Lager: logging with confidence

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But logging is boring, right?

- That doesn't mean its not important
- When you do need it, you want it to work
- Logs can be customer facing
- Needs good performance and behaviour

A look at error_logger

3(?) log levels; info, warning, error.
Warnings default to errors (see +W)
gen_event based, async notify()
Size rotation by log_mf_h.erl

Some problems

- No backpressure, sender doesn't wait for message to be acked
- No runtime configuration at all
- Format string and arguments are passed to the gen_event and then formatted once per handler – expensive

Error logger file rotation

Consider this directory listing:

-rw-r--r-- 1 andrew users 1048500 Mar 15 17:19 1 -rw-r--r-- 1 andrew users 1048500 Mar 15 17:19 2 -rw-r--r-- 1 andrew users 1048500 Mar 15 17:20 3 -rw-r--r-- 1 andrew users 1048500 Mar 15 17:20 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 andrew users 565100 Mar 15 17:20 5 -rw-r--r-- 1 andrew users 1 Mar 15 17:20 index

How do you find the latest file? Cat the index file: ^E You have to look at the filesize/date or read the index file as decimal, not ASCII. Hugely confusing for customers.

More rotation fun

- Disk is filling up, rotation size is large (like 10mb)
- "Just delete the logfile"
- No check for deletion/move of logfile, will keep writing to deleted file
- Erlang doesn't support kill -HUP

But wait, there's more

- OTP errors include the total process state, as well as the last message received
- If you're transcoding a 10mb video in a process' state, error_logger will print the entire thing for you
- But, it'll probably OOM first

Result

 error_logger, through no fault of your own, will OOM your node in production

- Google and erlang-questions are littered with horror stories
- This is unacceptable for most deployments

We can do better

Riak_err

- Written by Basho hacker Scott Lystig
 Fritchie in 2010
- Replaces error_logger handlers with a custom one that truncates large input

However...

- Uses erts_debug:flat_size to detect large terms, doesn't work for offheap binaries
- The formatting it does for oversize messages is hard to read
- Still no solution for large mailboxes

Meanwhile, in 2009

- I was writing callcenters in upstate NY (Ruby and then Erlang)
- Wrote logging libraries for both
- Erlang logger tried to handle OOM similarly to riak_err

Cpxlog

Async gen_event

- error_logger handler that uses trunc_io to limit size
- Added a crazy regexp based format string tokenizer
- File backend supported multiple files with different log levels

Cpxlog continued

• Levels could be changed at runtime

- Also had a syslog backend, which I wrote a port driver for
- Could enable debug messages permodule

But...

- Was under an obnoxious license (CPAL, ugh!)
- Changed jobs and went to write jQuery (javascript, ugh!!)
- Got hired at Basho. Support complained about logs, a lot. Showed them cpxlog, they told me to write them a logger for Riak.

And so, Lager was born

Builds on the experience of cpxlog and riak_err, but also learns from their mistakes

Philosophies

- Logging should NEVER crash the node
- Logs should be customer readable
- Rotation should be easy
- Log levels should be granular and flexible

Why reinvent the wheel?

- Hard to patch the 'philosophy' of a library
- Nothing else seemed to share my ideals of logging
- Guaranteed path to internet fame and fortune

Lager features

- Forked trunc_io and io_lib (EQC!)
- Rewrites common OTP errors into 'english'
- Uses the 7 syslog levels, configurable at runtime
- Parse-transform that captures callsite metadata

Bonus features

 Ability to 'route' log messages Internal size and date rotation Supports external rotation • File, console & syslog backends Lots of community provided backends; SMTP, AMQP, Loggly, CouchDB(!), MongoDB(!!), etc.

Example of 'english' messages

From:

=ERROR REPORT==== 17-Mar-2013::22:47:18 ===

- ** Generic server crash terminating
- ** Last message in was badmatch
- ** When Server state == {}
- ** Reason for termination ==
- ** {{badmatch,{}},

[{crash,handle_call,3,[{file,"test/crash.erl"},{line,55}]}, {gen_server,handle_msg,5,[{file,"gen_server.erl"},{line,588}]}, {proc_lib,init_p_do_apply,3,[{file,"proc_lib.erl"},{line,227}]}]}

To:

22:47:38.934 [error] gen_server crash terminated with reason: no match of right hand value {} in crash:handle_call/3 line 55

'Full' message is also written to crash.log

Tracing example

Send all debug messages from 'flux_capacitor' module to the console, regardless of the minimum loglevel:

lager:trace_console([{module, flux_capacitor}], debug).

Or, trace to a brand new file: lager:trace_file("/tmp/flux_capacitor_debug", [{module, flux_capacitor}], debug).

You can also trace to an existing lager file backend and trace on any custom metadata you annotate your messages with.

