
redata-commons

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OVERVIEW

This repository contains commonly used codes by ReDATA software

The GitHub repository is available [here](#).

TL;DR: The primary sub-package is `commons`. It includes a number of modules, such as:

1. `git_info`
2. `logger`

1.1 Installation

From [PyPI](#):

```
(venv) $ pip install redata
```

From [source](#):

```
(venv) $ git clone git@github.com:UAL-ODIS/redata-commons.git
(venv) $ python setup.py install
```

1.2 Execution

1.2.1 Using `git_info`

To use, there are a number of ways to import the main class, `GitInfo`.

```
import redata

code_path = "/path/to/repo"
gi = redata.common.git_info.GitInfo(code_path)
```

or

```
from redata.common.git_info import GitInfo

code_path = "/path/to/repo"
gi = GitInfo(code_path)
```

1.2.2 Using logger

There are a number of functions and classes available with `logger`:

1. `LogClass`: The main `Logger` object for stdout and file logging
2. `LogCommons`: Object that has methods to simplify repetitive logging
3. `log_stdout`: Function for stdout logging
4. `log_setup`: Function to set-up stdout and file logging. Call `LogClass.get_logger()`
5. `get_user_hostname`: Function to retrieve system information (user, host, IP, OS)
6. `get_log_file`: Function to retrieve filenames for file logging
7. `log_settings`: Function to log configuration settings. Only arguments specified through CLI arguments are shown
8. `pandas_write_buffer`: Function to write a prettified (i.e., Markdown) version of the table to log handler(s)

First you can either import `logger` via:

```
import redata
```

or

```
from redata.common import logger
```

To construct a stdout and file logging object, the simplest approach is to use `log_setup()`:

```
from redata.common import logger

log_dir = '/mnt/curation'
logfile_prefix = 'mylog'
log = logger.log_setup(log_dir, logfile_prefix)
log.info("print log message")
```

To only log to stdout, use `log_stdout()`:

```
from redata.common import logger

log_std = logger.log_stdout()
log_std.info("print log message")
```

For simplicity, `LogCommons` simplifies many of the calls in various scripts and modules:

```
from redata.common import logger, git_info

log_dir = '/mnt/curation'
logfile_prefix = 'mylog'
log = logger.log_setup(log_dir, logfile_prefix)

code_path = "/path/to/repo"
gi = git_info.GitInfo(code_path)

lc = LogCommons(log, 'script_run', gi)
lc.script_start() # Starting log message
lc.script_sys_info() # Retrieves user and hostname metadata and write to log
```

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```
lc.script_end() # End of script
lc.log_permission() # Change permission of log file to read and write for creator and
↳ group
```

To retrieve the full path of the file log, use `get_log_file()`:

```
from redata.common import logger

log_dir = '/mnt/curation'
logfile_prefix = 'mylog'
log = logger.log_setup(log_dir, logfile_prefix)
for handler in log.handlers:
    log_file = logger.get_log_file(handler)
```

To retrieve system (OS, IP) and user information, use `get_user_hostname()`:

```
from redata.common import logger

sys_info_dict = logger.get_user_hostname()
```

The `log_settings` allows for explicit logging of input arguments to command-line scripts. The below example uses inputs specific to `ReQUIAM`.

```
from redata.common import logger

log_dir = '/mnt/curation'
logfile_prefix = 'mylog'
log = logger.log_setup(log_dir, logfile_prefix)

config_dict = {
    'ldap_host': 'eds.iam.arizona.edu',
    'ldap_base_dn': 'dc=eds,dc=arizona,dc=edu',
    'ldap_user': 'figshare',
    'ldap_password': '***override***'
}
vars = {'ldap_password': 'abcdef123456'}
protected_keys = ['ldap_password']
logger.log_settings(vars, config_dict, protected_keys, log=log)
```

Finally, `pandas_write_buffer` is often used to provide pandas `DataFrame` in logs:

```
from redata.common import logger
import pandas as pd

log_dir = '/mnt/curation'
logfile_prefix = 'mylog'
log = logger.log_setup(log_dir, logfile_prefix)
for handler in log.handlers:
    log_filename = logger.get_log_file(handler)

df = pd.read_csv('data.csv') # This is a dummy filename
logger.pandas_write_buffer(df, log_filename)
```

1.3 Authors

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See also the list of [contributors](#) who participated in this project.

1.4 License

This project is licensed under the [MIT License](#) - see the [LICENSE](#) file for details.

1.5 API Documentation

1.5.1 Subpackages

`commons` sub-package

Submodules

`git_info` module

`class` `redata.common.git_info.GitInfo(input_path)`

Bases: `object`

Provides git repo information

Parameters `input_path` (`str`) – Full path containing the `.git` contents

Variables

- `input_path` – Full path containing the `.git` contents
- `head_path` – Full path of the `.git` HEAD
- `branch` – Active branch name
- `commit` – Full hash
- `short_commit` – short hash commit

`get_active_branch_name()`

Retrieve active branch name

Return type `str`

`get_latest_commit()`

Retrieve latest commit hash

Return type `Tuple[str, str]`

logger module

class `redata.common.logger.LogClass(log_dir, logfile)`

Bases: object

Main class to log information to stdout and ASCII logfile

Parameters

- **log_dir** (str) – Relative path for exported logfile directory
- **logfile** (str) – Filename for exported log file

Variables

- **LOG_FILENAME** – Full path of log file
- **file_log_level** – File log level: DEBUG

To use: `log = LogClass(log_dir, logfile).get_logger()`

get_logger()

Primary method to retrieve stdout and ASCII file Logging object

class `redata.common.logger.LogCommons(log, script_name, gi, code_name="", version='0.4.0')`

Bases: object

Common methods used when logging

Parameters

- **log** (Logger) – Logging object
- **script_name** (str) – Name of script for log messages
- **gi** (*GitInfo*) – Object containing git info
- **code_name** (str) – Name of codebase/software (e.g., ReQUIAM, LD-Cool-P)
- **version** (str) – Version of codebase/software. Default: Use redata's

Variables

- **log** – Logging object
- **script_name** – Name of script for log messages
- **gi** – Object containing git info
- **code_name** – Name of codebase/software (e.g., ReQUIAM, LD-Cool-P)
- **version** – Version of codebase/software.
- **start_text** – Text for script start
- **asterisk** – Parsing of start_text as asterisks
- **sys_info** – System info dict

log_permission()

Change permission for file logs

script_end()

Log end of script

script_start()

Log start of script

script_sys_info()

Log system info

`redata.common.logger.get_log_file(log_handler)`

Get log file

Parameters `log_handler` – Logger object**Return log_file** Full path of log file**Return type** `str``redata.common.logger.get_user_hostname()`

Retrieve user, hostname, IP, and OS configurations

Return type `dict`**Returns** `sys_info``redata.common.logger.log_settings(vargs, config_dict, protected_keys, log=<Logger stdout_logger (INFO)>)`

Log parsed arguments settings for scripts

Parameters

- **vargs** (`dict`) – Parsed arguments
- **config_dict** (`dict`) – Contains configuration settings. See `commons.dict_load`
- **protected_keys** (`list`) – list of private arguments to print unset or set status
- **log** (`Logger`) – `LogClass`

Return type `int`**Returns** Number of errors with credentials`redata.common.logger.log_setup(log_dir, logfile_prefix)`Create Logger object (`log`) for stdout and file logging**Parameters**

- **log_dir** (`str`) – Directory for logs
- **logfile_prefix** (`str`) – Log file prefix

Return type `Logger`**Returns** Logger object`redata.common.logger.log_stdout()`

Stdout logger

Return type `Logger`**Returns** `log``redata.common.logger.pandas_write_buffer(df, log_filename)`Write pandas content via `to_markdown()` to `log_filename`**Parameters**

- **df** (`DataFrame`) – `DataFrame` to write to buffer
- **log_filename** (`str`) – Full path for log file

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