Configuring System Message Logging

This chapter contains the following sections:

Information About System Message Logging

You can use system message logging to control the destination and to filter the severity level of messages that system processes generate. You can configure logging to terminal sessions, a log file, and syslog servers on remote systems.

System message logging is based on RFC 3164. For more information about the system message format and the messages that the device generates, see the *Cisco NX-OS System Messages Reference*.

By default, the Cisco Nexus device outputs messages to terminal sessions.

By default, the switch logs system messages to a log file.

The following table describes the severity levels used in system messages. When you configure the severity level, the system outputs messages at that level and lower.

Table 1: System Message Severity Levels

Level	Description
0 – emergency	System unusable
1 – alert	Immediate action needed
2 – critical	Critical condition
3 – error	Error condition
4 – warning	Warning condition
5 – notification	Normal but significant condition

Level	Description
6 – informational	Informational message only
7 – debugging	Appears during debugging only

The switch logs the most recent 100 messages of severity 0, 1, or 2 to the NVRAM log. You cannot configure logging to the NVRAM.

You can configure which system messages should be logged based on the facility that generated the message and its severity level.

Syslog Servers

Syslog servers run on remote systems that are configured to log system messages based on the syslog protocol. You can configure the Cisco Nexus Series switch to sends logs to up to eight syslog servers.

To support the same configuration of syslog servers on all switches in a fabric, you can use Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) to distribute the syslog server configuration.

Note When the switch first initializes, messages are sent to syslog servers only after the network is initialized.

Secure Syslog Servers

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.2(1), you can configure the syslog server with support for a secure TLS transport connectivity to remote logging servers. Additionally, you can enforce the NX-OS switches (client) identity via the mutual authentication configuration. For NX-OS switches, this feature supports TLSv1.1 and TLSv1.2.

The Secure syslog server feature uses the TCP/TLS transport and security protocols to provide device authentication and encryption. This feature enables a Cisco NX-OS device (acting as a client) to make a secure, encrypted outbound connection to remote syslog servers (acting as a server) supporting secure connectivity for logging. With authentication and encryption, this feature allows for a secure communication over an insecure network.

Guidelines and Limitations for System Message Logging

See the following guidelines and limitations for System Message Logging:

- System messages are logged to the console and to the logfile by default.
- The Cisco Nexus 3000 Series platforms syslog indicate the MAC collision events. The syslog message has the details, for example, the source MAC address, the VLANs, and the internal port number information. MAC collisions are normal and they are expected if the table usage crosses about 75% as observed on various setups. See the following example of the syslog: `2015 Mar 26 06:20:37 switch%-SLOT1-5-BCM_L2_HASH_COLLISION: L2 ENTRY unit=0 mac=00:11:11:f7:46:40 vlan=1998 port=0x0800082e`.

- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.2(1), you can configure the syslog server with support for a secure TLS transport connectivity to remote logging servers. This feature supports TLSv1.1 and TLSv1.2.

Default Settings for System Message Logging

The following table lists the default settings for system message logging parameters.

Table 2: Default System Message Logging Parameters

Parameters	Default
Console logging	Enabled at severity level 2
Monitor logging	Enabled at severity level 2
Log file logging	Enabled to log messages at severity level 5
Module logging	Enabled at severity level 5
Facility logging	Enabled
Time-stamp units	Seconds
Syslog server logging	Disabled
Syslog server configuration distribution	Disabled

Configuring System Message Logging

Configuring System Message Logging to Terminal Sessions

You can configure the switch to log messages by their severity level to console, Telnet, and Secure Shell sessions.

