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# **logzero Documentation**

***Release 1.7.0***

**Chris Hager**

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Robust and effective logging for Python 2 and 3.

```
[D 201030 20:28:12 demo:5] hello
[I 201030 20:28:12 demo:6] info
[W 201030 20:28:12 demo:7] warn
[E 201030 20:28:12 demo:8] error
[E 201030 20:28:12 demo:14] this is a demo exception
    Traceback (most recent call last):
      File "_tests/demo.py", line 12, in <module>
        raise Exception("this is a demo exception")
    Exception: this is a demo exception
```



JSON output after enabling it  
with logzero.json()

```
{"asctime": "2020-10-30 20:28:12,014", "filename": "demo.py", "funcName": "<module>", "levelname": "INFO", "levelno": 20, "lineno": 19, "module": "demo", "message": "JSON test", "name": "logzero_default", "pathname": ": _tests/demo.py", "process": 10722, "processName": "MainProcess", "threadName": "MainThread"}
```

## Features

- Easy logging to console and/or (rotating) file.
- Provides a fully configured [Python logger object](#).
- Pretty formatting, including level-specific colors in the console.
- JSON logging support (with integrated [python-json-logger](#))
- Windows color output supported by [colorama](#)
- Robust against str/bytes encoding problems, works with all kinds of character encodings and special characters.
- Multiple loggers can write to the same logfile (also works across multiple Python files).
- Global default logger with [\*logzero.logger\*](#) and custom loggers with [\*logzero.setup\\_logger\(..\)\*](#).
- Compatible with Python 2 and 3.
- All contained in a [single file](#).
- Licensed under the MIT license.
- Heavily inspired by the [Tornado web framework](#).
- Hosted on GitHub: <https://github.com/metachris/logzero>



# CHAPTER 1

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## Installation

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Install *logzero* with [pip](#):

```
$ pip install -U logzero
```

If you don't have [pip](#) installed, this [Python installation guide](#) can guide you through the process.

You can also install *logzero* from the public [Github repo](#):

```
$ git clone https://github.com/metachris/logzero.git
$ cd logzero
$ python setup.py install
```



# CHAPTER 2

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## Example usage

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You can use `logzero` like this (logs only to the console by default):

```
from logzero import logger

logger.debug("hello")
logger.info("info")
logger.warning("warn")
logger.error("error")

# This is how you'd log an exception
try:
    raise Exception("this is a demo exception")
except Exception as e:
    logger.exception(e)

# JSON logging
import logzero
logzero.json()

logger.info("JSON test")

# Start writing into a logfile
logzero.logfile("/tmp/logzero-demo.log")
```

If this was a file called `demo.py`, the output will look like this:

```
[D 201030 20:28:12 demo:5] hello
[I 201030 20:28:12 demo:6] info
[W 201030 20:28:12 demo:7] warn
[E 201030 20:28:12 demo:8] error
[E 201030 20:28:12 demo:14] this is a demo exception
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "_tests/demo.py", line 12, in <module>
    raise Exception("this is a demo exception")
Exception: this is a demo exception
```

JSON output after enabling it  
with logzero.json()

```
{"asctime": "2020-10-30 20:28:12,014", "filename": "demo.py", "funcName": "<module>", "levelname": "INFO", "levelno": 20, "lineno": 19, "module": "demo", "message": "JSON test", "name": "logzero_default", "pathname": "_tests/demo.py", "process": 10722, "processName": "MainProcess", "threadName": "MainThread"}
```

## 2.1 Logging to files

You can add logging to a (rotating) logfile like this:

```
import logzero
from logzero import logger

# non-rotating logfile
logzero.logfile("/tmp/logfile.log")

# rotating logfile
logzero.logfile("/tmp/rotating-logfile.log", maxBytes=1e6, backupCount=3)

# log messages
logger.info("This log message goes to the console and the logfile")
```

