



Configuring System Message Logging

This chapter describes how to configure system message logging on the Cisco MDS 9000 Family switches. It includes the following sections:

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About System Message Logging

The system message logging software saves messages in a log file or directs the messages to other devices. This feature provides you with the following capabilities:

- Provides logging information for monitoring and troubleshooting
- Allows you to select the types of captured logging information.
- Allows you to select the destination of the captured logging information.

By default, the switch logs normal but significant system messages to a log file and sends these messages to the system console. You can specify which system messages should be saved based on the type of facility (see [Table 22-1](#)) and the severity level (see [Table 22-2](#)). Messages are time-stamped to enhance real-time debugging and management.

You can access logged system messages using the CLI or by saving them to a properly configured syslog server. The switch software saves syslog messages in a file that can be configured to save up to 4 MB. You can monitor system messages remotely by accessing the switch through Telnet, SSH, or the console port, or by viewing the logs on a syslog server.



Note

When the switch first initializes, the network is not connected until initialization completes. Therefore, messages are not redirected to a syslog server for a few seconds.

Log messages are not saved across system reboots. However, a maximum of 100 log messages with a severity level of critical and below (levels 0, 1, and 2) are saved in NVRAM. You can view this log at any time using the **show logging nvram** command.

[Table 22-1](#) describes the facilities supported by the system message logs.

Table 22-1 Internal Logging Facilities

Facility Keyword	Description	Standard or Cisco MDS Specific
acl	ACL manager	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
all	All facilities	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
auth	Authorization system	Standard
authpriv	Authorization (private) system	Standard
bootvar	Bootvar	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
callhome	Call Home	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
cron	Cron or at facility	Standard
daemon	System daemons	Standard
fcc	FCC	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
fcdomain	fcdomain	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
fcns	Name server	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
fcs	FCS	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
flogi	FLOGI	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
fspf	FSPF	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
ftp	File Transfer Protocol	Standard

Table 22-1 Internal Logging Facilities (continued)

Facility Keyword	Description	Standard or Cisco MDS Specific
ipconf	IP configuration	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
ipfc	IPFC	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
kernel	Kernel	Standard
local0 to local7	Locally defined messages	Standard
lpr	Line printer system	Standard
mail	Mail system	Standard
mcast	Multicast	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
module	Switching module	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
news	USENET news	Standard
ntp	NTP	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
platform	Platform manager	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
port	Port	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
port-channel	PortChannel	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
qos	QoS	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
rdl	RDL	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
rib	RIB	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
rscn	RSCN	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
securityd	Security	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
syslog	Internal syslog messages	Standard
sysmgr	System manager	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
tlport	TL port	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
user	User process	Standard
uucp	Unix-to-Unix copy system	Standard
vhbad	Virtual host base adapter daemon	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
vni	Virtual network interface	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
vrrp_cfg	VRRP configuration	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
vrrp_eng	VRRP engine	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
vsan	VSAN syslog	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
vshd	vshd	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
wwn	WWN manager	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
xbar	Xbar syslog	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific
zone	Zone server	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific

Table 22-2 describes the severity levels supported by the system message logs.

Table 22-2 Error Message Severity Levels

Level Keyword	Level	Description	Syslog Definition
emergencies	0	System unusable	LOG_EMERG
alerts	1	Immediate action needed	LOG_ALERT
critical	2	Critical conditions	LOG_CRIT
errors	3	Error conditions	LOG_ERR
warnings	4	Warning conditions	LOG_WARNING
notifications	5	Normal but significant condition	LOG_NOTICE
informational	6	Informational messages only	LOG_INFO
debugging	7	Debugging messages	LOG_DEBUG

System Log Message Format

System log messages begin with a percent sign (%) and are displayed in the following format (see Table 22-3):

```
month dd hh:mm:ss switchname facility-severity-MNEMONIC description
```

