



User Guide

JWare/AntXtras Log4Ant

Release 2.0.0



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Introduction

This document is the official user reference of the JWare/AntXtras Logging for Ant package (Log4Ant); it gives you detailed descriptions, including examples, of the public Log4Ant *script* components. This document does not contain any extended Log4Ant tutorials; nor does it describe how you can extend Log4Ant to create your own components. For this type of information you can visit the JWareSoftware website (jwaresoftware.org/wiki/log4ant/).

We assume you have already installed a Log4Ant distribution and all its dependencies and have read the general Log4Ant Overview on the JWareSoftware website.

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Log4Ant Quick Start Review

The JWare/AntXtras Log4Ant (Log4Ant) components provide a full bridge to the SLF4J library. SLF4J is a simple façade for various logging frameworks like Log4J, Jakarta Commons Logging, LOGBack, and the JRE's own java.util.logging module. By using Log4Ant components you can easily capture, transform, and send Ant messages, AntXtras messages, and standard output and error messages to your real logging and monitoring system. *This means you can capture detailed information about your build, test, and deploy processes for live monitoring or subsequent post-run inspection.*

Log4Ant has three main objectives: first it wants to get *all* Ant sourced messages into your actual logging or monitoring system; second, it wants to provide a rich set of feedback components for you to use instead of the basic `<echo>` task that Ant provides; and third, it wants to accomplish the previous two objectives without forcing you to rewrite your existing scripts or to do a lot of post-capture massaging to get the outputs to show only what you need.

How To Read Descriptions

Each Log4Ant element's description contains the default antlib name, its category, a brief description, the list of most-used parameters, the list of nestable elements (if any), a set of examples, and the list of related items (if any). Although each item's description is labeled using our conventions, the full Java class name is also supplied so you can redefine the component however you want in your own antlib files.

Installation

The JWare/AntXtras Log4Ant (Log4Ant) installation is similar to that of any optional Ant package. The following instructions describe how to install and verify Log4Ant in your Ant runtime environment. See the Log4Ant website for the latest installation and release notes.

1. If you haven't already done so, download and install an Ant distribution—at least version 1.7.0 or 1.7.1. **Log4Ant does not work with Ant 1.8 alpha builds.** Verify that Ant is properly installed by trying a simple Ant script.
2. Download, verify, and extract a Log4Ant distribution. We suggest you download the “_withdeps” binary distribution that includes all the required third-party libraries Log4Ant needs— you can use the sample “log4ant-install-check.xml” script to verify the installation is working properly.
 - F If you must generate all binaries for your environment, download the source-only distribution. The included “ez-build.xml” Ant build file can generate a default distribution from the source. Be sure you configure the “ez-build.properties” file for your environment. You must use JDK 1.5 or newer to build the Log4Ant package.

In the remaining steps we will use `<LOG4ANT_DIR>` to refer to the directory into which the Log4Ant distribution was extracted or built.

3. Download, verify, and install a logging system implementation. SLF4J is a simple façade to a variety of existing logging systems. You will need to select one of these to use. Some of the popular logging systems that SLF4J works with out-of-the-box include Apache Log4J and Qos.ch's LOGBack.
4. Update your Ant runtime environment to include the Log4Ant jar file `<LOG4ANT_DIR>/lib/jw-log4ant.jar` and all of its dependencies in your Ant classpath. There are several ways of telling Ant about third-party jar files; the easiest method is to copy the jar files into your Ant distribution's `lib` directory. A safer approach is to install Log4Ant in its own location and update the `CLASSPATH` used when you run Ant (for example, by using the `-lib` option to run Ant or a custom `$HOME/.antrc` file).
5. Verify the Log4Ant tasks are accessible from Ant. The easiest way to do this is to run Ant against the starter “log4ant-install-check.xml” script from the distribution. From the `<LOG4ANT_DIR>/etc` directory, run ‘`ant -f log4ant-install-check.xml`’. This sample script loads the Log4Ant antlib. If Ant is unable to locate the Log4Ant classes, even this simple script will fail.
6. Read the rest of this guide for an overview of all the Log4Ant components.
7. Using the install check script as a guide, include the Log4Ant antlib in your script file(s) using a standard `<taskdef>`.
8. Start using Log4Ant!

Log4Ant Components

The remaining sections describe, in detail, the main components in the Log4Ant antlib. The recommended namespace URI and prefix for Log4Ant is “jware.log4ant” and “emit:” respectively; the component documentation assumes these values.

The Log4Ant website contains additional reference documentation; in particular, read the Log4Ant Properties web page for the list of OS and Java properties that control Log4Ant. And if you're a developer looking to extend or use Log4Ant in your own Ant components, you will find additional implementation details online in the Log4Ant Javadoc API reference.