## 2.2 JSON logging

JSON logging can be enabled for the default logger with `logzero.json()`, or with `setup_logger(json=True)` for custom loggers:

```
# Configure the default logger to output JSON
>>> logzero.json()
>>> logger.info("test")
{"asctime": "2020-10-21 10:42:45,808", "filename": "<stdin>", "funcName": "<module>", "levelname": "INFO", "levelno": 20, "lineno": 1, "module": "<stdin>", "message": "test", "name": "logzero_default", "pathname": "<stdin>", "process": 76179, "processName": "MainProcess", "threadName": "MainThread"}

# Configure a custom logger to output JSON
>>> my_logger = setup_logger(json=True)
>>> my_logger.info("test")
{"asctime": "2020-10-21 10:42:45,808", "filename": "<stdin>", "funcName": "<module>", "levelname": "INFO", "levelno": 20, "lineno": 1, "module": "<stdin>", "message": "test", "name": "logzero_default", "pathname": "<stdin>", "process": 76179, "processName": "MainProcess", "threadName": "MainThread"}
```

The logged JSON object has these fields:

```
{
    "asctime": "2020-10-21 10:43:40,765",
    "filename": "test.py",
    "funcName": "test_this",
    "levelname": "INFO",
    "levelno": 20,
    "lineno": 9,
    "module": "test",
    "message": "info",
    "name": "logzero",
    "pathname": "_tests/test.py",
    "process": 76204,
    "processName": "MainProcess",
    "threadName": "MainThread"
}
```

An exception logged with `logger.exception(e)` has these:

```
{
    "asctime": "2020-10-21 10:43:25,193",
    "filename": "test.py",
    "funcName": "test_this",
    "levelname": "ERROR",
    "levelno": 40,
    "lineno": 17,
    "module": "test",
    "message": "this is a demo exception",
    "name": "logzero",
    "pathname": "_tests/test.py",
    "process": 76192,
    "processName": "MainProcess",
    "threadName": "MainThread",
    "exc_info": "Traceback (most recent call last):\n  File \"_tests/test.py\", line \u219215,\n\u2192   in test_this\n\u2192       raise Exception(\"this is a demo exception\")\nException:\u2192\nthis is a demo exception"
}
```

## 2.3 Advanced usage examples

Here are more examples which show how to use logfiles, custom formatters and setting a minimum loglevel.

Outcome	Method
Set a minimum log level	<code>logzero.loglevel(..)</code>
Add logging to a logfile	<code>logzero.logfile(..)</code>
Setup a rotating logfile	<code>logzero.logfile(..)</code>
Disable logging to a logfile	<code>logzero.logfile(None)</code>
JSON logging	<code>logzero.json(...)</code>
Log to syslog	<code>logzero.syslog(...)</code>
Use a custom formatter	<code>logzero.formatter(..)</code>

```
import logging
import logzero
from logzero import logger
```

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```
# This log message goes to the console
logger.debug("hello")

# Set a minimum log level
logzero.loglevel(logzero.INFO)

# Set a logfile (all future log messages are also saved there)
logzero.logfile("/tmp/logfile.log")

# Set a logfile (all future log messages are also saved there), but disable the
# default stderr logging
logzero.logfile("/tmp/logfile.log", disableStderrLogger=True)

# You can also set a different loglevel for the file handler
logzero.logfile("/tmp/logfile.log", loglevel=logzero.ERROR)

# Set a rotating logfile (replaces the previous logfile handler)
logzero.logfile("/tmp/rotating-logfile.log", maxBytes=1000000, backupCount=3)

# Disable logging to a file
logzero.logfile(None)

# Enable JSON log format
logzero.json()

# Disable JSON log format
logzero.json(False)

# Log to syslog, using default logzero logger and 'user' syslog facility
logzero.syslog()

# Log to syslog, using default logzero logger and 'local0' syslog facility
logzero.syslog(facility=SysLogHandler.LOG_LOCAL0)

# Set a custom formatter
formatter = logging.Formatter('%(name)s - %(asctime)-15s - %(levelname)s: %(message)s')
logzero.formatter(formatter)

# Log some variables
logger.info("var1: %s, var2: %s", var1, var2)
```

## 2.4 Custom logger instances

Instead of using the default logger you can also setup specific logger instances with `logzero.setup_logger(..)`:

