

# Logging using ParallelLogger

*Martijn J. Schuemie*

*2018-07-05*

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Terminology . . . . .	1
<b>2</b>	<b>Creating a console logger</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Shorthand . . . . .	2
<b>3</b>	<b>Creating a file logger</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Shorthand . . . . .	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Warnings and fatal errors</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Logging when parallel processing</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Shiny log viewer</b>	<b>5</b>

## 1 Introduction

This vignette describes how you can use the `ParallelLogger` package to perform logging. Logging is the activity of recording events that occur during an analysis in a log. The log can be used for example for debugging, profiling (understanding performance bottlenecks), and audits.

### 1.1 Terminology

- **Logger:** An object that can receive **events**, and writes them to a log. A logger has a **name**, a prespecified **event level** (only events at or above that level are logged), and one or more **appenders**.
- **Event:** Consists of a message and an event level.
- **Event level:** Each event has an associated level. These levels (in ranked order) are
  - **TRACE:** Events to mark the analysis has passed through some code.
  - **DEBUG:** Events to help understand the state of the code (e.g. whether a variable has a value).
  - **INFO:** Events typically displayed to the user to inform of the progress.
  - **WARN:** Events that indicate something probably requires attention.
  - **ERROR:** Events indicating something went wrong.
  - **FATAL:** Events indicating something went wrong, causing the analysis to terminate.
- **Appender:** An object that writes to a destination, for example the console or a file. An appender uses a **layout** to format its messages. There currently are two types appenders:
  - **Console appender:** Writes to the console, created using the `createConsoleAppender` function.
  - **File appender:** Writes to a file, created using the `createFileAppender` function.
- **Layout:** Objects specifying the format in which the log will be created. The following layouts are available:
  - `layoutSimple:` Only outputs the message.
  - `layoutTimestamp:` Adds the current time and date to the message.
  - `layoutStackTrace:` Adds the time and date, and full stack trace to the message.

- `layoutParallel`: Includes the thread identifier, name of the package and function raising the event, the current time and date, the message level, and the message itself.

## 2 Creating a console logger

The code below demonstrates how one would create a logger that writes all events at level `INFO` or greater to the console using a layout with time stamp:

```
logger <- createLogger(name = "SIMPLE",
                      threshold = "INFO",
                      appenders = list(createConsoleAppender(layout = layoutTimestamp)))

registerLogger(logger)

logTrace("This event is below the threshold (INFO)")

logInfo("Hello world")
```

```
#> Hello world
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 Hello world
```

Note that the message is displayed twice. This is because there is a default logger that uses the simple layout and `threshold = "INFO"`, and writes to console. We can remove this logger before registering our logger to avoid duplication:

```
clearLoggers()

logger <- createLogger(name = "SIMPLE",
                      threshold = "INFO",
                      appenders = list(createConsoleAppender(layout = layoutTimestamp)))

registerLogger(logger)

logInfo("Hello world")
```

```
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 Hello world
```

### 2.1 Shorthand

A shorthand for creating a simple console logger is offered by the `addDefaultConsoleLogger` function. The code

```
addDefaultConsoleLogger()
```

is equivalent to

```
registerLogger(createLogger(name = "SIMPLE",
                          threshold = "INFO",
                          appenders = list(createConsoleAppender(layout = layoutSimple))))
```

### 3 Creating a file logger

Probably more useful is a file logger. In the code below, we instantiate a logger that writes to file, using a threshold of TRACE (so including all events), and using the layout for parallel processing.

```
logFileName <- "log.txt"
```

```
logger <- createLogger(name = "PARALLEL",  
                      threshold = "TRACE",  
                      appenders = list(createFileAppender(layout = layoutParallel,  
                                                         fileName = logFileName)))
```

```
registerLogger(logger)
```

```
logTrace("Executed this line")
```

```
logDebug("There are ", length(getLoggers()), " loggers")
```

```
logInfo("Hello world")
```

```
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 Hello world
```

We can read the log file:

```
writeLines(readChar(logFileName, file.info(logFileName)$size))
```

```
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread] TRACE evaluate timing_fn Executed this line  
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread] DEBUG evaluate timing_fn There are 2 loggers  
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread] INFO evaluate timing_fn Hello world
```