Primary Components

Component	Description
<emit:configuration>	Lets you define shareable Log4Ant configuration like logger hierarchies, logging levels, etc.
<emit:manage>	Lets you install a fall-back or default configuration for all Log4Ant components.
<emit:overlay>	Lets you install a configuration for the duration of a set of enclosed tasks.
<emit:capturelogs>	Lets you capture and redirect logged messages for any Ant-based component. Meant as a bridge to capture output of existing Ant scripts.
<emit:show>	Lets you emit a message and other information directly to your logging system. Replacement for standard <echo> and AntXtra's own <show> component.
<emit:checkpoint>	Lets you emit a shorthand “health beat” message directly to your logging system.
<emit:includes>	Lets you define a shareable set of fixture information that you want captured and sent to your logging system. Supports properties, variables, references, resource collections, etc.
<emit:mappings>	Lets you organize captured messages from Ant-based components before sending to your logging system.
<emit:libcheck>	Gives you the version information for the active Log4Ant antlib including information about the SLF4J implementation being used.
<i>AntToSlf4jConduit</i>	Ant execution listener. Lets you install a Log4Ant based Ant listener for the duration of your entire Ant execution cycle.

LibCheckTask

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.fixture.LibCheckTask

<emit:libcheck>

Category: Diagnostics

Description

The **LibCheckTask** task (defined `<emit:libcheck>`) is a diagnostics task that lets you determine the active versions of Log4Ant and SLF4J APIs. Calling `<emit:libcheck>` generates three properties: one for Log4Ant (`log4ant.label`), another for SLF4J APIs (`slf4j.label`), and another for the SLF4J implementation in effect (`slf4j-impl.label`). After using the task, your Ant script can display or evaluate the values of these properties.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
prefix	A prefix to prepend to the builtin property names.	No

Nested Elements

The `<emit:libcheck>` does not support any nested elements.

Examples

This snippet displays the current Log4Ant and SLF4J labels which includes version and other product information:

```
<emit:libcheck/>
<echo level="info" message="  Log4Ant:  ${log4ant.label}"/>
<echo level="info" message="SLF4J-apis:  ${slf4j.label}"/>
<echo level="info" message="SLF4J-impl:  ${slf4j-impl.label}"/>
```

See Also

- The `<vendorinfo>` AntXtras task lets you extract very detailed information about the loaded Log4Ant ; for example, you could extract just the version number to use in a condition check.

EmitIncludeItemSet

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.includes.EmitIncludeItemSet

`<emit:includes>`

Category: Fixture-Control (Data)

Description

The `EmitIncludeItemSet` type (defined `<emit:includes>`) lets you describe a collection of Ant fixture elements that Log4Ant should passthrough to SLF4J as string-based key-value context. When you define an `<emit:includes>` you can include common fixture like project properties and references, and AntXtras variables. You can also include your own name-value pairs, exceptions (as captured by AntXtras protected tasksets), and the contents of any valid Ant resource collection. You use `<emit:includes>` to add *custom* information to each emitted message's standard *MDC* from where your logging system can read and use the information.

By itself, an `<emit:includes>` object is not useful. You will need to refer to it from another Log4Ant component like an `<emit:show>` task or a `<emit:configuration>` data object.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
<code>refid</code>	Reference to another <code><emit:includes></code> declaration to use for definition. If defined, no other parameter is allowed.	No

Nested Element: `<include>`

The `<include>` element describes a fixture element that should be included with the emitted message as part of its *MDC*. Because SLF4J *MDC* only permits string-based information; any referenced fixture object will be transformed into a string representation before it's added to the *MDC*. If a named element does not exist (for example a property that is undefined), Log4Ant omits that item—*nothing* is passed in the *MDC* under that name!

Attribute	Description	Required
<code>property</code>	The name of a single property definition to include.	Yes; one of these.
<code>properties</code>	The comma-delimited names of property definitions to include.	
<code>propertyset</code>	The id of an existing <code><propertyset></code> to include.	
<code>var[iable]</code>	The name of a single variable definition to include.	
<code>variables</code>	The comma-delimited names of variable definitions to include.	
<code>reference</code>	The name of a single reference value to include; the refer-ed to item's value is translated to a string if necessary. This item should exist when the information is read (not when the includes set is defined).	
<code>references</code>	The comma-delimited names of reference values to include.	
<code>name</code>	The name of a custom inline name-value pair to include. Requires a matching 'value' attribute; ignored otherwise.	
<code>value</code>	The value of a custom inline name-value pair to include. Requires a matching 'name' attribute; ignored otherwise.	

Attribute	Description	Required
thrown	The id of a captured script error or AntXtras errors snapshot to include. This item should exist at the time when the information is read (not necessarily when the includes set is defined).	
includesref	A id to another <code><emit:includes></code> to be included in this set.	

