Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'vsyslog.3'

$ man vsyslog.3

SYSLOG(3)   Linux Programmer's Manual   SYSLOG(3)

NAME

　　closelog, openlog, syslog, vsyslog - send messages to the system logger

SYNOPSIS

　　#include <syslog.h>

　　void openlog(const char *ident, int option, int facility);

　　void syslog(int priority, const char *format, ...);

　　void closelog(void);

　　void vsyslog(int priority, const char *format, va_list ap);

　Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

　　vsyslog():

　　　Since glibc 2.19:

　　　　_DEFAULT_SOURCE

　　　Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

　　　　_BSD_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

　openlog()

　　openlog() opens a connection to the system logger for a program.

　　The string pointed to by ident is prepended to every message, and is typically set to the

　　program name. If ident is NULL, the program name is used. (POSIX.1-2008 does not specify

　　the behavior when ident is NULL.)

　　The option argument specifies flags which control the operation of openlog() and subse?

　　quent calls to syslog(). The facility argument establishes a default to be used if none

is specified in subsequent calls to syslog(). The values that may be specified for option and facility are described below.

The use of openlog() is optional; it will automatically be called by syslog() if neces‐ sary, in which case ident will default to NULL.

syslog() and vsyslog()

syslog() generates a log message, which will be distributed by syslogd(8).

The priority argument is formed by ORing together a facility value and a level value (de‐ scribed below). If no facility value is ORed into priority, then the default value set by openlog() is used, or, if there was no preceding openlog() call, a default of LOG_USER is employed.

The remaining arguments are a format, as in printf(3), and any arguments required by the format, except that the two-character sequence %m will be replaced by the error message string strerror(errno). The format string need not include a terminating newline charac‐ ter.

The function vsyslog() performs the same task as syslog() with the difference that it takes a set of arguments which have been obtained using the stdarg(3) variable argument list macros.

closelog()

closelog() closes the file descriptor being used to write to the system logger. The use of closelog() is optional.

Values for option

The option argument to openlog() is a bit mask constructed by ORing together any of the following values:

LOG_CONS   Write directly to the system console if there is an error while sending to
              the system logger.

LOG_NDELAY   Open the connection immediately (normally, the connection is opened when
              the first message is logged). This may be useful, for example, if a subse‐
              quent chroot(2) would make the pathname used internally by the logging fa‐
              cility unreachable.

LOG_NOWAIT   Don't wait for child processes that may have been created while logging the
              message. (The GNU C library does not create a child process, so this op‐
              tion has no effect on Linux.)

LOG_ODELAY   The converse of LOG_NDELAY; opening of the connection is delayed until sys‐

log() is called. (This is the default, and need not be specified.)

LOG_PERROR   (Not in POSIX.1-2001 or POSIX.1-2008.) Also log the message to stderr.

LOG_PID   Include the caller's PID with each message.

Values for facility

The facility argument is used to specify what type of program is logging the message.

This lets the configuration file specify that messages from different facilities will be

handled differently.

LOG_AUTH   security/authorization messages

LOG_AUTHPRIV   security/authorization messages (private)

LOG_CRON   clock daemon (cron and at)

LOG_DAEMON   system daemons without separate facility value

LOG_FTP   ftp daemon

LOG_KERN   kernel messages (these can't be generated from user processes)

LOG_LOCAL0 through LOG_LOCAL7

        reserved for local use

LOG_LPR   line printer subsystem

LOG_MAIL   mail subsystem

LOG_NEWS   USENET news subsystem

LOG_SYSLOG   messages generated internally by syslogd(8)

LOG_USER (default)

        generic user-level messages

LOG_UUCP   UUCP subsystem

Values for level

This determines the importance of the message. The levels are, in order of decreasing im?

portance:

LOG_EMERG   system is unusable

LOG_ALERT   action must be taken immediately

LOG_CRIT   critical conditions

LOG_ERR   error conditions

LOG_WARNING   warning conditions

LOG_NOTICE   normal, but significant, condition

LOG_INFO   informational message

LOG_DEBUG   debug-level message

The function setlogmask(3) can be used to restrict logging to specified levels only.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

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?Interface   ? Attribute   ? Value   ?

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?openlog(), closelog() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe   ?

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?syslog(), vsyslog()   ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe env locale ?

??

CONFORMING TO

The functions openlog(), closelog(), and syslog() (but not vsyslog()) are specified in SUSv2, POSIX.1-2001, and POSIX.1-2008.

POSIX.1-2001 specifies only the LOG_USER and LOG_LOCAL* values for facility.   However, with the exception of LOG_AUTHPRIV and LOG_FTP, the other facility values appear on most UNIX systems.

The LOG_PERROR value for option is not specified by POSIX.1-2001 or POSIX.1-2008, but is available in most versions of UNIX.

NOTES

The argument ident in the call of openlog() is probably stored as-is. Thus, if the string it points to is changed, syslog() may start prepending the changed string, and if the string it points to ceases to exist, the results are undefined. Most portable is to use a string constant.

Never pass a string with user-supplied data as a format, use the following instead:

    syslog(priority, "%s", string);

SEE ALSO

journalctl(1), logger(1), setlogmask(3), syslog.conf(5), syslogd(8)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.

Linux   2017-09-15   SYSLOG(3)