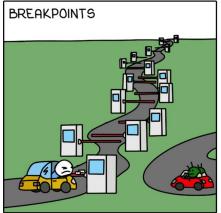
racing community

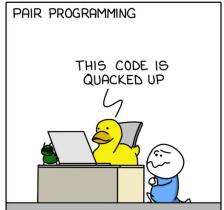
tanho.ca/logging-shiny

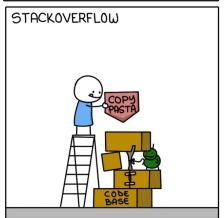
Motivations

BUG FIXING WAYS













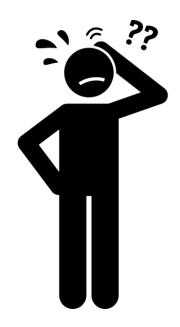
MONKEYUSER.COM



Me, trying to find the log files in our production Shiny apps



Me, finding out the log files weren't useful



Me, trying to find best practices for logging in Shiny

WRITE THE BOOK YOU WANT TO READ.

- Austin Kleon, Steal Like An Artist

Agenda







Production-level logging

App-level logging

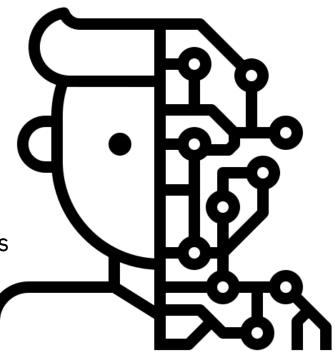


Who are you logging for?

Humans

- Easy to scan visually
- Easy to understand
- Likes good summaries

Printing (to console)



Machines

- Easy to ingest
- Accuracy
- Completeness

Structured Data (JSON)

Who are you logging for?

What should I be logging in my app?

What questions should my logs help me answer?

Versioning and Environment Issues

Is this app running with...

- the latest versions of internal packages?
- the latest (or correct) versions of dependencies?
- the correct environment variables and package options?

Errors

- Did we handle the error gracefully?
- Do we know the cause of the error?
- Can we get the context of this error?
- Can we reproduce this error?

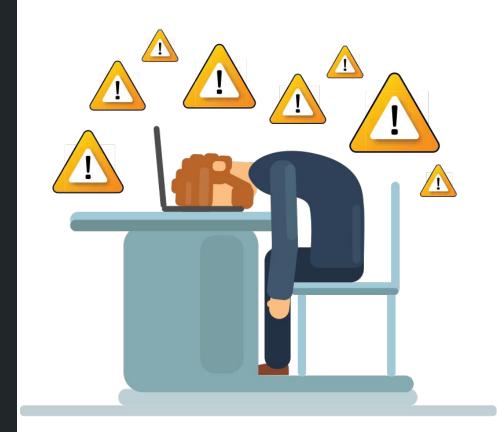
Users

- Who is using the app?
- What pages/sections/processes are they using?
- What actions did they take?
- Are they doing anything unexpected or suspicious?
- What help docs do they read the most?

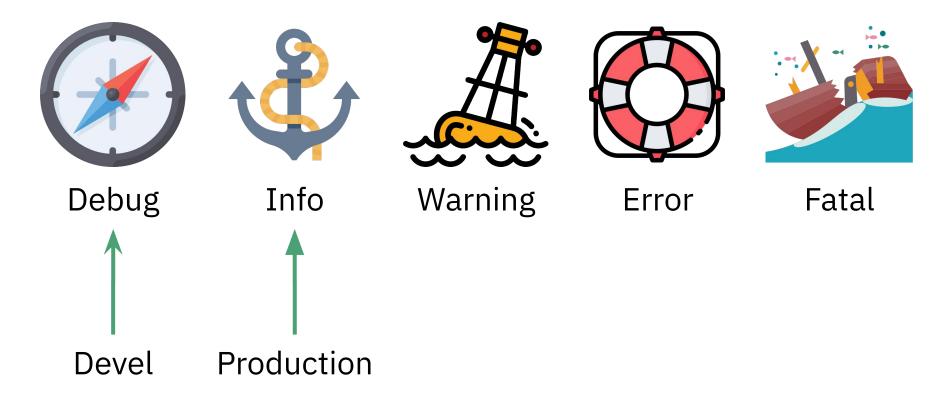
Expensive Functions & External Requests

- Which API/database/background job are we accessing?
- What (arguments, query) did we request from it?
- Did each step of the process complete successfully?
- How long did it take? When did it start? When did it end?

Problem: alert fatigue



Solution: alert levels!





- Print debugging
 - o input values, reactive states
 - helpful context for diagnostics
- Progress tracking within larger functions



- Session-level information (eg user auth, system info)
- Performance timings of major/expensive calculations
- Significant user actions



- Approximately corresponds with R's warning()
- Edge cases, suspicious behaviours, and unusual inputs/states that still produce output



- Errors that are handled gracefully by the app, e.g.
 - Input/argument validation
 - Function errors wrapped in tryCatch() handlers



- Errors causing app crashes (ie Shiny grey screens)
- Corresponds to R's stop() calls (unless properly handled)

How should I log things in my app?