Examples

The following example declares a base set of information that should be included by any emitted messages (this requirement would need enforcement via another component).

```
<emit:includes id="always.included">
  <include property="package.label"/>
  <include var=".status"/>
</emit:includes>
```

The following example shows how the inclusion set declared above could be used by an error handling taskset to include baseline fixture details as well as a the information relevant to the error. The `<emit:show>` task is one component can use predefined `<emit:includes>` objects.

```
<oja:iferror capturethrown="last.error" quiet="yes">
  <emit:show messageid="apidocs.logconf" level="fatal">
    <include includesref="always.included"/>
    <include thrown="last.error"/>
  </emit:show>
</oja:iferror>
```

The following example declares a default logging `<emit:configuration>` that has a builtin `<emit:includes>` set. So as an alternative to declaring a separate data object, you could embed the default inclusions here.

```
<emit:configuration id="default.logconf" isdefault="true" ...>
  <include property="package.label"/>
  <include var=".status"/>
</emit:configuration>
```

See Also

- The `<emit:configuration>` lets you define a full set of log system configuration including a set of default fixture information for each emitted message.
- The `<emit:show>` task has a builtin includes set to add custom context information for just that particular message.

EmitConfigurationType

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.fixture.EmitConfigurationType

`<emit:configuration>`

Category: Fixture-Control (Data)

Description

The `EmitConfigurationType` type (defined `<emit:configuration>`) lets you define a shareable collection of log system configuration instructions that other Log4Ant components like `<emit:capturelogs>` and `<emit:show>` can use. An `<emit:configuration>` object is thread-safe after it's been created so you can refer to a single instance from concurrent threads and sub-projects.

You can define an `<emit:configuration>` so it is applied relative to the thread context of the running execution cycle; this way, you can create a log hierarchy (as represented by composite logger names) in your Ant scripts without knowing the exact logger details of the enclosing context. So for example, a macrodef could setup a logger relative to whatever source called it without knowing exactly what that is.

For a configuration object, any attribute that is not defined, or that is defined as “inherited”, assumes the value returned by either the the execution cycle’s default configuration or the configuration referred-to by the configuration’s own “defaults” parameter.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
<code>refid</code>	Reference to another <code><emit:configuration></code> declaration to use for definition. If defined, no other parameter is allowed.	No
<code>defaults</code>	Reference to another configuration declaration to use for any undefined parameters.	No
<code>to</code>	The immediate logger represented by this configuration. The configuration’s final logger is a combination of this parameter and the “ <code>wrt</code> ” parameter if defined.	No
<code>wrt</code>	Sets the configuration’s logger (“ <code>to</code> ”) as relative to something else. The “something else” can be one of the following: “ <code>root</code> ” or <i>empty</i> “ <code>from</code> ” is a top-level logger name. “ <code>default</code> ” “ <code>from</code> ” is relative to the configuration’s default configuration (shared or specific). “ <code>enclosing</code> ” “ <code>from</code> ” is relative to the enclosing execution cycle’s thread context configuration. “ <code><scheme></code> ” “ <code>from</code> ” is relative to a timestamp defined by a standard datetime function shortcut scheme (obtained when item <i>configured</i>). “ <code>enclosing</code> ” “ <code>from</code> ” is relative to the enclosing execution cycle’s thread context configuration. <i>anything else...</i> “ <code>from</code> ” is relative to the named log configuration reference.	No

Attribute	Description	Required
echo	Set to “yes” to also echo the information (in a compatible format) to the Ant logging infrastructure. Possible values are “yes”, “no”, or “inherit”.	No
[noise]level	The noise level of all emitted messages. One of “fatal”, “error”, “warning”, “info”, “verbose”, or “debug”. If echo is enabled, this level might be translated to a “best-fit” level for the builtin Ant logging system.	No
timestampformat	The format string for all emitted timestamp strings. The format string value can be one of the known AntXtras datetime function shortcuts (e.g. “\$isodatetime:”) or any format accepted by the standard <tstamp> task.	No
isdefault	Set to “yes” to make this configuration the default for the current execution cycle (read <emit:manage> for more information on default configurations).	No; defaults “off”

Nested Element: <include>

The <include> element lets you specify a single fixture item that Log4Ant will include as part of the MDC linked with any message that is emitted using this configuration. Because MDCs only permit string-based values, Log4Ant will convert the referred-to fixture element to some string representation; for example, a referenced data object’s “toString” method will be used to convert it while a plain Ant property will be used as-is. The <include> item’s format is exactly the same as that used for the Log4Ant’s <emit:includes> data type; see that component’s description for details.