For example:

```
Nov 8 14:07:58 excal-113 %LOG_MODULE-5-MOD_OK: Module 1 is online
Nov 8 14:07:58 excal-113 %LOG_PORT-3-IF_UNSUPPORTED_TRANSCEIVER: Transceiver for interface
fc1/13 is not supported
Nov 8 14:07:59 excal-113 %LOG_PLATFORM-5-PS_OK: Power supply 1 ok
Nov 8 14:07:53 excal-113 %LOG_DAEMON-5-SYSTEM_MSG: readjusting service shell
Nov 8 15:59:38 excal-113 %LOG_KERN-6-SYSTEM_MSG: utaker: setting queue 1 control pid 1392
(owner 1392)
Nov 8 15:21:44 excal-113 %LOG_VSHD-5-VSHD_SYSLOG_CONFIG_I: Configuring console from pts/0
(171.71.58.72)
```

Table 22-3 System Log Message Format Description

Element	Description
month dd	The date and month of the error or event.
hh:mm:ss	The time of the error or event.
switchname	The name of the switch
facility	The facility of the error or event (daemon, kernel, VSHD, or other facility).
severity	Single-digit code from 0 to 7 that indicates the severity of the message.
MNEMONIC	Text string that uniquely describes the error message.
description	Text string containing detailed information about the event being reported

Configuring System Message Logging

System logging messages are sent to the console based on the default (or configured) logging facility and severity values.

Enabling Message Logging

You can disable logging to the console or enable logging to a given Telnet or SSH session.

- When you disable or enable logging to a console session, that state is applied to all future console sessions. If you exit and log in again to a new session, the state is preserved.
- When you enable or disable logging to a Telnet or SSH session, that state is applied only to that session. If you exit and log in again to a new session, the state is not preserved.

To enable or disable the logging state for a Telnet, or SSH session, follow these steps:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	switch# terminal monitor	Enables logging for a Telnet, or SSH session. Note A console session is enabled by default.
Step 2	switch# terminal no monitor	Disables logging for a Telnet, or SSH session. Note A Telnet or SSH session is disabled by default.

Configuring Console Severity Level

When logging is enabled for a console session (default), you can configure the severity levels of messages that appear on the console. The default severity for console logging is 2 (critical).

To configure the severity level for a logging facility, follow these steps:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# logging console 3	Configures console logging at level 3 (error). Logging messages with a severity level of 3 or above will be displayed on the console.
	switch(config)# logging console	Reverts console logging to the factory set default severity level of 2 (critical). Logging messages with a severity level of 2 or above will be displayed on the console.



Tip

The current critical (default) logging level is maintained, if the console baud speed is 9600 baud (default). All attempts to change the console logging level generates an error message. To increase the logging level (above critical), you must change the console baud speed to 38400 baud (see the [“Configuring Console Settings”](#) section on page 3-31).

Configuring Module Logging

By default, logging is enabled at Level 7 for all modules. You can enable or disable logging for each module at a specified level.

To configure the severity level for a logging facility, follow these steps:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# logging module 1	Configures module logging at Level 1 (alerts).
	switch(config)# logging module	Configures module logging for all modules in the switch.
	switch(config)# no logging console	Reverts console logging to the factory set default severity level of 5 (notification). Logging messages with a severity level of 5 or above will be displayed on the console.

Configuring Facility Severity Level

To configure the severity level for a logging facility, follow these steps:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# logging level kernel 4	Configures Telnet or SSH logging for the kernel facility at level 4 (warning). As a result, logging messages with a severity level of 4 or above will be displayed.

Configuring Log Files

Logging messages may be saved to a log file. You can configure the name of this file and restrict its size as required. The default log file name is messages. You can rename this file using the **logging logfile** command. The file name can have up to 200 characters and the file size ranges from 4096 bytes to 4194304 bytes.

To send log messages to file, follow these steps:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# logging logfile ManagerLog 3 size 3000000	Configures logging information for errors or events above severity level 3 to be logged in a file named ManagerLog. By configuring a size, you are restricting the file size to 3000000 bytes. The maximum upper limit is 4194304 (default).