Choosing a logging package



- futile.logger
- log4r
- logger
- logging
- loggit
- lumberjack
- rlog
- rsyslog

Choosing a logging package



<u>logger</u>

- ★ familiar syntax (glue)
- ★ performant & lightweight
- ★ actively maintained
- ★ flexible
 - o alert levels
 - custom layouts & formatting
 - multiple destinations
 - can log as an async process

Some useful tricks

sitrep(): a customized session_info()

— System Info System info • R version 4.2.1 (2022-06-23) • Running under: Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS — Environment Variables ZELUS_ENV : WEBSITE ZELUS_DB_HOST : soccer-website ZELUS_DB_LOCATION : us-west-2 Env variables SHINYPROXY_OIDC_ACCESS_TOKEN: eyJ..<redacted>..zl0 SHINYPROXY_PUBLIC_PATH : /app_proxy/e5ad2e1a-71c7-4412-8c75-e6e3983a76d7/ SHINYPROXY USERGROUPS : DEFAULT, ZELUS, ADMIN SHINYPROXY USERNAME Installed Zelus Soccer Packages • fbutils (1.6.5) • fbplots (0.2.5) • fbshiny (1.0.0) fbmodels (0.2.52) Internal packages — Not Installed fbmonitoring fbmappings fbvalidate fbscrape · qualitycontrol — Package Options Package options No options set for above packages — Package Dependencies -· cachem (1.0.8) memoise (1.9.2) timechange (0.2.0) data.table (1.14.8) macv (1.9-0) xaboost (1.7.5.1)• dplvr (0.3.1)· purrr (1.0.2)· lattice (0.21-8)Dependency versions globals (0.16.2)· rlang (1.1.1)(1.9-0)(1.6.2) shiny (0.11.0)(3.1-162) jsonlite (2.2.0)• stringr (1.5.0) splines (4.3.1)

sitrep() |> jsonlite::toJSON()

```
"system_info": {
    "r version": "R version 4.2.1 (2022-06-23)",
    "os version": "Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS"
"env_vars": {
    "ZELUS_ENV": "WEBSITE",
    "ZELUS_DB_LOCATION": "us-west-2",
    "SHINYPROXY_OIDC_ACCESS_TOKEN": "eyJ..<redacted>..zlQ",
    "SHINYPROXY_USERGROUPS": "DEFAULT, ZELUS, ADMIN",
    "SHINYPROXY_USERNAME": "tan"
"installed": [
    {"package": "fbutils", "version": "1.6.5"},
    {"package": "fbplots", "version": "1.3.0"},
    {"package": "fbmodels", "version": "0.2.52"},
    {"package": "fbshiny", "version": "1.0.0"}
"package_options": {},
"not installed": [
    "fbvalidate",
    "fbmonitoring",
    "fbmappings",
    "fbscrape",
    "qualitycontrol"
"timestamp": "2023-10-09 12:58:26"
```

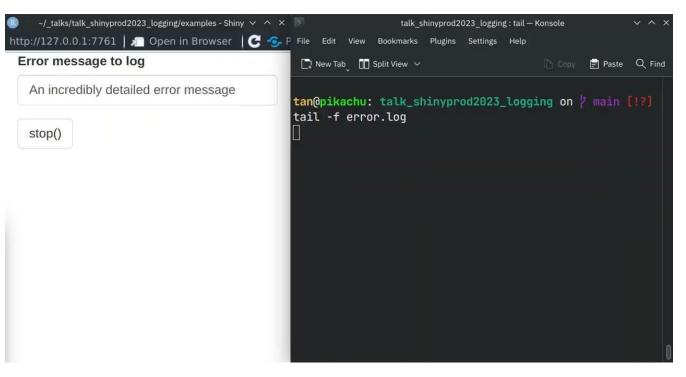
Logging app crashes as (FATAL) errors

Experimental...
hopefully not (too)
off-label?

<u>Code</u>

```
log_crash ← function(){
  e ← get("e", envir = parent.frame())
  stack_trace ← shiny::printStackTrace(e, full = TRUE) ▷
    capture.output(type = "message") >
    list()
  logger::log_fatal(
    msg = e message,
    stack_trace = stack_trace,
    timestamp = Sys.time(),
    sitrep = sitrep()
  stop(e)
options(shiny.error = log_crash)
```