Examples

The following example declares a default emit configuration for an AntXtras build script. The configuration defines (in human-friendly-speak): all messages are grouped or identified relative to the logger “AntXtras.Builds.Nightly”; if undefined, an emitted message’s noise level will be “info”; and all messages should be echoed to the standard Ant logging system also. This configuration will be installed as the default fixture configuration.

```
<emit:configuration id="default.logconf"
  to="AntXtras.Builds.Nightly"
  noiselevel="info"
  echo="yes"
  isdefault="yes"
/>
```

The following example declares an emit configuration that uses the one declared in the previous example as its default (any unspecified attributes, other than ‘isdefault’ are inherited).

```
<emit:configuration id="apidocs.logconf"
  defaults="default.logconf"
  to="Documents.Javadocs"
  wrt="default"
/>
```

The following example declares an emit configuration that operates relative to the executing thread's configuration context. Emitted messages are not echoed to the Ant log system and no timestamp information is included.

```
<emit:configuration id="reports.logconf"  
  wrt="enclosing"  
  to="Documents.Reports"  
  echo="no"  
>
```

Note that if an emit-aware task uses this configuration while “default.logconf” (see first example) is the global default configuration, its messages will be sent to the logger: “AntXtras.Builds.Nightly.Documents.Reports”.

See Also

- The `<emit:includes>` lets you define a set of fixture information to include with each message sent out independent of an `<emit:configuration>` object.
- The `<emit:overlay>` taskset lets you change configuration to a small set of nested tasks.
- The `<emit:manage>` task lets you install a configuration as either the global fallback configuration or the default for the current thread.

EmitManageTask

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.fixture.EmitManageTask

<emit:manage>

Category: Fixture-Control

Description

The `EmitManageTask` task (defined `<emit:manage>`) lets you install and uninstall global and thread-specific fallback logging configuration. You'll have to define the actual configuration in a separate `<emit:configuration>` object.

In Log4Ant, the term "default configuration" really represents a *LIFO list of configurations* plus one "fall back". The list is comprised of configurations you install with `<emit:manage>` and other configuration tasksets; each newly installed configuration is put at the front of the list and gets to respond first if any Log4Ant component asks for the current "default configuration". If the list is empty (you never installed anything) or no configuration in the list has overridden the requested attribute, then the 'fall back' configuration gets to respond.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
action	Sets the action the manage task should perform; one of "install-fallback", "uninstall-fallback", "install", and "uninstall".	No; defaults "install-fallback"
haltiferror	Set to "no" to prevent task from throwing a script error if a problem occurs (like the named configuration does not exist).	No; defaults "yes"
feedback	Sets the level of feedback for the manage task; one of "none", "veryquiet", "quiet", "verbose", and "normal" (default).	No; defaults "normal"

Nested Element: <parameter>

The generic `<parameter>` element lets you select the logging configuration object the manage task should use. Only the name attribute is interpreted.

Attribute	Description	Required
name	Set to the refid of the <code><emit:configuration></code> object to install or uninstall.	Yes for install actions

Examples

The following example installs a previously defined logging configuration "default.logconf" as the global fallback configuration.

```
<emit:manage action="install-default">
  <parameter name="default.logconf" />
</emit:manage>
```

The following example macrodef removes a previously installed thread-specific logging configuration “compilers.logconf” in addition to other clean-up functions. If the named configuration was not installed (or removed) the script does nothing.

```
<macrodef name="cleanup-compilers">
  ...
  <emit:manage action="uninstall" haltiferror="no" feedback="none">
    <parameter name="compilers.logconf"/>
  </emit:manage>
  ...
</macrodef>
```

See Also

- The `<emit:overlay>` configuration taskset lets you easily install and uninstall a local configuration for a set of nested tasks.
- The `<emit:configuration>` type lets you define your logging configuration.

EmitOverlayTaskSet

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.fixture.EmitOverlayTaskSet

<emit:overlay>

Category: Fixture-Control

Description

The `EmitOverlayTaskSet` taskset (defined `<emit:overlay>`) lets you define and apply logging configuration for its nested tasks including those tasks triggered from calls to other targets and/or those triggered from ant calls to sub-scripts. Because `<emit:overlay>` is an AntXtras taskset, it affects messages only for its nested tasks so you can use it to apply different emit configuration to different groups of tasks.

Your Ant script can define the logging configuration using individual taskset parameters, or through a previously declared `<emit:configuration>` reference (the preferred manner). Most of the `<emit:overlay>` parameters have a direct counterpart in the `<emit:configuration>` type.

Nested `<emit:overlay>` tasksets use delegation to search for options— if the configuration nearest to the client task does not define the requested option, the preceding `<emit:overlay>` is queried. This delegation continues until an explicit setting is located or there are no more active `<emit:overlay>`s to ask. Then, the initial configuration's default configuration is queried. To block this delegating query behavior, set the initial configuration's `inheritance` parameter to "off".

