**Setting up the JDK Logger**

1. The JDK Logger can always be accessed like this:

private final static Logger LOG = Logger.getLogger(<any string>)

The string argument should be the current package name. Typical way of obtaining this string:  
 MyClass.class.getPackage().getName();  
  
The top-level logger is indicated by the empty string “”:  
 Logger LOG = Logger.getLogger(“”);  
  
There is also a global logger that can be obtained like this:  
 Logger LOG = Logger.getGlobalLogger();  
For smaller applications, this one is fine to use.

1. Configuring the Logger
2. For production-quality logging, configuration should be done using the logging.properties file that comes with Java. Details about this are available in the setup folder for this course in the directory logging.
3. Log configuration can also be done in code. For this course, the logger can be configured using logsetup.jar. The global logger can be configured using this jar file with a call (in application startup):  
    LogSetup.*setup*();  
   The setup method does the following:
4. Provides simple output messages to the console. You can create one of these messages with one of these calls:  
    LOG.config(<message>), LOG.info(<message>),

LOG.warning(<message>), LOG.severe(<message>)

1. Provides XML-formatted messages to a log file, placed at the top level of your src directory: src\logs

Demos: lesson10.lecture.logging.defaultlogging, lesson10.lecture.logging.defaultlogging2