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RH12411 - Log Management

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Overview

The majority of system and application logs are located in the **/var/log** directory.



Important: It is advisable to move the mount point of the **/var/log** directory to a separate physical partition or logical volume. This way, in the event of logging that is too verbose, the size limit of this directory is the size of the physical partition or logical volume. If you



leave this directory in the root of the system, there is a risk that the logs will grow so quickly that they occupy all the free disk space, thus creating a system crash.

The `/bin/dmesg` Command

This command returns the **Kernel Ring Buffer** stored in the `/var/log/dmesg` file at the last system boot:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# dmesg | more
[    0.000000] Linux version 5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64 (mockbuild@x86-64-02.build.eng.rdu2.redhat.com) (gcc
(GCC) 11.4.1 20231218 (Red Hat 11.4.1-3), GNU ld version 2.35.2-43.el9) #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Fri
Sep 13 12:41:50 EDT 2024
[    0.000000] The list of certified hardware and cloud instances for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 can be viewed at
the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog, https://catalog.redhat.com.
[    0.000000] Command line: BOOT_IMAGE=(hd0,msdos1)/vmlinuz-5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/rhel-
root ro crashkernel=1G-4G:192M,4G-64G:256M,64G-:512M resume=/dev/mapper/rhel-swap rd.lvm.lv=rhel/r
oot rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap rhgb quiet
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: xstate_offset[2]: 576, xstate_sizes[2]: 256
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Enabled xstate features 0x7, context size is 832 bytes, using 'standard' format.
[    0.000000] signal: max sigframe size: 1776
[    0.000000] BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000000009fbff] usable
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000009fc00-0x0000000000009ffff] reserved
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000000f0000-0x000000000000ffffff] reserved
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000100000-0x000000000bffd9fff] usable
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000bffd9fff-0x000000000bfffffff] reserved
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000bfffffff-0x000000000fffffff] reserved
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000fffffff-0x000000000fffffff] reserved
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000fffffff-0x000000000fffffff] reserved
[    0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000100000000-0x0000000023fffffff] usable
```

```
[ 0.000000] NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
[ 0.000000] SMBIOS 2.8 present.
[ 0.000000] DMI: QEMU Standard PC (i440FX + PIIX, 1996), BIOS rel-1.16.1-0-g3208b098f51a-prebuilt.qemu.org
04/01/2014
[ 0.000000] Hypervisor detected: KVM
[ 0.000000] kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 and 4b564d00
[ 0.000001] kvm-clock: using sched offset of 11342917026 cycles
[ 0.000003] clocksource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xffffffffffffffff max_cycles: 0x1cd42e4dffb, max_idle_ns:
881590591483 ns
[ 0.000010] tsc: Detected 2099.998 MHz processor
[ 0.001013] e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable ==> reserved
[ 0.001016] e820: remove [mem 0x000a0000-0x000fffff] usable
[ 0.001021] last_pfn = 0x240000 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
[ 0.001058] MTRR map: 4 entries (3 fixed + 1 variable; max 19), built from 8 variable MTRRs
[ 0.001061] x86/PAT: Configuration [0-7]: WB WC UC- UC WB WP UC- WT
[ 0.001103] last_pfn = 0xbffda max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
[ 0.009594] found SMP MP-table at [mem 0x000f5bc0-0x000f5bcf]
[ 0.009621] Using GB pages for direct mapping
[ 0.009825] RAMDISK: [mem 0x3149c000-0x34a45fff]
[ 0.009836] ACPI: Early table checksum verification disabled
[ 0.009849] ACPI: RSDP 0x000000000000F598 000014 (v00 BOCHS )
[ 0.009857] ACPI: RSDT 0x00000000BFFFE30C 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009870] ACPI: FACP 0x00000000BFFFE2DDE 000074 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009876] ACPI: DSDT 0x00000000BFFDF040 003D9E (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009881] ACPI: FACS 0x00000000BFFDF000 000040
[ 0.009885] ACPI: APIC 0x00000000BFFFE2E52 000090 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009889] ACPI: SSDT 0x00000000BFFFE2EE2 0000CA (v01 BOCHS VMGENID 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009893] ACPI: HPET 0x00000000BFFFE2FAC 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009898] ACPI: WAET 0x00000000BFFFE2FE4 000028 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001 BXPC 00000001)
[ 0.009901] ACPI: Reserving FACP table memory at [mem 0xbffe2dde-0xbffe2e51]
[ 0.009902] ACPI: Reserving DSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffdf040-0xbffe2ddd]
[ 0.009903] ACPI: Reserving FACS table memory at [mem 0xbffdf000-0xbffdf03f]
[ 0.009904] ACPI: Reserving APIC table memory at [mem 0xbffe2e52-0xbffe2ee1]
[ 0.009905] ACPI: Reserving SSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffe2ee2-0xbffe2fab]
```