By default, logging is enabled for terminal sessions.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **terminal monitor**
2. switch# **configure terminal**
3. switch(config)# **logging console** [*severity-level*]
4. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging console** [*severity-level*]
5. switch(config)# **logging monitor** [*severity-level*]
6. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging monitor** [*severity-level*]
7. (Optional) switch# **show logging console**
8. (Optional) switch# **show logging monitor**
9. (Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **terminal monitor**	Copies syslog messages from the console to the current terminal session.
Step 2	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	switch(config)# **logging console** [*severity-level*]	Enables the switch to log messages to the console session based on a specified severity level or higher (a lower number value indicates a higher severity level). Severity levels range from 0 to 7: • 0 – emergency • 1 – alert • 2 – critical • 3 – error • 4 – warning • 5 – notification • 6 – informational • 7 – debugging If the severity level is not specified, the default of 2 is used.
Step 4	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging console** [*severity-level*]	Disables logging messages to the console.
Step 5	switch(config)# **logging monitor** [*severity-level*]	Enables the switch to log messages to the monitor based on a specified severity level or higher (a lower number value indicates a higher severity level). Severity levels range from 0 to 7: • 0 – emergency • 1 – alert • 2 – critical • 3 – error • 4 – warning • 5 – notification • 6 – informational • 7 – debugging If the severity level is not specified, the default of 2 is used. The configuration applies to Telnet and SSH sessions.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging monitor** [*severity-level*]	Disables logging messages to Telnet and SSH sessions.
Step 7	(Optional) switch# **show logging console**	Displays the console logging configuration.
Step 8	(Optional) switch# **show logging monitor**	Displays the monitor logging configuration.
Step 9	(Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a logging level of 3 for the console:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging console 3
```

The following example shows how to display the console logging configuration:

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

The following example shows how to disable logging for the console:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no logging console
```

The following example shows how to configure a logging level of 4 for the terminal session:

```
switch# terminal monitor
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging monitor 4
```

The following example shows how to display the terminal session logging configuration:

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

The following example shows how to disable logging for the terminal session:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no logging monitor
```

Configuring System Message Logging to a File

You can configure the switch to log system messages to a file. By default, system messages are logged to the file log:messages.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **logging logfile** *logfile-name severity-level* [**size** *bytes*]
3. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging logfile** [*logfile-name severity-level* [**size** *bytes*]]
4. (Optional) switch# **show logging info**
5. (Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **logging logfile** *logfile-name severity-level* [**size** *bytes*]	Configures the name of the log file used to store system messages and the minimum severity level to log. You can optionally specify a maximum file size. The default severity level is 5 and the file size is 4194304. Severity levels range from 0 to 7: • 0 – emergency • 1 – alert • 2 – critical • 3 – error • 4 – warning • 5 – notification • 6 – informational • 7 – debugging The file size is from 4096 to 10485760 bytes.
Step 3	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging logfile** [*logfile-name severity-level* [**size** *bytes*]]	Disables logging to the log file. You can optionally specify a maximum file size. The default severity level is 5 and the file size is 4194304.
Step 4	(Optional) switch# **show logging info**	Displays the logging configuration. You can optionally specify a maximum file size. The default severity level is 5 and the file size is 4194304.
Step 5	(Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a switch to log system messages to a file:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging logfile my_log 6 size 4194304
```

The following example shows how to display the logging configuration (some of the output has been removed for brevity):

```
switch# show logging info
Logging console:                enabled (Severity: debugging)
Logging monitor:                enabled (Severity: debugging)
Logging linecard:               enabled (Severity: notifications)
Logging fex:                    enabled (Severity: notifications)
Logging timestamp:              Seconds
Logging server:                 disabled
Logging logfile:                enabled
        Name - my_log: Severity - informational Size - 4194304
Facility        Default Severity        Current Session Severity
--------        ----------------        ------------------------
aaa                     3                       3

afm                     3                       3
altos                   3                       3
auth                    0                       0
authpriv                3                       3
bootvar                 5                       5
callhome                2                       2
capability              2                       2
cdp                     2                       2
cert_enroll             2                       2
...
```

Configuring Module and Facility Messages Logging

You can configure the severity level and time-stamp units of messages logged by modules and facilities.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **logging module** [*severity-level*]
3. switch(config)# **logging level** *facility severity-level*
4. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging module** [*severity-level*]
5. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging level** [*facility severity-level*]
6. (Optional) switch# **show logging module**
7. (Optional) switch# **show logging level** [*facility*]
8. (Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **logging module** [*severity-level*]	Enables module log messages that have the specified severity level or higher. Severity levels range from 0 to 7: • 0 – emergency