`<emit:overlay>` is essentially a single-threaded task; bad things will occur if a nested task calls back to the enclosing `<emit:overlay>`'s target from either another thread or from the same thread. Both these cases are checked when a `<emit:overlay>` taskset is verified before it is executed; a script error is thrown if duplicate instances of the same `<emit:overlay>` would end up on the run stack.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
<code>with</code>	Reference to an <code><emit:configuration></code> object to use for logging information. If defined, no other parameters are allowed.	No
<code>to</code>	The immediate logger represented by this overlay's configuration. The final logger is a combination of this parameter and the <code>"wrt"</code> parameter if defined.	No
<code>inheritance</code>	Set to "off" if overlay's configuration should ignore other enclosing overlaid tasksets and use its default information for undefined parameters directly.	No; defaults "on"
<code>[noise]level</code>	The default noise level of all emitted messages. One of "fatal", "error", "warning", "info", "verbose", or "debug". If echo is enabled, this level might be translated to a "best-fit" level for the builtin Ant logging system.	No
<code>echo</code>	Set to "yes" to automatically echo all messages (in a compatible format) to the Ant logging infrastructure. Possible values are "yes", "no", or "inherit".	No

Attribute	Description	Required
wrt	<p>Sets the overlay's logger ("to") as relative to something else. The "something else" can be one of the following:</p> <p>"root" or <i>empty</i> "from" is a top-level logger name.</p> <p>"default" "from" is relative to the configuration's default configuration (shared or specific).</p> <p>"enclosing" "from" is relative to the enclosing execution cycle's thread context configuration.</p> <p>"\$<scheme>:" "from" is relative to a timestamp defined by a standard datetime function shortcut scheme (obtained when item <i>configured</i>).</p> <p>"enclosing" "from" is relative to the enclosing execution cycle's thread context configuration.</p> <p><i>anything else...</i> "from" is relative to the named log configuration reference.</p>	No
timestampformat	The format string for all emitted timestamp strings. The format string value can be one of the known AntXtras datetime function shortcuts (e.g. "\$isodatettime:") or any format accepted by the standard <tstamp> task.	No

Nested Elements

All available tasks can be nested within an <emit:overlay>'s body including other <emit:overlay> tasksets.

Examples

The following example defines a full set of options for a single <emit:overlay> taskset. All nested emit-aware tasks will use this configuration:

```
<target name="regular-jar">
  <emit:overlay
    to="builds.nightly.libraries"
    level="verbose"
    echo="yes">
    [...your tasks here...]
  </emit:overlay>
</target>
```

The following example first creates a custom logging configuration then uses it as the definition for an target-level <emit:overlay> taskset. Note that the final logging configuration is same for nested tasks.

```
<emit:configuration id="compiler.logconf"
  to="builds.nightly.libraries"
  level="verbose"
  echo="yes"
/>
...
<target name="regular-jar">
  <emit:overlay with="compiler.logconf">
    [...your tasks here...]
  </emit:overlay>
</target>
```

See Also

- The `<emit:capturelogs>` taskset lets you capture regular Ant log messages and redirect them to an external logging system .
- The `<emit:configuration>` type lets you keep your logging configuration separate from the configuration tasksets that might use it.

EmitCaptureLogsTaskSet

Class: org.jvareoftware.log4ant.capture.EmitCaptureLogsTaskSet

<emit:capturelogs>

Category: Feedback

Description

The EmitCaptureLogsTaskSet taskset (defined <emit:capturelogs>) lets you capture and broadcast *standard* Ant log messages to an external logging system linked by SLF4J. In essence, <emit:capturelogs> lets you treat standard Ant log messages as if they were part of the Log4Ant feedback system—you *no longer have to create a custom Ant listener or Ant logger to connect Ant log messages to an external logging system.*

Because <emit:capturelogs> is an AntXtras taskset, it captures and redirectes messages only for its nested tasks; this implementation lets you use different logging configurations for different groups of tasks.

In order to form a complete bridge to the external logging system, <emit:capturelogs> has to perform two important functions: first, it needs to capture the Ant log message to “cc” it to the external logging system (preserving as much source context as possible), and second, it needs to figure out the best log system grouping or *logger* for the Ant messages.

While <emit:capturelogs> uses the standard Ant listener mechanism to capture logged messages, in order to map these messages to an external logging system in a custom way, <emit:capturelogs> needs some help from you in the form of script-defined filters called *logger mappings* (read the next section <emit:mappings>). The <emit:capturelogs> will determine a logged message’s logger from a combination of the message’s source (project, target, task, etc.) , the message’s contents, and, if supplied, your mappings.

To ensure that <emit:capturelogs> works out-of-the-box—without any script-supplied mappings—Log4Ant always imposes an immutable root grouping, called an *indicator*, based on the message’s noise level; it is with respect to this grouping that all other <emit:capturelogs> organization is applied. There are three indicator groupings: “*Problems*” containing noise levels fatal, error, and warning, “*Status*” containing noise level info, and “*Diagnostics*” containing noise levels verbose and debug. Unless you provide custom logger mappings, the <emit:capturelogs> taskset will organize broadcast messages in the following manner: [*indicator*].[*project*].[*target*]. Except for the *indicator*, you can remove any of the individual elements using the `includes` parameter.

