

# **Configuring System Message Logging**

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

- About System Message Logging, page 26-2
- Configuring System Message Logging, page 26-4
- Displaying System Message Logging Information, page 26-8
- Default Settings, page 26-12

# **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 server to forward 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 26-1) and the severity level (see Table 26-2). 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 system message logging server. The switch software saves system message logging 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 system message logging server.

<u>Note</u>

When the switch first initializes, the network is not connected until initialization completes. Therefore, messages are not redirected to a system message logging 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.

Table 26-1 describes some of the facilities supported by the system message logs.

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	
ipconf	IP configuration	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific	

#### Table 26-1 Internal Logging Facilities

Facility Keyword	Description	Standard or Cisco MDS 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 system 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 Program	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 system messages	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific		
vshd	vshd	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific		
wwn	WWN manager	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific		
xbar	Xbar system messages	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific		
zone	Zone server	Cisco MDS 9000 Family specific		

 Table 26-1 Internal Logging Facilities (continued)

Table 26-2 describes the severity levels supported by the system message logs.

Level Keyword	Level	Description	Message 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

Table 26-2	Error Messag	ge Severity Levels
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Refer to the Cisco MDS 9000 Family System Messages Guide for details on the error log message format.

# **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 1switch# terminal monitorEnables logging for a Telnet, or SS		Enables logging for a Telnet, or SSH session.		
		<b>Note</b> A console session is enabled by default.		
Step 2	switch# terminal no monitor	Disables logging for a Telnet, or SSH session.		
		<b>Note</b> A Telnet or SSH session is disabled by default.		

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	<pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.		
Step 2	<pre>switch(config)# logging console 3</pre>	Configures console logging at level 3 (error). Logging messages with a severity level of 3 or above are displayed on the console.		
	<pre>switch(config)# logging console</pre>	Reverts console logging to the factory set default severity level of 2 (critical). Logging messages with a severity level of 2 or above are displayed on the console.		

<u>}</u> 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 4-30).

## **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# <b>config t</b> switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.		
Step 2	<pre>switch(config)# logging module 1</pre>	Configures module logging at level 1 (alerts).		
	<pre>switch(config)# logging module</pre>	Configures module logging for all modules in the switch.		
	<pre>switch(config)# no logging module</pre>	Reverts module logging to the factory set default of not configuring logging for all modules.		

## **Configuring Facility Severity Level**

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

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<pre>switch(config)# logging level kernel 4</pre>	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 are displayed.

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### **Configuring Log Files**

Logging messages may be saved to a separate 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 80 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# <b>config t</b> switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<pre>switch(config)# logging logfile ManagerLog 3 size 3000000</pre>	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 logfile** *filename* and **clear logging logfile** *filename* commands to view and delete 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** command using additional copy syntax (see the "Copying Files" section on page 4-26).

### **Configuring System Message Logging Servers**

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

/var/log/myfile.log

Step 1

Add the following line to the /etc/syslog.conf file.

local1.debug

<u>Note</u>

Be sure to add five tab characters between **local1.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 **local1** 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 system message logging daemon reads the new changes by entering this command:

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

	Command	Purpose		
Step 1	<pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.		
Step 2	<pre>switch(config)# logging server 172.22.00.00 switch(config)#</pre>	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 system message logging servers.		
	<pre>switch(config)# logging server 172.22.00.00 facility local1 switch(config)#</pre>	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.		
	<pre>switch(config)# no logging server 172.11.00.00 switch(config)#</pre>	Removes the specified server (172.11.00.00) and reverts to factory default.		
		<b>Note</b> You can configure a maximum of three system message logging servers.		

To configure system message logging servers, follow these steps:

### **Outgoing System Message Logging Server Facilities**

All system message logging 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 system message logging 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 26-1 and the outgoing logging facilities are listed in Table 26-3.

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	sernel 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 S		Standard		
user	Iser User process Standard			
uucp	UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program	Standard		

Table 26-3 Outgoing Logging Facilities

# **Displaying System Message Logging Information**

Use the **show logging** command to display the current system message logging configuration. See Examples 26-1 to 26-10.

Example 26-1 Displays Current System Message Logging

switch#	show logging				
Logging	console:		enabled	(Severity	: critical)
Logging	monitor:		enabled	(Severity	: debugging)
Logaina	linecard:		enabled	(Severity	: debugging)
Logging	server:		enabled	(	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
{172.20	.102.34}				
	server severity:		debuggir	na	
	server facility:		local7	5	
{10.77.2	202.88}				
	server severity:		debuggir	na	
	server facility:		local7	5	
{10.77.2	202.149}				
	server severity:		debuggir	ıq	
	server facility:		local7	5	
Logging	logfile:		enabled		
	Name - messages:	Severit	zy - debu	ugging Siz	e - 4194304
Facility	y Default	Severity	7	Current S	ession Severity
1		·	-		
kern		0 2		0	
user		2		3	
maii		5		3	
daemon		/		/	
auth		0		/	
sysiog		3		3	
lpr		3		3	
news		3		3	
uucp		3		3	
cron		3		3	
authpriv	V	3		/	
itp		3		3	
local0		3		3	
locall		3		3	
local2		3		3	
local3		3		3	
local4		3		3	
local5		3		3	
local6		3		3	
local7		3		3	
vsan		2		2	
tspt		3		3	
fcdomain	n	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)	

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 26-2 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 26-3 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 26-4 Displays Console Logging Status

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

#### Example 26-5 Displays Logging Facility

switch# <b>show</b>	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
1111CD	3	3
cron	3	3
authoriy	3	כ ד
ftp	3	2
	2	2
locall	с С	2
locall	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
info	2	2
xbar	3	3
fong	2	2
fcs	2	2
	2	2
aci tlacet	2	2
	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
repd	5	5
v Stid	5	C.
(emergencies)	1(alerta)	2(critical)
2 (orrorg)	1 (marcing)	5 (potificational)
S(CITOTS)	+ (warnings)	J (HOLITICALIONS)
o(information)	(uepugging)	

#### Example 26-6 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.//.202.00}	coverity	debugging	
server	facility:	local7	
{10.77.202.149}	14011101.	1000017	
server	severity:	debugging	
server	facility:	local7	
Logging logfile	:	enabled	
Name -	messages: Severit	ty - debugging Si	.ze - 4194304
Facility	Default Severity	y Current	Session Severity
kern	6		 б
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
ftp	3		2
local0	3		3
locall	3		3
local2	3		3
local3	3		3
local4	3		3
local5	3		3
local6	3		3
local7	3		3
vsan	2		2
ISPI	3		3
module	5		5
sysmar	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
nort	2		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
calinome	2		2
rdl	2		∠ 2
rscn	2.		2
bootvar	5		2

securityd vhbad	2 2	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 26-7 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)
```

#### Example 26-8 Displays Switching Module Logging Status

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

#### Example 26-9 Displays Monitor Logging Status

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

#### **Example 26-10 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 26-4 lists the default settings for system message logging.

 Table 26-4
 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.

Parameters	Default
System message logging server IP address	Not configured.
Number of servers	Three servers.
Server facility	Local 7.

Table 26-4 Default System Message Log Setting (continued)