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• 1 – alert • 2 – critical • 3 – error • 4 – warning • 5 – notification • 6 – informational • 7 – debugging If the severity level is not specified, the default of 5 is used.
Step 3	switch(config)# **logging level** *facility severity-level*	Enables logging messages from the specified facility that have the specified severity level or higher. Severity levels from 0 to 7: • 0 – emergency • 1 – alert • 2 – critical • 3 – error • 4 – warning • 5 – notification • 6 – informational • 7 – debugging To apply the same severity level to all facilities, use the all facility. For defaults, see the **show logging level** command. **Note** Starting with Release 7.0(3)I2(1), you cannot configure the logging level for the BCM_USD, ETHPC, FWM, and NOHMS processes. For the BCM_USD process, use **attach module 1** command and then configure the logging level. **Note** If the default severity and the current session severity of a component is same, then it is expected to not see the logging level for the component in the running configuration. The default logging level is not displayed in the running configuration, but it is displayed in the **show logging level** command.
Step 4	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging module** [*severity-level*]	Disables module log messages.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging level** [*facility severity-level*]	Resets the logging severity level for the specified facility to its default level. If you do not specify a facility and severity level, the switch resets all facilities to their default levels.
Step 6	(Optional) switch# **show logging module**	Displays the module logging configuration.
Step 7	(Optional) switch# **show logging level** [*facility*]	Displays the logging level configuration and the system default level by facility. If you do not specify a facility, the switch displays levels for all facilities.
Step 8	(Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the severity level of module and specific facility messages:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging module 3
switch(config)# logging level aaa 2
```

Configuring Logging Timestamps

You can configure the time-stamp units of messages logged by the Cisco Nexus Series switch.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **logging timestamp** {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}
3. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging timestamp** {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}
4. (Optional) switch# **show logging timestamp**
5. (Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **logging timestamp** {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}	Sets the logging time-stamp units. By default, the units are seconds.
Step 3	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging timestamp** {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}	Resets the logging time-stamp units to the default of seconds.
Step 4	(Optional) switch# **show logging timestamp**	Displays the logging time-stamp units configured.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	(Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the time-stamp units of messages:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging timestamp milliseconds
switch(config)# exit
switch# show logging timestamp
Logging timestamp:              Milliseconds
```

Configuring the ACL Logging Cache

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **logging ip access-list cache entries** *num_entries*
3. switch(config)# **logging ip access-list cache interval** *seconds*
4. switch(config)# **logging ip access-list cache threshold** *num_packets*
5. (Optional) switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **logging ip access-list cache entries** *num_entries*	Sets the maximum number of log entries cached in software. The range is from 0 to 1000000 entries. The default value is 8000 entries.
Step 3	switch(config)# **logging ip access-list cache interval** *seconds*	Sets the number of seconds between log updates. Also if an entry is inactive for this duration, it is removed from the cache. The range is from 5 to 86400 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds.
Step 4	switch(config)# **logging ip access-list cache threshold** *num_packets*	Sets the number of packet matches before an entry is logged. The range is from 0 to 1000000 packets. The default value is 0 packets, which means that logging is not triggered by the number of packet matches.
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following example show how to set the maximum number of log entries to 5000, the interval to 120 seconds, and the threshold to 500000:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging ip access-list cache entries 5000
switch(config)# logging ip access-list cache interval 120
switch(config)# logging ip access-list cache threshold 500000
switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Applying ACL Logging to an Interface

Before you begin

- Create an IP access list with at least one access control entry (ACE) configured for logging.
- Configure the ACL logging cache.
- Configure the ACL log match level.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **interface mgmt0**
3. switch(config-if)# **ip access-group** *name* **in**
4. (Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **interface mgmt0**	Specifies the mgmt0 interface.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# **ip access-group** *name* **in**	Enables ACL logging on ingress traffic for the specified interface.
Step 4	(Optional) switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to apply the mgmt0 interface with the logging specified in acl1 for all ingress traffic:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface mgmt0
```

```
switch(config-if)# ip access-group acl1 in
switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring the ACL Log Match Level

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **acllog match-log-level** *number*
3. (Optional) switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **acllog match-log-level** *number*	Specifies the logging level to match for entries to be logged in the ACL log (acllog). The *number* is a value from 0 to 7. The default is 6. **Note** For log messages to be entered in the logs, the logging level for the ACL log facility (acllog) and the logging severity level for the logfile must be greater than or equal to the ACL log match log level setting. For more information, see Configuring Module and Facility Messages Logging, on page 7 and Configuring System Message Logging to a File, on page 5.
Step 3	(Optional) switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config**	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring Syslog Servers

You can configure up to eight syslog servers that reference remote systems where you want to log system messages.