You should define your own logger mappings to help <emit:capturelogs> match messages to your preferred message organization scheme, particularly if you use the <emit:show> task to send other custom log messages. (Note that you can change the labels assigned to the built-in indicator groupings, but you cannot exclude these elements from the broadcast message’s grouping.)

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
with	Reference to an <emit:configuration> to use for broadcasting messages. If not defined, the taskset uses the current default configuration. Note that only the configuration’s logger information is used, other settings like the noise level are ignored.	No

Attribute	Description	Required
mappings	Reference to an <code><emit:mappings></code> to use for matching messages to loggers. If not defined, the default loggers (with <code>includes</code> filters applied) is used.	No
includes	Shorthand filter string for message's grouping. This string can be in one of three forms: the string "all" followed by one or more "- <i>field</i> " where <i>field</i> is one of "project", "target", or "task"; the string "all" followed by one or more "+ <i>field</i> " where <i>field</i> is one of "project", "target", or "task"; a comma-delimited list of <i>fields</i> .	No; defaults "project , target"

Nested Elements

All available tasks can be nested within an `<emit:capturelogs>`'s body including other `<emit:capturelogs>` tasksets. If `<emit:capturelogs>` is nested, logged Ant messages are copied by *each* active `<emit:capturelogs>`.

Examples

The following snippet copies any messages logged within the `<emit:capturelogs>` and `</emit:capturelogs>` element to a external logging system; the default logger configuration combined with the overlaid "Nightly.Tests" logger will be used:

```
<emit:overlay to="Nightly.Tests">
  <emit:capturelogs>
    [...other Ant task calls here...]
  </emit:capturelogs>
</emit:overlay>
```

The following snippet creates a custom logging configuration then uses that configuration from within a `<emit:capturelogs>` and `</emit:capturelogs>` taskset:

```
<emit:configuration id="tests.logconf"
  to="ProgrammerTests.${$isodate:}"
  echo="off" level="verbose"/>

<emit:mappings id="tests.loggers">
  <mapping type="project" like="*" logger="Log4Ant"/>...
</emit:mappings>

<emit:capturelogs with="tests.logconf" mappings="tests.loggers">
  [...other Ant task calls here...]
</emit:capturelogs>
```

The following snippet organizes all captured log messages in groups named after the message's source project and target (task and other information is omitted):

```
<emit:capturelogs includes="project,target">
  [...other Ant task calls here...]
</emit:capturelogs>
```

See Also

- The `<emit:mappings>` type lets you create custom message to logger mappings in addition to the default `[indicator].[project].[target]` hierarchy.

EmitMappings

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.capture.EmitMappings

<emit:mappings>

Category: Fixture-Control (Data)

Description

The EmitMappings type (defined <emit:mappings>) lets you define a set of mappings between *standard* Ant log messages and an external logging system's grouping hierarchy typically a *logger*. The various log capturing tasks like <emit:capturelogs> can use these mappings to broadcast captured Ant message events with the appropriate log system configuration. Mappings can be defined to match a single message or collections of messages (using regular expressions or message source categories).

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
refid	Reference to another <emit:mappings> declaration. If defined, no other parameter or nested element is allowed.	No
defaults	A reference to another <emit:mappings> that this mapping should use as a fall back if unable to find mapping within itself.	No

Nested Element: <mapping>

The <mapping> element defines a single mapping instruction. Use a message source-based mapping to group entire collections of messages. Use a content-based mapping to select individual messages. If you're mapping task names, be aware that mappings apply only to a task's unqualified name (no namespace prefix is included).

Attribute	Description	Required
type	The message's source category. One of "indicator", "project", "target", "task", or "message".	Yes
name	The value that the message's source must match exactly; for example, if the mapping's source category is "task", this is the name of the task that will match.	Yes; one of these three or the "null" attribute.
names	A comma-delimited list of values that message source can match; the source <i>only has to match one of these names</i> to be considered a match.	
like	The regular expression that the message's source must match; for example, if the mapping's source category is "target", this is the expression that the target's name must match.	
logger	The log system's grouping identifier for all message events matching this mapping.	Yes; one of these two.
loggermatch	The log system's grouping identifier as a result regular expression. Sub-expressions from the like parameter's match are used to replace elements in this expression.	

