Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'coredump.conf.5' command

$ man coredump.conf.5

COREDUMP.CONF(5)   coredump.conf   COREDUMP.CONF(5)

NAME

    coredump.conf, coredump.conf.d - Core dump storage configuration files

SYNOPSIS

    /etc/systemd/coredump.conf

    /etc/systemd/coredump.conf.d/*.conf

    /run/systemd/coredump.conf.d/*.conf

    /usr/lib/systemd/coredump.conf.d/*.conf

DESCRIPTION

    These files configure the behavior of systemd-coredump(8), a handler

    for core dumps invoked by the kernel. Whether systemd-coredump is used

    is determined by the kernel's kernel.core_pattern sysctl(8) setting.

    See systemd-coredump(8) and core(5) pages for the details.

CONFIGURATION DIRECTORIES AND PRECEDENCE

    The default configuration is set during compilation, so configuration

    is only needed when it is necessary to deviate from those defaults.

    Initially, the main configuration file in /etc/systemd/ contains

    commented out entries showing the defaults as a guide to the

    administrator. Local overrides can be created by editing this file or

    by creating drop-ins, as described below. Using drop-ins for local

    configuration is recommended over modifications to the main

    configuration file.

    In addition to the "main" configuration file, drop-in configuration

snippets are read from /usr/lib/systemd/*.conf.d/, /usr/local/lib/systemd/*.conf.d/, and /etc/systemd/*.conf.d/. Those drop-ins have higher precedence and override the main configuration file. Files in the *.conf.d/ configuration subdirectories are sorted by their filename in lexicographic order, regardless of in which of the subdirectories they reside. When multiple files specify the same option, for options which accept just a single value, the entry in the file sorted last takes precedence, and for options which accept a list of values, entries are collected as they occur in the sorted files.

When packages need to customize the configuration, they can install drop-ins under /usr/. Files in /etc/ are reserved for the local administrator, who may use this logic to override the configuration files installed by vendor packages. Drop-ins have to be used to override package drop-ins, since the main configuration file has lower precedence. It is recommended to prefix all filenames in those subdirectories with a two-digit number and a dash, to simplify the ordering of the files.

To disable a configuration file supplied by the vendor, the recommended way is to place a symlink to /dev/null in the configuration directory in /etc/, with the same filename as the vendor configuration file.

OPTIONS

All options are configured in the [Coredump] section:

Storage=

Controls where to store cores. One of "none", "external", and "journal". When "none", the core dumps may be logged (including the backtrace if possible), but not stored permanently. When "external" (the default), cores will be stored in /var/lib/systemd/coredump/. When "journal", cores will be stored in the journal and rotated following normal journal rotation patterns.

When cores are stored in the journal, they might be compressed following journal compression settings, see journald.conf(5). When cores are stored externally, they will be compressed by default, see below.

Compress=

Controls compression for external storage. Takes a boolean
argument, which defaults to "yes".

ProcessSizeMax=

The maximum size in bytes of a core which will be processed. Core
dumps exceeding this size may be stored, but the backtrace will not
be generated. Like other sizes in this same config file, the usual
suffixes to the base of 1024 are allowed (B, K, M, G, T, P, and E).
Defaults to 1G on 32bit systems, 32G on 64bit systems.
Setting Storage=none and ProcessSizeMax=0 disables all coredump
handling except for a log entry.

ExternalSizeMax=, JournalSizeMax=

The maximum (compressed or uncompressed) size in bytes of a core to
be saved in separate files on disk (default: 1G on 32bit, 32G on
64bit systems) or in the journal (default: 10M). Unit suffixes are
allowed just as in ProcessSizeMax=.
ExternalSizeMax=infinity sets the core size to unlimited.

MaxUse=, KeepFree=

Enforce limits on the disk space, specified in bytes, taken up by
externally stored core dumps. Unit suffixes are allowed just as in
ProcessSizeMax=. MaxUse= makes sure that old core dumps are
removed as soon as the total disk space taken up by core dumps
grows beyond this limit (defaults to 10% of the total disk size).
KeepFree= controls how much disk space to keep free at least
(defaults to 15% of the total disk size). Note that the disk space
used by core dumps might temporarily exceed these limits while core
dumps are processed. Note that old core dumps are also removed
based on time via systemd-tmpfiles(8). Set either value to 0 to
turn off size-based cleanup.

The defaults for all values are listed as comments in the template
/etc/systemd/coredump.conf file that is installed by default.

SEE ALSO

systemd-journald.service(8), coredumpctl(1), systemd-tmpfiles(8)