Logging app crashes as (FATAL) errors



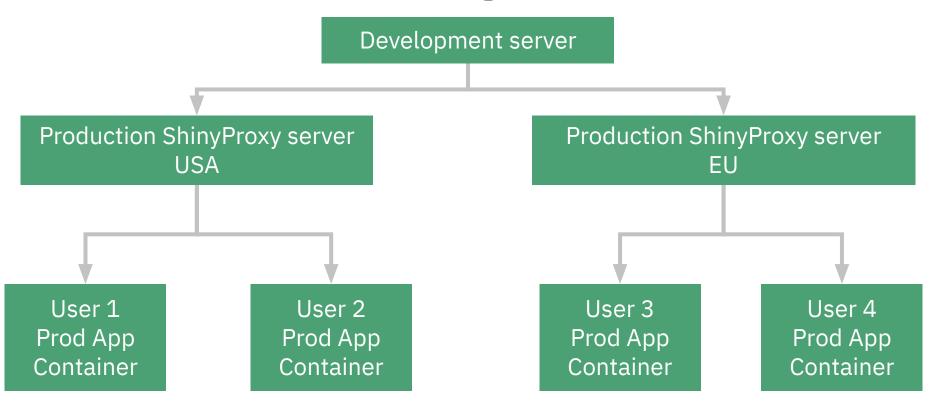
Logging as a Production System





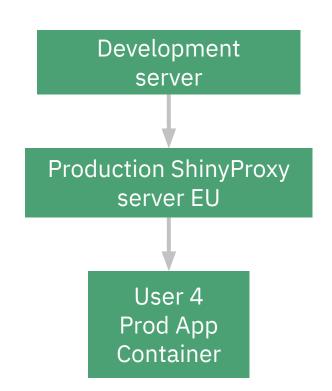
Me, trying to find the log files in our production Shiny apps

Zelus Soccer's Shiny Architecture



Digging through the logs

- 1. ssh into development server
- 2. ssh from dev into correct prod server
- 3. Find container's log files
- 4. Try to find specific error in log files
- 5. Pray:
 - a. that my vim-fu isn't too rusty
 - b. that I'm looking at the right set of log files
 - c. that the logs are useful



It would be really nice if we had a centralized system for this...

Choosing a log management system

- Grafana + Loki + Kubernetes
 - o aka <u>ShinyProxy Monitoring Stack</u>
- AWS Cloudwatch
- Splunk
- Datadog, Sentry, Amplitude
- Other proprietary tools
- Creating our own tooling

How to choose?

One size fits all

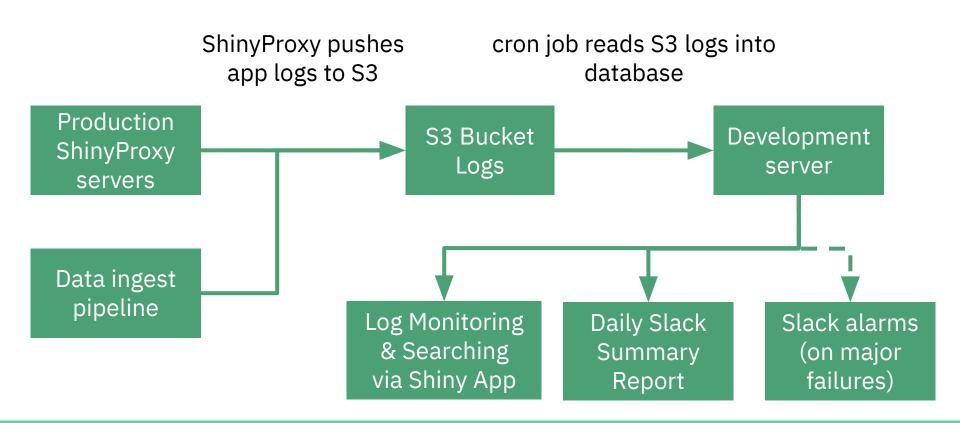
The right solution is the one that:

- fits within the existing architecture
- has the correct tradeoff of simplicity / features
- is easy to implement
- …actually gets used!

"It is also possible to store the container log files in an \$3 back-end using the following settings..."



Implementing ShinyProxy → S3



How might we outgrow this system?

- Ingesting logs from other (non-R / non-JSON) systems
- Inability to use one main S3 bucket for all logs
- Log volume increases beyond capacity
- Monitoring latency/speed requirements increase
- Monitoring metrics/analysis demands increase
- ...?

Until we outgrow it, this system works for us!

Takeaways

Logging...

is being proactive about your future debugging

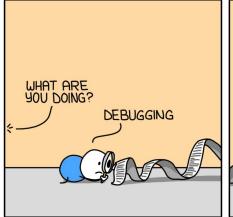
Logging...

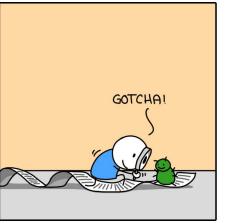
generates data that can guide improvements

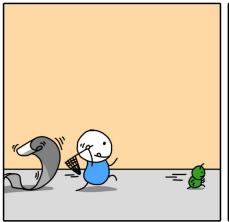
Logging...

is a production system that you can improve on iteratively

ROOT CAUSE









MONKEYUSER.COM

Logging...

might not always be enough to save you from a painful debugging experience

https://www.monkeyuser.com/2018/root-cause/

Thank you!

tanho.ca/logging-shiny github.com/tanho63 tan@tanho.ca



Resources and Notes

R-specific tooling:

- {logger} pkg by Gergely Daróczi
- Shiny's <u>official docs</u> for options(shiny.error)
- <u>shinymetrics</u> by John Coene

General principles:

- A Guide To Application Logging -Andre Rabold
- <u>Structured logging</u> Reflectoring
- What Should I Log In My
 Application Loupe