The configured log file is saved in the /var/log/external directory. The location of the log file cannot be changed. You can use the **show logging** and **clear debug-logfile** commands to view and clear this file. It is not accessible using the **dir** command.

You can display the log file using the **show logging logfile** command and copy the logfile to a different location using the **copy log:messages** command using additional copy syntax (see the [“Copying Files”](#) section on page 3-27).

Configuring Syslog Servers

To send log messages to a UNIX syslog server, you must configure the syslog daemon on a UNIX server. Log in as root, and perform these steps:

Step 1 Add the following line to the file `/etc/syslog.conf`

```
local7.debug                /var/log/myfile.log
```



Note Be sure to add five tab characters between **local7.debug** and **/var/log/myfile.log**. Refer to entries in the `/etc/syslog.conf` file for further examples.

The switch sends messages according to the specified facility types and severity levels. The **local7** keyword specifies the UNIX logging facility used. The messages from the switch are generated by user processes. The **debug** keyword specifies the severity level of the condition being logged. You can set UNIX systems to receive all messages from the switch.

Step 2 Create the log file by entering these commands at the UNIX shell prompt:

```
$ touch /var/log/myfile.log
$ chmod 666 /var/log/myfile.log
```

Step 3 Make sure the syslog daemon reads the new changes by entering this command:

```
$ kill -HUP -cat /etc/syslog.pid-
```

To configure syslog servers, follow these steps:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	switch# config t switch#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# logging server 172.22.00.00 switch(config)#	Configures the switch to forward log messages according to the specified facility types and severity levels to remote multiple servers specified by its hostname or IP address (172.22.00.00). Note You can configure a maximum of three syslog servers.
	switch(config)# logging server 172.22.00.00 facility local1 switch(config)#	Configures the switch to forward log messages according to the specified facility (local1) for the server IP address (172.22.00.00). The default outgoing facility is local7.
	switch(config)# no logging server 172.11.00.00 switch(config)#	Removes the specified server (172.11.00.00) and reverts to factory default. Note You can configure a maximum of three syslog servers.

Outgoing Syslog Server Logging Facilities

All syslog messages have a logging facility and a level. The logging facility can be thought of as where and the level can be thought of as what.

The single syslog daemon (syslogd) sends the information based on the configured **facility** option. If no facility is specified, local7 is the default outgoing facility.

The internal facilities are listed in [Table 22-1](#) and the outgoing logging facilities are listed in [Table 22-4](#).

Table 22-4 *Outgoing Logging Facilities*

Facility Keyword	Description	Standard or Cisco MDS Specific
auth	Authorization system	Standard
authpriv	Authorization (private) system	Standard
cron	Cron or at facility	Standard
daemon	System daemons	Standard
ftp	File Transfer Protocol	Standard
kernel	Kernel	Standard
local0 to local7	Locally defined messages	Standard (local7 is the default)
lpr	Line printer system	Standard
mail	Mail system	Standard
news	USENET news	Standard
syslog	Internal syslog messages	Standard
user	User process	Standard
uucp	Unix-to-Unix copy system	Standard

Displaying System Message Logging Information

Use the **show logging** command to display the current system message logging configuration. See Examples [22-1](#) to [22-10](#).