A new challenger appears

- error_logger, obviously
- log4erl, inspired by log4j
- alogger, from the first spawnfest
- elog, from Inaka
- elogger, by BlueTail(via jungerl)
- fast_log, by Opscode

log4er

- Sync gen_event, error_logger handler
- Uses log4j appender/formatter design
- Console, file, smtp, xml, syslog backends, and more
- 5 log levels, change on the fly via recompilation

Alogger

- Async gen_server with handler modules, error_logger handler
- File, console, syslog and scribe
- Handler modules can be sync or async (eg. file)
- 'flows', inspired lager 'traces'
- Recompiles to change config

fast_log

Async gen_event, no error_logger
Only backend is sync disk_log

- Has overload protection, won't send to gen_event if mailbox full
- Not documented, but code is nice and readable

elog

- Registered process per-loglevel
- Async logging
- Backends are per-loglevel(?) also with a default one(?)
- Had a hard time configuring it
- Uses riak_err, but not for truncating output(?)

elogger

disk_log backend for error_logger
Uses undocumented disk_log APIs
disk_log:do_sync() per message
Not a real OTP app, reads config from current application (infuriating!)

Vagabond/logbench on GitHub

- Logging benchmark framework
- Supports all mentioned loggers, plus a fork of error_logger that runs in sync mode
- Can generate different sizes of messages
- Number of workers is configurable

Methodology

- 3 phases of benchmark, setup, run and finish
- Finish waits for all log messages to actually be processed
- Results are in operations/second, including finishing time
- 3 runs, median value selected

Other notes

- I disabled the large mailbox check in fast_log, so it'd actually log the same amount of messages as the others
- alogger uses async all the way down, to ensure that the logfiles are actually written, finish step calls disk_log:sync()



10,000 simple, 1 worker



10,000 small, 1 worker

Conclusions

- Alogger's completely async pipeline is fast
- Large mailboxes are bad, compare error_logger to sync_error_logger
- Lager's constant rotation checking comes at a price

More conclusions

 elogger's constant syncs are expensive

Not sure why elog does so badly



10,000 large, 1 worker

Conclusions

- Most loggers can't handle these large messages (~80kb), log 10s of messages/sec
- elogger has protection against large binaries
- If a string is used, things get even worse



10,000 simple,4 workers



10,000 small,4 workers

Conclusions

 Alogger wins big here because it is completely async and it does the formatting in the calling process – very parallel



10,000 large,4 workers

Crash and burn, again

- alogger and fast_log OOMed, and we were logging off-heap binaries
- fast_log even OOMed before I disabled the large mailbox check
- Lager's performance is about 3x the single worker test
- elogger manages to hold out

Lager 2.0.0 RC1 tagged today.

New Features

- Metadata is passed to backends*
- Mochiglobal->ETS for config
- Syslog comparison flags: <info, !
 =warning, etc
- Webmachine/Cowboy error messages
- Application and pdict in metadata

Record printing

lager:info("My state is ~p", [lager:pr(State, ?MODULE)]).

Prints

00:16:37.888 [info] My state is #state{lions=[simba],tigers= [tigger],bears=[winnie,yogi],oh_my=true}

Works by spotting records at compile time in the parse transform and storing record info in the module's attributes.

As long as you know where the record came from, and that module was compiled with lager, you can print it.

 16:45:12.240
 [debug] debug

 16:45:12.240
 [info] info

 16:45:12.240
 [notice] notice

 16:45:12.241
 [warning] warning

 16:45:12.241
 [warning] warning

 16:45:12.241
 [critical] critical

 16:45:12.255
 [critical] critical

 16:45:12.265
 [alert] alert

 16:45:12.275
 [energency] energency

Console colors, needs R16 thanks DeadZen



Performance by version

But how?

- Reduce paranoid external checking for file rotation/deletion to once a second, by default
- Make sync/async messaging adaptive based on mailbox size

Chart it again, Sam



10,000 small, 1 worker



10,000 simple, 1 worker



10,000 large, 1 worker



10,000 simple,4 workers



10,000 small,4 workers



10,000 large,4 workers

But, error_logger is still async

- As long as you're using lager, those messages can't crash your node
- But, OTP errors can still go crazy and crash your node
- This is still a big problem

Cascading-failures

- Written by Fred Hebert, modeled on real world failures
- github.com/ferd/cascading-failures
- Starts a bunch of workers that reference an ETS table, then kills the table owner, mayhem ensues





15 minute run, mem graph

How

- Lager 2.0 has optional high water mark in error_logger handler
- Once hit, no more messages that second will be logged, it will try to discard them instead
- We do drop messages, but in these cases the messages are often the same

But...

- Still can't prevent large messages being sent to error_logger
- Use format_status/2 callback for OTP
- When sending large messages, try to use binaries

Lager in production

- Riak since 1.0
- Zotonic since 0.8.0
- AdGear
- Lots more, not sure I can mention
- 19th most watched erlang repo on github, almost 2 years old



error_logger at AdGear



lager at AdGear

Special thanks

- Steve Vinoski for a lot of initial design ideas
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Questions?