```
[ 0.009906] ACPI: Reserving HPET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fac-0xbffe2fe3]
[ 0.009906] ACPI: Reserving WAET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fe4-0xbffe300b]
[ 0.010241] No NUMA configuration found
--More--
[q]
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# dmesg --help
```

Usage:

```
dmesg [options]
```

Display or control the kernel ring buffer.

Options:

```
-C, --clear                clear the kernel ring buffer
-c, --read-clear          read and clear all messages
-D, --console-off        disable printing messages to console
-E, --console-on        enable printing messages to console
-F, --file <file>       use the file instead of the kernel log buffer
-f, --facility <list>    restrict output to defined facilities
-H, --human              human readable output
-k, --kernel            display kernel messages
-L, --color[=<when>]    colorize messages (auto, always or never)
                        colors are enabled by default
-l, --level <list>     restrict output to defined levels
-n, --console-level <level> set level of messages printed to console
-P, --nopager           do not pipe output into a pager
-p, --force-prefix      force timestamp output on each line of multi-line messages
-r, --raw              print the raw message buffer
    --noescape          don't escape unprintable character
-S, --syslog           force to use syslog(2) rather than /dev/kmsg
-s, --buffer-size <size> buffer size to query the kernel ring buffer
```

```
-u, --userspace      display userspace messages
-w, --follow         wait for new messages
-W, --follow-new    wait and print only new messages
-x, --decode        decode facility and level to readable string
-d, --show-delta    show time delta between printed messages
-e, --reltime       show local time and time delta in readable format
-T, --ctime         show human-readable timestamp (may be inaccurate!)
-t, --notime        don't show any timestamp with messages
    --time-format <format> show timestamp using the given format:
                        [delta|reltime|ctime|notime|iso]
Suspending/resume will make ctime and iso timestamps inaccurate.
    --since <time>   display the lines since the specified time
    --until <time>  display the lines until the specified time

-h, --help          display this help
-V, --version       display version
```

Supported log facilities:

```
kern - kernel messages
user - random user-level messages
mail - mail system
daemon - system daemons
auth - security/authorization messages
syslog - messages generated internally by syslogd
lpr - line printer subsystem
news - network news subsystem
```

Supported log levels (priorities):

```
emerg - system is unusable
alert - action must be taken immediately
crit - critical conditions
err - error conditions
warn - warning conditions
notice - normal but significant condition
```

```
info - informational
debug - debug-level messages
```

For more details see `dmesg(1)`.

LAB #1 - Security Monitoring

1.1 - The last Command

This command displays the dates and times of user connections from the contents of the `/var/log/wtmp` file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# last
trainee pts/1      10.0.2.1      Sat Sep 28 08:43  still logged in
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Sat Sep 28 08:09  still logged in
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Fri Sep 27 08:02 - 17:23  (09:20)
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Fri Sep 27 07:49 - 08:02  (00:13)
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Thu Sep 26 12:20 - 15:44  (03:23)
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Wed Sep 25 12:47 - 17:31  (04:44)
reboot  system boot  5.14.0-427.37.1. Wed Sep 25 12:44  still running
reboot  system boot  5.14.0-427.37.1. Wed Sep 25 12:29  still running
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Wed Sep 25 11:35 - 12:29  (00:54)
trainee pts/0      10.0.2.1      Wed Sep 25 10:14 - 10:50  (00:35)
reboot  system boot  5.14.0-284.11.1. Wed Sep 25 10:14 - 12:29  (02:15)
trainee pts/1      10.0.2.99     Thu Oct 19 18:35 - 18:35  (00:00)
trainee tty2      tty2         Thu Oct 19 18:28 - crash (341+15:45)
trainee seat0    login screen Thu Oct 19 18:28 - crash (341+15:45)
reboot  system boot  5.14.0-284.11.1. Thu Oct 19 18:27 - 12:29  (341+18:02)

wtmp begins Thu Oct 19 18:27:17 2023
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# last --help
```