Note Cisco recommends that you configure the syslog server to use the management virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. For more information on VRFs, see Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **logging server** *host* [*severity-level* [**use-vrf** *vrf-name* [**facility** *facility*]]]

3. (Optional) **no logging server** *host*
4. (Optional) **show logging server**
5. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	**logging server** *host* [*severity-level* [**use-vrf** *vrf-name* [**facility** *facility*]]] **Example:** `switch(config)# logging server 172.28.254.254 5 use-vrf default facility local3`	Configures a host to receive syslog messages. • The *host* argument identifies the hostname or the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the syslog server host. • The *severity-level* argument limits the logging of messages to the syslog server to a specified level. Severity levels range from 0 to 7. See Table 1: System Message Severity Levels , on page 1. • The **use vrf** *vrf-name* keyword and argument identify the *default* or *management* values for the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name. If a specific VRF is not identified, management is the default. However, if management is configured, it will not be listed in the output of the **show-running** command because it is the default. If a specific VRF is configured, the **show-running** command output will list the VRF for each server. **Note** The current Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution does not support VRF. If CFS distribution is enabled, the logging server configured with the default VRF is distributed as the management VRF. • The facility argument names the syslog facility type. The default outgoing facility is local7. The facilities are listed in the command reference for the Cisco Nexus Series software that you are using. **Note** Debugging is a CLI facility but the debug syslogs are not sent to the server.
Step 3	(Optional) **no logging server** *host* **Example:** `switch(config)# no logging server 172.28.254.254 5`	Removes the logging server for the specified host.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	(Optional) **show logging server** **Example:** `switch# show logging server`	Displays the syslog server configuration.
Step 5	(Optional) **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config`	Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

The following examples show how to configure a syslog server:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging server 172.28.254.254 5
use-vrf default facility local3

switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging server 172.28.254.254 5 use-vrf management facility local3
```

Configuring syslog on a UNIX or Linux System

You can configure a syslog server on a UNIX or Linux system by adding the following line to the /etc/syslog.conf file:

facility.level <five tab characters> *action*

The following table describes the syslog fields that you can configure.

Table 3: syslog Fields in syslog.conf

Field	Description
Facility	Creator of the message, which can be auth, authpriv, cron, daemon, kern, lpr, mail, mark, news, syslog, user, local0 through local7, or an asterisk (*) for all. These facility designators allow you to control the destination of messages based on their origin. **Note** Check your configuration before using a local facility.
Level	Minimum severity level at which messages are logged, which can be debug, info, notice, warning, err, crit, alert, emerg, or an asterisk (*) for all. You can use none to disable a facility.
Action	Destination for messages, which can be a filename, a hostname preceded by the at sign (@), or a comma-separated list of users or an asterisk (*) for all logged-in users.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Log debug messages with the local7 facility in the file /var/log/myfile.log by adding the following line to the /etc/syslog.conf file:

2. Create the log file by entering these commands at the shell prompt:
3. Make sure that the system message logging daemon reads the new changes by checking myfile.log after entering this command:

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 Log debug messages with the local7 facility in the file /var/log/myfile.log by adding the following line to the /etc/syslog.conf file:

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

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

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

Step 3 Make sure that the system message logging daemon reads the new changes by checking myfile.log after entering this command:

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

Configuring Secure Syslog Servers

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. [**no**] **logging server** *host* [*severity-level* [**port** *port-number*][**secure**[**trustpoint client-identity** *trustpoint-name*]][**use-vrf** *vrf-name*]]
3. (Optional) **logging source-interface** *interface name*
4. (Optional) **show logging server**
5. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	[**no**] **logging server** *host* [*severity-level* [**port** *port-number*][**secure**[**trustpoint client-identity** *trustpoint-name*]][**use-vrf** *vrf-name*]] **Example:** `switch(config)# logging server 192.0.2.253 secure`	Configures a syslog server at the specified hostname or IPv4 or IPv6 address. Optionally, you can enforce a mutual authentication by installing the client identity certificate that is signed by any CA and using the trustpoint client-identity option.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: `switch(config)# logging server 2001::3 5 secure trustpoint client-identity myCA use-vrf red`	The default destination port for a secure TLS connection is 6514.
Step 3	(Optional) **logging source-interface** *interface name* **Example:** `switch(config)# logging source-interface lo0`	Enables a source interface for the remote syslog server.
Step 4	(Optional) **show logging server** **Example:** `switch(config)# show logging server`	Displays the syslog server configuration. If the secure option is configured, the output will have an entry with the transport information. By default, the transport is UDP if the secure option is not configured.
Step 5	(Optional) **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring the CA Certificate

For the secure syslog feature support, the remote servers must be authenticated via a trustpoint configuration.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. [**no**] **crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-name*
3. **crypto ca authenticate** *trustpoint-name*
4. (Optional) **show crypto ca certificate**
5. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	[**no**] **crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-name*
	Example:
	`switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint winca`
	`switch(config-trustpoint)#`
		Configures a trustpoint.
		Note You must configure the ip domain-name before the trustpoint configuration.

Step 3	Required: **crypto ca authenticate** *trustpoint-name* **Example:**	Configures a CA certificate for the trustpoint.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config-trustpoint)# crypto ca authenticate winca`	
Step 4	(Optional) **show crypto ca certificate** **Example:** `switch(config)# show crypto ca certificates`	Displays the configured certificate/chain and the associated trustpoint.
Step 5	(Optional) **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration so that the trustpoint is persistent across the reload of the device.

Enrolling the CA Certificate

For mutual authentication, where the remote server wants the NX-OS switch (the client) to identify, that the peer authentication is mandatory, this is an additional configuration to enroll the certificate on the switch.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **crypto key generate rsa label** *key name* **exportable modules 2048**
3. [**no**] **crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-name*
4. **rsakeypair** *key-name*
5. **crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-name*
6. [**no**] **crypto ca enroll** *trustpoint-name*
7. **crypto ca import** *trustpoint-name* **certificate**
8. (Optional) **show crypto ca certificates**
9. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	Required: **crypto key generate rsa label** *key name* **exportable modules 2048** **Example:** `switch(config-trustpoint)# crypto key generate rsa label myKey exportable modulus 2048`	Configure an RSA key pair. By default, the Cisco NX-OS software generates an RSA key using 1024 bits.
Step 3	[**no**] **crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-name* **Example:**	Configures a trustpoint. **Note** You must configure the ip domain-name before the trustpoint configuration.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint myCA` `switch(config-trustpoint)#`	
Step 4	Required: **rsakeypair** *key-name* **Example:** `switch(config-trustpoint)# rsakeypair myKey`	Associates the keypair generated to the trustpoint CA.
Step 5	**crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-name* **Example:** `switch(config)# crypto ca authenticate myCA`	Configures a CA certificate for the trustpoint.
Step 6	[**no**] **crypto ca enroll** *trustpoint-name* **Example:** `switch(config)# crypto ca enroll myCA`	Generate an identity certificate of the switch to enroll it to a CA.
Step 7	**crypto ca import** *trustpoint-name* **certificate** **Example:** `switch(config-trustpoint)# crypto ca import myCA certificate`	Imports the identity certificate signed by the CA to the switch.
Step 8	(Optional) **show crypto ca certificates** **Example:** `switch# show crypto ca certificates`	Displays the configured certificate or chain and the associated trustpoint.
Step 9	Required: **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring syslog Server Configuration Distribution

You can distribute the syslog server configuration to other switches in the network by using the Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) infrastructure.

After you enable syslog server configuration distribution, you can modify the syslog server configuration and view the pending changes before committing the configuration for distribution. As long as distribution is enabled, the switch maintains pending changes to the syslog server configuration.

Note If the switch is restarted, the syslog server configuration changes that are kept in volatile memory might get lost.

Before you begin

You must have configured one or more syslog servers.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **configure terminal**
2. switch(config)# **logging distribute**
3. switch(config)# **logging commit**
4. switch(config)# **logging abort**
5. (Optional) switch(config)# **no logging distribute**
6. (Optional) switch# **show logging pending**
7. (Optional) switch# **show logging pending-diff**
8. (Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# **logging distribute**	Enables distribution of the syslog server configuration to network switches using the CFS infrastructure. By default, distribution is disabled.
Step 3	switch(config)# **logging commit**	Commits the pending changes to the syslog server configuration for distribution to the switches in the fabric.
Step 4	switch(config)# **logging abort**	Cancels the pending changes to the syslog server configuration.
Step 5	(Optional) switch(config)# **no logging distribute**	Disables the distribution of the syslog server configuration to network switches using the CFS infrastructure. You cannot disable distribution when configuration changes are pending. See the **logging commit** and **logging abort** commands. By default, distribution is disabled.
Step 6	(Optional) switch# **show logging pending**	Displays the pending changes to the syslog server configuration.
Step 7	(Optional) switch# **show logging pending-diff**	Displays the differences from the current syslog server configuration to the pending changes of the syslog server configuration.
Step 8	(Optional) switch# **copy running-config startup-config**	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Displaying and Clearing Log Files

You can display or clear messages in the log file and the NVRAM.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **show logging last** *number-lines*
2. switch# **show logging logfile** [**start-time** *yyyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss*] [**end-time** *yyyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss*]

3. switch# **show logging nvram** [**last** *number-lines*]
4. switch# **clear logging logfile**
5. switch# **clear logging nvram**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# **show logging last** *number-lines*	Displays the last number of lines in the logging file. You can specify from 1 to 9999 for the last number of lines.
Step 2	switch# **show logging logfile** [**start-time** *yyyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss*] [**end-time** *yyyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss*]	Displays the messages in the log file that have a time stamp within the span entered. If you do not enter an end time, the current time is used. You enter three characters for the month time field and digits for the year and day time fields.
Step 3	switch# **show logging nvram** [**last** *number-lines*]	Displays the messages in the NVRAM. To limit the number of lines displayed, you can enter the last number of lines to display. You can specify from 1 to 100 for the last number of lines.
Step 4	switch# **clear logging logfile**	Clears the contents of the log file.
Step 5	switch# **clear logging nvram**	Clears the logged messages in NVRAM.

Example

The following example shows how to display messages in a log file:

```
switch# show logging last 40
switch# show logging logfile start-time 2007 nov 1 15:10:0
switch# show logging nvram last 10
```

The following example shows how to clear messages in a log file:

```
switch# clear logging logfile
switch# clear logging nvram
```

Verifying the System Message Logging Configuration

Use these commands to verify system message logging configuration information:

Command	Purpose
show logging console	Displays the console logging configuration.
show logging info	Displays the logging configuration.
show logging ip access-list cache	Displays the IP access list cache.

Command	Purpose
show logging ip access-list cache detail	Displays detailed information about the IP access list cache.
show logging ip access-list status	Displays the status of the IP access list cache.
show logging last *number-lines*	Displays the last number of lines of the log file.
show logging level [*facility*]	Displays the facility logging severity level configuration.
show logging logfile [**start-time** *yyyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss*] [**end-time** *yyyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss*]	Displays the messages in the log file.
show logging module	Displays the module logging configuration.
show logging monitor	Displays the monitor logging configuration.
show logging nvram [**last** *number-lines*]	Displays the messages in the NVRAM log.
show logging pending	Displays the syslog server pending distribution configuration.
show logging pending-diff	Displays the syslog server pending distribution configuration differences.
show logging server	Displays the syslog server configuration.
show logging session	Displays the logging session status.
show logging status	Displays the logging status.
show logging timestamp	Displays the logging time-stamp units configuration.