```
from logzero import setup_logger
logger1 = setup_logger(name="mylogger1")
logger2 = setup_logger(name="mylogger2", logfile="/tmp/test-logger2.log",
#level=logzero.INFO)
logger3 = setup_logger(name="mylogger3", logfile="/tmp/test-logger3.log",
#level=logzero.INFO, disableStderrLogger=True)
```

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```
# Log something:  
logger1.info("info for logger 1")  
logger2.info("info for logger 2")  
  
# log to a file only, excluding the default stderr logger  
logger3.info("info for logger 3")  
  
# JSON logging in a custom logger  
jsonLogger = setup_logger(name="jsonLogger", json=True)  
jsonLogger.info("info in json")
```

## 2.5 Adding custom handlers (eg. `SocketHandler`)

Since `logzero` uses the standard Python logger object, you can attach any [Python logging handlers](#) you can imagine!

This is how you add a `SocketHandler`:

```
import logzero  
import logging  
from logging.handlers import SocketHandler  
  
# Setup the SocketHandler  
socket_handler = SocketHandler(address='localhost', logging.DEFAULT_TCP_LOGGING_  
    ↴PORT)  
socket_handler.setLevel(logzero.DEBUG)  
socket_handler.setFormatter(logzero.LogFormatter(color=False))  
  
# Attach it to the logzero default logger  
logzero.logger.addHandler(socket_handler)  
  
# Log messages  
logzero.logger.info("this is a test")
```



# CHAPTER 3

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## Documentation

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### 3.1 *logzero.logger*

*logzero.logger* is an already set up standard Python logger instance for your convenience. You can use it from all your files and modules directly like this:

```
from logzero import logger

logger.debug("hello")
logger.info("info")
logger.warning("warning")
logger.error("error")
```

You can reconfigure the default logger globally with `logzero.setup_default_logger(..)`.

See the documentation for the `Python logger instance` for more information about how you can use it.

### 3.2 *logzero.loglevel(..)*

`logzero.loglevel(level=10, update_custom_handlers=False)`

Set the minimum loglevel for the default logger (`logzero.logger`) and all handlers.

This reconfigures only the internal handlers of the default logger (eg. stream and logfile). You can also update the loglevel for custom handlers by using `update_custom_handlers=True`.

#### Parameters

- `level` (`int`) – Minimum `logging-level` to display (default: `DEBUG`).
- `update_custom_handlers` (`bool`) – If you added custom handlers to this logger and want this to update them too, you need to set `update_custom_handlers` to `True`

### 3.3 `logzero.logfile(..)`

```
logzero.logfile(filename, formatter=None, mode='a', maxBytes=0, backupCount=0, encoding=None,  
                loglevel=None, disableStderrLogger=False)  
Setup logging to file (using a RotatingFileHandler internally).
```

By default, the file grows indefinitely (no rotation). You can use the `maxBytes` and `backupCount` values to allow the file to rollover at a predetermined size. When the size is about to be exceeded, the file is closed and a new file is silently opened for output. Rollover occurs whenever the current log file is nearly `maxBytes` in length; if either of `maxBytes` or `backupCount` is zero, rollover never occurs.

If `backupCount` is non-zero, the system will save old log files by appending the extensions ‘.1’, ‘.2’ etc., to the filename. For example, with a `backupCount` of 5 and a base file name of `app.log`, you would get `app.log`, `app.log.1`, `app.log.2`, up to `app.log.5`. The file being written to is always `app.log`. When this file is filled, it is closed and renamed to `app.log.1`, and if files `app.log.1`, `app.log.2`, etc. exist, then they are renamed to `app.log.2`, `app.log.3` etc. respectively.

#### Parameters

- **`filename`** (*string*) – Filename of the logfile. Set to *None* to disable logging to the logfile.
- **`formatter`** (*Formatter*) – Python logging Formatter object (by default uses the internal LogFormatter).
- **`mode`** (*string*) – mode to open the file with. Defaults to `a`.
- **`maxBytes`** (*int*) – Size of the logfile when rollover should occur. Defaults to 0, rollover never occurs.
- **`backupCount`** (*int*) – Number of backups to keep. Defaults to 0, rollover never occurs.
- **`encoding`** (*string*) – Used to open the file with that encoding.
- **`loglevel`** (*int*) – Set a custom loglevel for the file logger, else uses the current global loglevel.
- **`disableStderrLogger`** (*bool*) – Should the default stderr logger be disabled. Defaults to *False*.