Usage:

```
last [options] [<username>...] [<tty>...]
```

Show a listing of last logged in users.

Options:

```
-<number>          how many lines to show
-a, --hostlast     display hostnames in the last column
-d, --dns          translate the IP number back into a hostname
-f, --file <file> use a specific file instead of /var/log/wtmp
-F, --fulltimes    print full login and logout times and dates
-i, --ip           display IP numbers in numbers-and-dots notation
-n, --limit <number> how many lines to show
-R, --nohostname   don't display the hostname field
-s, --since <time> display the lines since the specified time
-t, --until <time> display the lines until the specified time
-p, --present <time> display who were present at the specified time
-w, --fullnames    display full user and domain names
-x, --system       display system shutdown entries and run level changes
  --time-format <format> show timestamps in the specified <format>:
                        notime|short|full|iso

-h, --help         display this help
-V, --version      display version
```

For more details see last(1).

1.2 - The lastlog Command

This command shows the date and time of the most recent system connection for users :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# lastlog
Username      Port      From      Latest
root          pts/1
bin           **Never logged in**
daemon       **Never logged in**
adm          **Never logged in**
lp           **Never logged in**
sync        **Never logged in**
shutdown     **Never logged in**
halt         **Never logged in**
mail         **Never logged in**
operator     **Never logged in**
games        **Never logged in**
ftp          **Never logged in**
nobody       **Never logged in**
systemd-coredump
dbus         **Never logged in**
polkitd      **Never logged in**
avahi        **Never logged in**
tss          **Never logged in**
colord       **Never logged in**
clevis       **Never logged in**
rtkit        **Never logged in**
sssd         **Never logged in**
geoclue      **Never logged in**
libstoragemgmt
systemd-oom  **Never logged in**
setroubleshoot
pipewire     **Never logged in**
flatpak      **Never logged in**
gdm          tty1
cockpit-ws   **Never logged in**
cockpit-wsinstance
**Never logged in**
gnome-initial-setup
**Never logged in**
```

```
sshd                **Never logged in**
chrony              **Never logged in**
dnsmasq            **Never logged in**
tcpdump            **Never logged in**
trainee            pts/1      10.0.2.1    Sat Sep 28 08:43:17 +0200 2024
apache             **Never logged in**
fenestros2         pts/0
fenestros1         **Never logged in**
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# lastlog --help
Usage: lastlog [options]

Options:
  -b, --before DAYS          print only lastlog records older than DAYS
  -C, --clear                clear lastlog record of an user (usable only with -u)
  -h, --help                display this help message and exit
  -R, --root CHROOT_DIR     directory to chroot into
  -S, --set                  set lastlog record to current time (usable only with -u)
  -t, --time DAYS           print only lastlog records more recent than DAYS
  -u, --user LOGIN          print lastlog record of the specified LOGIN
```

1.3 - The lastb Command

This command displays the dates and times of unsuccessful user connections from the contents of the `/var/log/btmp` file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# lastb
root      pts/0          Wed Sep 25 11:41 - 11:41 (00:00)
root      pts/0          Thu Oct 19 18:29 - 18:29 (00:00)

btmp begins Thu Oct 19 18:29:22 2023
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# lastb --help
```

Usage:

```
lastb [options] [<username>...] [<tty>...]
```

Show a listing of last logged in users.