Attribute	Description	Required
ignorecase	Set to “yes” if the name should be lower-cased before it is compared. Applies to all types of matches.	No; defaults “no”
null	Set to “yes” if this item should <i>match the null value only</i> .	No

Examples

The following example defines a set of logger mappings that relocates the built-in “problems” indicator grouping under a datestamp and further puts all messages under an “Log4Ant” group:

```
<emit:mappings id="base.loggers">
  <mapping type="indicator" name="problems" logger="${DSTAMP}.Problems"/>
  <mapping type="project" like="(*)" loggermatch="Log4Ant\.\1"/>
</emit:mappings>
```

The following example defines a single mapping that matches either the <property>, <copyproperty>, <pathproperty>, or <assign> tasks to the “Fixture.Setup” sub-logger. The mappings inherit default project and indicator mappings from the “base.loggers” mappings defined in the previous example:

```
<emit:mappings id="main.loggers" defaults="base.loggers">
  <mapping type="task" names="property,pathproperty,copyproperty,assign"
    logger="Fixture.Setup"/>
  ...
</emit:mappings>
```

The following example extends the previous one to include a message based mapping. The mapping will group any message that starts with the string “Class ” and contains the marker string “loaded from ” into a sub-logger “Fixture.Setup.ClassLoad”. This filter’s groupings are applied relative to the appropriate *indicator:project:target* grouping:

```
<emit:mappings id="main.loggers" defaults="base.loggers">
  <mapping type="message" like="^(Class ){1}.* loaded from .*"
    label="Fixture.Setup.ClassLoad"/>
  ...
</emit:mappings>
```

See Also

- The <emit:capturelogs> task captures Ant logs and uses emit mappings to match message events to groupings for external logging systems.

EmitTask

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.emit.EmitTask

<emit:show>

Category: Feedback

Description

The EmitTask task (defined <emit:show>) is a replacement for the standard <echo> task that lets you send scoped, complex messages to an external logging system without having to create a custom Ant listener. Because it is based on the AntXtras <show> task, the <emit:show> task includes all the message customization features of that task like support for localized message resources and dynamic message argument replacement. The full set of parameters is described in the next section.

Although the <emit:show> task supports its own configuration option, you would normally link a collection of related tasks, including <emit:show> calls, with a single log configuration by using either the <emit:manage> task to install a global default logging configuration or the <emit:overlay> task to install a local configuration.

If you do not supply a message (literal or via a message bundle), this task will *still* send a message event to the target logging system with an empty string as payload message.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
messageid	Resource string selector of message to emit. Can be used as the message itself if no matches found in any installed message bundles.	No; only one when used.
message	String literal of message to emit; only used if messageid is undefined or doesn't exist in any message bundle.	
arg0,...,arg9	Values to be substituted into a template message at positions {0} through {9}. Position {0} and {1} are automatically defined to be the task's name and its script-file location.	No
level	Noise level of the message. One of "error", "warning", "info", "verbose", or "debug".	No; defaults to config
to	The log system grouping with which the message is associated. For Log4J, LOGBack, and J2SE systems this identifies the Logger used to send the message.	No; defaults to config
echo	Set to "yes" to also echo the message to the standard Ant log system in an appropriate format. Set to "no" to only send to external log system.	No; defaults to config
with	Set to a reference of an existing logging configuration object. The emit task will use this configuration instead of any installed defaults.	No
if	Property name; this task will emit its message only if the named property is <i>defined</i> .	No
unless	Property name; this task will emit its message only if the named property is <i>not defined</i> .	No

Nested Element: <include>

The <include> element lets you describe any fixture elements that should be included with the emitted message. The format of the <include> item is exactly the same as the <include> element of the Log4Ant <emit:includes> data type; read the <emit:includes> component's description for further details.

Nested Element: <defaultmessage>

The <defaultmessage> element lets you define a larger message for sending. The message's contents is assumed to be all of the body text of this element. Note that this element's information is only used if neither the 'messageid' nor 'message' parameters are defined.

Examples

The following example emits a message to a listening monitor system and the Ant log system (an extension of what a simple <show> declaration would do):

```
<emit:show messageid="cp.precompile.done" echo="yes"/>
```

The following example emits a startup message that includes the name of the current project as a template argument. Note that the script-supplied arguments start at template argument {2} so we can still use the pre-filled {0} and {1} values from the inherited <show> task.

```
[In messages resource bundle file]
msg.starting=Starting build of {2}.
```

```
[In build script]
<emit:show messageid="msg.starting" arg2="{ant.project.name}"/>
```

The following example emits a message with a specific log system grouping. The other emit options (like level and echo) are inherited from any default logging configuration.

```
<emit:show to="Log4Ant.Compiling" message="Compiling main classes"/>
```

The following example emits error information captured by the <iferror> handler of a surrounding <protect> task.

```
<protect ...>
  <iferror capturethrown="the.err">
    <emit:show messageid="err.generic" thrown="the.err" level="error"/>
  </iferror>
  ...
</protect>
```

The following example extends the previous example by selectively including some fixture information with the emitted message:

```
<protect ...>
  <iferror capturethrown="the.err">
    <emit:show messageid="err.generic" thrown="the.err" level="error">
      <include propertyset="all.test.properties"/>
      <include property="svn.revision"/>
    </emit:show>
  </iferror>
  ...
</protect>
```

See Also

- The `<emit:overlay>` taskset lets you define target-specific logging configuration information so each `<emit:show>` task only includes needs to include instance-specific options.
- The `<emit:checkpoint>` lets you broadcast pre-canned, simple “heartbeat” messages to listening monitors.

