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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'closelog.3' command

$ man closelog.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 subsequent calls to syslog(). The facility argument es? tablishes 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 necessary, in which case ident will default to NULL.

syslog() and vsyslog()

syslog() generates a log message, which will be distributed by sys? logd(8).

The priority argument is formed by ORing together a facility value and a level value (described 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 argu? ments required by the format, except that the two-character sequence %m will be replaced by the error message string strerror(errno). The for? mat string need not include a terminating newline character.

The function vsyslog() performs the same task as syslog() with the dif? ference 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 to? gether any of the following values:

LOG_CONS Write directly to the system console if there is an er? ror while sending to the system logger.

LOG_NDELAY Open the connection immediately (normally, the connec? tion is opened when the first message is logged). This may be useful, for example, if a subsequent chroot(2) would make the pathname used internally by the logging facility unreachable.

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

LOG_ODELAY The converse of LOG_NDELAY; opening of the connection is
delayed until syslog() 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 log?
ging the message. This lets the configuration file specify that mes?
sages 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 pro?
cesses)

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 or?
der of decreasing importance:

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 at? tributes(7).

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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

??

?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 fa? cility. 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 fol? lowing instead:

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

SEE ALSO

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

COLOPHON

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