Options:

```
-<number>          how many lines to show
-a, --hostlast     display hostnames in the last column
-d, --dns          translate the IP number back into a hostname
-f, --file <file> use a specific file instead of /var/log/btmp
-F, --fulltimes    print full login and logout times and dates
-i, --ip           display IP numbers in numbers-and-dots notation
-n, --limit <number> how many lines to show
-R, --nohostname  don't display the hostname field
-s, --since <time> display the lines since the specified time
-t, --until <time> display the lines until the specified time
-p, --present <time> display who were present at the specified time
-w, --fullnames    display full user and domain names
-x, --system       display system shutdown entries and run level changes
  --time-format <format> show timestamps in the specified <format>:
                        notime|short|full|iso

-h, --help         display this help
-V, --version      display version
```

For more details see last(1).

1.4 - The /var/log/secure File

Under RHEL 9, this file contains logs of authentication management operations:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# tail -n 15 /var/log/secure
Sep 27 14:08:31 redhat9 passwd[10515]: gkr-pam: couldn't update the login keyring password: no old password was entered
Sep 27 14:21:40 redhat9 su[10537]: pam_unix(su:session): session opened for user fenestros2(uid=1001) by trainee(uid=0)
Sep 27 14:21:50 redhat9 su[10537]: pam_unix(su:session): session closed for user fenestros2
Sep 27 14:22:01 redhat9 su[10561]: pam_unix(su-l:session): session opened for user fenestros2(uid=1001) by trainee(uid=0)
Sep 27 14:23:49 redhat9 su[10561]: pam_unix(su-l:session): session closed for user fenestros2
Sep 27 17:23:32 redhat9 sshd[9392]: Received disconnect from 10.0.2.1 port 37560:11: disconnected by user
Sep 27 17:23:32 redhat9 sshd[9392]: Disconnected from user trainee 10.0.2.1 port 37560
Sep 27 17:23:32 redhat9 sshd[9357]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user trainee
Sep 27 17:23:32 redhat9 su[10062]: pam_unix(su-l:session): session closed for user root
Sep 28 08:09:13 redhat9 sshd[11965]: Accepted password for trainee from 10.0.2.1 port 42238 ssh2
Sep 28 08:09:13 redhat9 systemd[11972]: pam_unix(systemd-user:session): session opened for user trainee(uid=1000) by trainee(uid=0)
Sep 28 08:09:13 redhat9 sshd[11965]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user trainee(uid=1000) by trainee(uid=0)
Sep 28 08:43:17 redhat9 sshd[12053]: Accepted password for trainee from 10.0.2.1 port 33994 ssh2
Sep 28 08:43:17 redhat9 sshd[12053]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user trainee(uid=1000) by trainee(uid=0)
Sep 28 08:43:22 redhat9 su[12102]: pam_unix(su-l:session): session opened for user root(uid=0) by trainee(uid=1000)
```

1.5 - Audit Event Management

The `/var/log/audit/audit.log` File

This file contains messages from the audit system, called **events**. The audit system is installed by default in RHEL 9 by the **audit** package. The audit system collects information such as:

- system calls
- file accesses,
- information from SELinux.

Take a look at the `/var/log/audit.log` file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# tail -n 15 /var/log/audit/audit.log
type=CRYPTO_KEY_USER msg=audit(1727528067.947:1046): pid=12618 uid=0 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=system_u:system_r:sshd_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=destroy kind=server
fp=SHA256:93:f7:28:a0:3a:d4:ca:78:e9:ac:1a:21:98:58:c9:77:6d:88:8b:6c:65:09:71:5d:4c:7b:7f:1c:05:e9:0c:4e
direction=? spid=12618 suid=0 exe="/usr/sbin/sshd" hostname=? addr=? terminal=? res=success'UID="root"
AUID="trainee" SUID="root"
type=CRED_ACQ msg=audit(1727528067.948:1047): pid=12618 uid=0 auid=1000 ses=14 subj=system_u:system_r:sshd_t:s0-
s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:setcred grantors=pam_localuser,pam_unix acct="trainee" exe="/usr/sbin/sshd"