CheckpointTask

Class: org.jwaresoftware.log4ant.emit.CheckpointTask

<emit:checkpoint>

Category: Feedback

Description

The CheckpointTask task (defined <emit:checkpoint>) is a replacement for the standard <echo> task that lets you emit a simple checkpoint to listening monitors or to a file.

The message generated by a checkpoint includes meta information in a fixed format that makes it simple to parse from email subject lines, chat posts, and RSS feeds quickly. Single line messages are not enforced but highly recommended. The noise level associated with checkpoints is always “info”.

Parameters

Attribute	Description	Required
messageid	Resource identifier for message template to broadcast or save. This message becomes <i>part-of</i> the standard checkpoint string.	No; only one when used.
message	String literal of message to broadcast; only used if <code>msgid</code> is undefined. This message becomes <i>part-of</i> the standard checkpoint string.	
arg0,...,arg9	Values to be substituted into a template message at positions {0} through {9}. Position {0} and {1} are automatically defined to be the task's name and its script-file location.	No
status	Set to a <i>RAGU</i> status setting; one of “R” (red), “A” (amber), “G” (green), or “U” (unknown).	No
tofile	File in which message should be saved; file will be created if necessary. If defined, the message is <i>only</i> sent to the file; it is not broadcast to the external log system.	No
append	Set to “yes” if the new message should be appended to an existing file's contents. (Ignored if <code>tofile</code> option not defined.)	No
with	Reference to an <emit:configuration> to use for broadcasting messages. If not defined, the task uses the installed default config.	No
if	Property name; this task will emit its message only if the named property is <i>defined</i> .	No
unless	Property name; this task will emit its message only if the named property is <i>not defined</i> .	No

Examples

The following snippet issues a simple timestamp-only checkpoint. The timestamp format and the log system grouping is determined by the current default logging configuration setup.

```
<emit:checkpoint/>
```

The logged timestamp-only message might look like:

```
20091021T094125-0500
```

The following snippet issues a simple checkpoint on exit from a “libraries” target:

```
<target name="libraries">
  ...
  <emit:checkpoint message="Build of `${v:nextlib}' completed!"/>
</target>
```

Assuming the `nextlib` variable contained ‘main’ the message might look like:

```
[TICK] [20091021T094125-0500] - Build of 'main' completed!
```

The following snippet issues a status checkpoint after running the “FindBugs” tool:

```
<target name="metrics">
  ...
  <emit:checkpoint status="R" message="FindBug count: ${findbugs.warnings}"/>
</target>
```

Assuming the `findbugs.warnings` property contained ‘27’ the message might look like:

```
[TICK] [R] [20091021T094125-0500] - FindBug count: 27
```

The following snippet issues a timestamp-only checkpoint to a reports file “profiled.last”. The message is not broadcast to any log system:

```
<emit:checkpoint tofile="${reports}/etc/profiled.last"/>
```

See Also

- The `<emit:show>` task can be used for general feedback messages where you decide the format and noise level of the broadcast information.

Log4Ant Antlib Definitions

The table below describes the definitions in the default antlib included with the JWare/AntXtras Log4Ant distribution. To use these definitions, just load the Log4Ant `antlib.xml` file into your Ant runtime. If the Log4Ant jars and all of the required dependency jars are in your Ant runtime's classpath, you can load main components as shown below. We assume you will associate the local "emit:" prefix to the "jware.log4ant" namespace:

```
<taskdef uri="jware.log4ant"
  resource="org/jwaresoftware/log4ant/antlib-ns.xml"/>
```

Component Name	Class Name (<oj> is short for 'org.jwaresoftware')
emit:libcheck	<oj>.log4ant.fixture.LibCheckTask
emit:includes	<oj>.log4ant.includes.EmitIncludeItemSet
emit:configuration	<oj>.log4ant.fixture.EmitConfigurationType
emit:mappings	<oj>.log4ant.capture.EmitMappings
emit:manage	<oj>.log4ant.fixture.EmitManageTask
emit:overlay	<oj>.log4ant.fixture.EmitOverlayTaskSet
emit:capturelogs	<oj>.log4ant.capture.EmitCaptureLogsTaskSet
emit:show	<oj>.log4ant.emit.EmitTask
emit:checkpoint	<oj>.log4ant.emit.CheckpointTask

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