Example 22-1 *Displays Current System Message Logging*

```
switch# show logging
Logging console:                enabled (Severity: critical)
Logging monitor:                enabled (Severity: debugging)
Logging linecard:               enabled (Severity: debugging)
Logging server:                 enabled
{172.20.102.34}
    server severity:             debugging
    server facility:             local7
{10.77.202.88}
    server severity:             debugging
    server facility:             local7
{10.77.202.149}
    server severity:             debugging
    server facility:             local7
Logging logfile:                 enabled
Name - messages: Severity - debugging Size - 4194304
```


Facility -----	Default Severity -----	Current Session Severity -----
kern	6	6
user	3	3
mail	3	3
daemon	7	7
auth	0	7
syslog	3	3
lpr	3	3
news	3	3
uucp	3	3
cron	3	3
authpriv	3	7
ftp	3	3
local0	3	3
local1	3	3
local2	3	3
local3	3	3
local4	3	3
local5	3	3
local6	3	3
local7	3	3
vsan	2	2
fspf	3	3
fcdomain	2	2
module	5	5
sysmgr	3	3
zone	2	2
vni	2	2
ipconf	2	2
ipfc	2	2
xbar	3	3
fcns	2	2
fcs	2	2
acl	2	2
tlport	2	2
port	5	5
flogi	2	2
port_channel	5	5
wnn	3	3
fcc	2	2
qos	3	3
vrrp_cfg	2	2
ntp	2	2
platform	5	5
vrrp_eng	2	2
callhome	2	2
mcast	2	2
rnl	2	2
rscn	2	2
bootvar	5	2
securityd	2	2
vhbad	2	2
rib	2	2
vshd	5	5
0(emergencies)	1(alerts)	2(critical)
3(errors)	4(warnings)	5(notifications)
6(information)	7(debugging)	

```
Feb 14 09:50:57 excal-113 %TTYD-6-TTYD_MISC: TTYD TTYD started
Feb 14 09:50:58 excal-113 %DAEMON-6-SYSTEM_MSG: precision = 8 usec
...
```

Use the **show logging nvram** command to view the log messages saved in NVRAM. Only log messages with a severity level of critical and below (levels 0, 1, and 2) are saved in NVRAM.

Example 22-2 Displays NVRM Log Contents

```
switch# show logging nvram
Jul 16 20:36:46 172.22.91.204 %KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG: unable to alloc and fill in a
new mtsbuf (pid=2209, ret_val = -105)
Jul 16 20:36:46 172.22.91.204 %KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG: unable to alloc and fill in a
new mtsbuf (pid=2199, ret_val = -105)
Jul 16 20:36:46 172.22.91.204 %KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG: unable to alloc and fill in a
new mtsbuf (pid=2213, ret_val = -105)
Jul 16 20:36:46 172.22.91.204 %KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG: unable to alloc and fill in a
new mtsbuf (pid=2213, ret_val = -105)
...
```

Example 22-3 Displays the Log File

```
switch# show logging logfile
Jul 16 21:06:50 %DAEMON-3-SYSTEM_MSG: Un-parsable frequency in /mnt/pss/ntp.drift
Jul 16 21:06:56 %DAEMON-3-SYSTEM_MSG: snmpd:snmp_open_debug_cfg: no snmp_saved_dbg_uri ;
Jul 16 21:06:58 172.22.91.204 %PORT-5-IF_UP: Interface mgmt0 is up
Jul 16 21:06:58 172.22.91.204 %MODULE-5-ACTIVE_SUP_OK: Supervisor 5 is active
...
```

Example 22-4 Displays Console Logging Status

```
switch# show logging console
Logging console:                enabled (Severity: notifications)
```

Example 22-5 Displays Logging Facility

```
switch# show logging level
```

Facility	Default Severity	Current Session Severity
-----	-----	-----
kern	6	6
user	3	3
mail	3	3
daemon	7	7
auth	0	7
syslog	3	3
lpr	3	3
news	3	3
uucp	3	3
cron	3	3
authpriv	3	7
ftp	3	3
local0	3	3
local1	3	3
local2	3	3
local3	3	3
local4	3	3
local5	3	3
local6	3	3
local7	3	3
vsan	2	2
fsnf	3	3
fcdomain	2	2
module	5	5
sysmgr	3	3
zone	2	2

vni	2	2
ipconf	2	2
ipfc	2	2
xbar	3	3
fcns	2	2
fcs	2	2
acl	2	2
tlport	2	2
port	5	5
flogi	2	2
port_channel	5	5
wnn	3	3
fcc	2	2
qos	3	3
vrrp_cfg	2	2
ntp	2	2
platform	5	5
vrrp_eng	2	2
callhome	2	2
mcast	2	2
rdl	2	2
rscn	2	2
bootvar	5	2
securityd	2	2
vhbad	2	2
rib	2	2
vshd	5	5
0 (emergencies)	1 (alerts)	2 (critical)
3 (errors)	4 (warnings)	5 (notifications)
6 (information)	7 (debugging)	