And clean it up when we're done:

```
unlink(logFileName)
```

#### 3.1 Shorthand

A shorthand for creating the file logger detailed here is offered by the `addDefaultFileLogger` function. The code

```
addDefaultFileLogger(logFileName)
```

is equivalent to

```
registerLogger(createLogger(name = "DEFAULT",  
                          threshold = "TRACE",  
                          appenders = list(createFileAppender(layout = layoutParallel,  
                                                             fileName = logFileName))))
```

### 4 Warnings and fatal errors

All R warnings and errors are automatically logged, and therefore do not require explicit logging. For example:

```
clearLoggers()  
addDefaultFileLogger(logFileName)
```

```
warning("Danger!")
```

```

# This throws a warning:
as.numeric('a')

# This throws an error:
a <- b

writeLines(readChar(logFileName, file.info(logFileName)$size))

#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread]   WARN    evaluate    timing_fn    Danger!
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread]   WARN    evaluate    timing_fn    Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread]   FATAL    evaluate    timing_fn    Error: object a not found

```

## 5 Logging when parallel processing

The logging functions are designed to work with the parallel processing functions included in this package. The `layoutParallel` records thread identifiers, making it possible to later untangle the various threads. Below is a simple example:

```

unlink(logFileName) # Clean up log file from the previous example
clearLoggers() # Clean up the loggers from the previous example

addDefaultFileLogger(logFileName)

cluster <- makeCluster(3)

fun <- function(x) {
  ParallelLogger::logInfo("The value of x is ", x)
  # Do something
  if (x == 6)
    ParallelLogger::logDebug("X equals 6")
  return(NULL)
}

dummy <- clusterApply(cluster, 1:10, fun, progressBar = FALSE)

stopCluster(cluster)

writeLines(readChar(logFileName, file.info(logFileName)$size))

#> 2018-07-05 15:15:55 [Main thread]   TRACE    evaluate    timing_fn    Initiating cluster with 3 threads
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:57 [Thread 1]     TRACE                    Thread 1 initiated
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:57 [Thread 2]     TRACE                    Thread 2 initiated
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 1]     INFO                      The value of x is 1
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 2]     INFO                      The value of x is 2
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 3]     INFO                      The value of x is 3
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 2]     INFO                      The value of x is 5
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 1]     INFO                      The value of x is 6
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 3]     INFO                      The value of x is 7
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 2]     INFO                      The value of x is 8
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 1]     DEBUG                    X equals 6
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 3]     INFO                      The value of x is 9
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 2]     INFO                      The value of x is 10
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Main thread]   TRACE    evaluate    timing_fn    Stopping cluster

```

## Log File Viewer - C:\Users\mschuemi\Git\OhdsiRTools\vignettes\log.txt

Level  
TRACE▼

Thread  
All ▼

Package  
All ▼

Search:

Timestamp	Thread	Level	Package	Function	Message
2018-04-23 15:06:04	[Main thread]	TRACE			Initiating cluster with 3 threads
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 1]	TRACE			Thread 1 initiated
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 2]	TRACE			Thread 2 initiated
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 3]	TRACE			Thread 3 initiated
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 3]	INFO			The value of x is 3
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 2]	INFO			The value of x is 2
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 1]	INFO			The value of x is 1
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 3]	INFO			The value of x is 4
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 2]	INFO			The value of x is 5
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 1]	INFO			The value of x is 6
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 3]	INFO			The value of x is 7
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 2]	INFO			The value of x is 8
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 2]	INFO			The value of x is 10
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 3]	INFO			The value of x is 9
2018-04-23 15:06:10	[Thread 1]	DEBUG			X equals 6
2018-04-23 15:06:11	[Main thread]	TRACE			Stopping cluster
2018-04-23 15:06:11	[Thread 1]	TRACE			Thread 1 terminated
2018-04-23 15:06:11	[Thread 2]	TRACE			Thread 2 terminated
2018-04-23 15:06:11	[Thread 3]	TRACE			Thread 3 terminated

Showing 1 to 19 of 19 entries

Figure 1: Shiny log viewer app

```
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 1] TRACE Thread 1 terminated
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 2] TRACE Thread 2 terminated
#> 2018-07-05 15:15:58 [Thread 3] TRACE Thread 3 terminated
```

## 6 Shiny log viewer

A Shiny app for viewing a log file created using the `layoutParallel` is included in the package. To explore the log created in the prior example, run

```
launchLogViewer(logFileName)
```

to launch the viewer shown in Figure 1.