### 3.4 `logzero.formatter(..)`

```
logzero.formatter(formatter, update_custom_handlers=False)  
Set the formatter for all handlers of the default logger (logzero.logger).
```

This reconfigures only the logzero internal handlers by default, but you can also reconfigure custom handlers by using `update_custom_handlers=True`.

Beware that setting a formatter which uses colors also may write the color codes to logfiles.

#### Parameters

- **`formatter`** (*Formatter*) – Python logging Formatter object (by default uses the internal LogFormatter).
- **`update_custom_handlers`** (*bool*) – If you added custom handlers to this logger and want this to update them too, you need to set `update_custom_handlers` to *True*

## 3.5 `logzero.setup_logger(..)`

```
logzero.setup_logger(name='logzero', logfile=None, level=10, formatter=None, maxBytes=0,
                     backupCount=0, fileLogLevel=None, disableStderrLogger=False, isRootLogger=False,
                     json=False, json_ensure_ascii=False)
```

Configures and returns a fully configured logger instance, no hassles. If a logger with the specified name already exists, it returns the existing instance, else creates a new one.

If you set the `logfile` parameter with a filename, the logger will save the messages to the logfile, but does not rotate by default. If you want to enable log rotation, set both `maxBytes` and `backupCount`.

Usage:

```
from logzero import setup_logger
logger = setup_logger()
logger.info("hello")
```

### Parameters

- **`name`** (*string*) – Name of the Logger object. Multiple calls to `setup_logger()` with the same name will always return a reference to the same Logger object. (default: `__name__`)
- **`logfile`** (*string*) – If set, also write logs to the specified filename.
- **`level`** (*int*) – Minimum `logging-level` to display (default: DEBUG).
- **`formatter`** (*Formatter*) – Python logging Formatter object (by default uses the internal LogFormatter).
- **`maxBytes`** (*int*) – Size of the logfile when rollover should occur. Defaults to 0, rollover never occurs.
- **`backupCount`** (*int*) – Number of backups to keep. Defaults to 0, rollover never occurs.
- **`fileLogLevel`** (*int*) – Minimum `logging-level` for the file logger (is not set, it will use the loglevel from the `level` argument)
- **`disableStderrLogger`** (*bool*) – Should the default stderr logger be disabled. Defaults to False.
- **`isRootLogger`** (*bool*) – If True then returns a root logger. Defaults to False. (see also the [Python docs](#)).
- **`json`** (*bool*) – If True then log in JSON format. Defaults to False. (uses `python-json-logger`).
- **`json_ensure_ascii`** (*bool*) – Passed to `json.dumps` as `ensure_ascii`, default: False (if False: writes utf-8 characters, if True: ascii only representation of special characters - eg. ‘Öß’)

### Returns

A fully configured Python logging `Logger` object you can use with `.debug("msg")`, etc.

## 3.6 Default Log Format

This is the default log format string:

```
DEFAULT_FORMAT = '%(color)s[%(levelname)1.1s %(asctime)s %(module)s:%(lineno)d]%(end_
˓→color)s %(message)s'
```

See also the [Python LogRecord attributes](#) you can use.

## 3.7 Custom Formatting

It is easy to use a custom formatter / a custom log format string:

- Define your log format string (you can use any of the [LogRecord attributes](#)).
- Create a [Formatter object](#) (based on *logzero.LogFormatter* to get all the encoding helpers).
- Supply the formatter object to the *formatter* argument in the *setup\_logger(..)* method.

This is a working example on how to setup logging with a custom format:

```
import logzero

log_format = '%(color)s[%(levelname)1.1s %(asctime)s %(module)s:%(lineno)d]%(end_
˓→color)s %(message)s'
formatter = logzero.LogFormatter(fmt=log_format)
logzero.setup_default_logger(formatter)
```

# CHAPTER 4

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## Issues, Feedback & Contributions

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All kinds of feedback and contributions are welcome.

- [Create an issue](#)
- Create a pull request
- <https://github.com/metachris/logzero>
- [chris@linuxuser.at](mailto:chris@linuxuser.at) // @metachris



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