Example 22-6 Displays Logging Information

```
switch# show logging info
Logging console:          enabled (Severity: critical)
Logging monitor:         enabled (Severity: debugging)
Logging linecard:        enabled (Severity: debugging)
Logging server:          enabled
{172.20.102.34}
  server severity:       debugging
  server facility:       local7
{10.77.202.88}
  server severity:       debugging
  server facility:       local7
{10.77.202.149}
  server severity:       debugging
  server facility:       local7
Logging logfile:         enabled
Name - messages: Severity - debugging Size - 4194304
```

Facility	Default Severity	Current Session Severity
-----	-----	-----
kern	6	6
user	3	3
mail	3	3
daemon	7	7
auth	0	7
syslog	3	3
lpr	3	3
news	3	3
uucp	3	3
cron	3	3

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authpriv	3	7
ftp	3	3
local0	3	3
local1	3	3
local2	3	3
local3	3	3
local4	3	3
local5	3	3
local6	3	3
local7	3	3
vsan	2	2
fspf	3	3
fcdomain	2	2
module	5	5
sysmgr	3	3
zone	2	2
vni	2	2
ipconf	2	2
ipfc	2	2
xbar	3	3
fcns	2	2
fcs	2	2
acl	2	2
tlport	2	2
port	5	5
flogi	2	2
port_channel	5	5
wwn	3	3
fcc	2	2
qos	3	3
vrrp_cfg	2	2
ntp	2	2
platform	5	5
vrrp_eng	2	2
callhome	2	2
mcast	2	2
rdl	2	2
rscn	2	2
bootvar	5	2
securityd	2	2
vhbad	2	2
rib	2	2
vshd	5	5
0 (emergencies)	1 (alerts)	2 (critical)
3 (errors)	4 (warnings)	5 (notifications)
6 (information)	7 (debugging)	

Example 22-7 Displays Last Few Lines of a Log File

```
switch# show logging last 2
Nov 8 16:48:04 excal-113 %LOG_VSHD-5-VSHD_SYSLOG_CONFIG_I: Configuring console from pts/1
(171.71.58.56)
Nov 8 17:44:09 excal-113 %LOG_VSHD-5-VSHD_SYSLOG_CONFIG_I: Configuring console from pts/0
(171.71.58.72)
```

**Note**

Use the `show logging filename` command to display the entire log file.

Example 22-8 Displays Switching Module Logging Status

```
switch# show logging module
Logging linecard:          enabled (Severity: debugging)
```

Example 22-9 Displays Monitor Logging Status

```
switch# show logging monitor
Logging monitor:          enabled (Severity: information)
```

**Note**

Use the **show logging nvram** command to view the log messages in NVRAM.

Example 22-10 Displays Server Information

```
switch# show logging server
Logging server:          enabled
{172.22.95.167}
  server severity:      debugging
  server facility:      local7
{172.22.92.58}
  server severity:      debugging
  server facility:      local7
```

Default Settings

Table 22-5 lists the default settings for system message logging.

Table 22-5 Default System Message Log Setting

Parameters	Default
System message logging to the console	Enabled for messages at the critical severity level.
System message logging to Telnet sessions	Disabled.
Logging file size	4194304.
Log file name	message (can be changed to any name with up to 200 characters).
Logging server	Disabled.
Syslog server IP address	Non configured.
No. of servers	3 servers.
Server facility	Local 7.