hostname=10.0.2.1 addr=10.0.2.1 terminal=ssh res=success'UID="root" AUID="trainee"
type=USER_LOGIN msg=audit(1727528067.994:1048): pid=12613 uid=0 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=system_u:system_r:sshd_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=login id=1000 exe="/usr/sbin/sshd" hostname=? addr=10.0.2.1
terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'UID="root" AUID="trainee" ID="trainee"
type=USER_START msg=audit(1727528067.994:1049): pid=12613 uid=0 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=system_u:system_r:sshd_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=login id=1000 exe="/usr/sbin/sshd" hostname=? addr=10.0.2.1
terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'UID="root" AUID="trainee" ID="trainee"
type=CRYPTO_KEY_USER msg=audit(1727528067.996:1050): pid=12613 uid=0 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=system_u:system_r:sshd_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=destroy kind=server
fp=SHA256:93:f7:28:a0:3a:d4:ca:78:e9:ac:1a:21:98:58:c9:77:6d:88:8b:6c:65:09:71:5d:4c:7b:7f:1c:05:e9:0c:4e
direction=? spid=12628 suid=1000 exe="/usr/sbin/sshd" hostname=? addr=? terminal=? res=success'UID="root"
AUID="trainee" SUID="trainee"
type=BPF msg=audit(1727528068.011:1051): prog-id=189 op=LOAD
type=BPF msg=audit(1727528068.011:1052): prog-id=190 op=LOAD
type=SERVICE_START msg=audit(1727528068.076:1053): pid=1 uid=0 auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295
```

```
subj=system_u:system_r:init_t:s0 msg='unit=systemd-hostnamed comm="systemd" exe="/usr/lib/systemd/systemd"
hostname=? addr=? terminal=? res=success'UID="root" AUID="unset"
type=USER_AUTH msg=audit(1727528075.273:1054): pid=12662 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:authentication grantors=pam_unix
acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'UID="trainee" AUID="trainee"
type=USER_ACCT msg=audit(1727528075.276:1055): pid=12662 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:accounting grantors=pam_unix,pam_localuser
acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'UID="trainee" AUID="trainee"
type=CRED_ACQ msg=audit(1727528075.277:1056): pid=12662 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:setcred grantors=pam_unix acct="root"
exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'UID="trainee" AUID="trainee"
type=USER_START msg=audit(1727528075.281:1057): pid=12662 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=14
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:session_open
grantors=pam_keyinit,pam_keyinit,pam_limits,pam_systemd,pam_unix,pam_umask,pam_xauth acct="root"
exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'UID="trainee" AUID="trainee"
type=SERVICE_STOP msg=audit(1727528105.326:1058): pid=1 uid=0 auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295
subj=system_u:system_r:init_t:s0 msg='unit=systemd-hostnamed comm="systemd" exe="/usr/lib/systemd/systemd"
hostname=? addr=? terminal=? res=success'UID="root" AUID="unset"
type=BPF msg=audit(1727528105.369:1059): prog-id=190 op=UNLOAD
type=BPF msg=audit(1727528105.369:1060): prog-id=189 op=UNLOAD
```

auditd

This executable is the audit system daemon. It is responsible for writing audit records to disk. Its configuration file is **/etc/audit/auditd.conf** :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/audit/auditd.conf
#
# This file controls the configuration of the audit daemon
#

local_events = yes
write_logs = yes
log_file = /var/log/audit/audit.log
```

```
log_group = root
log_format = ENRICHED
flush = INCREMENTAL_ASYNC
freq = 50
max_log_file = 8
num_logs = 5
priority_boost = 4
name_format = NONE
##name = mydomain
max_log_file_action = ROTATE
space_left = 75
space_left_action = SYSLOG
verify_email = yes
action_mail_acct = root
admin_space_left = 50
admin_space_left_action = SUSPEND
disk_full_action = SUSPEND
disk_error_action = SUSPEND
use_libwrap = yes
##tcp_listen_port = 60
tcp_listen_queue = 5
tcp_max_per_addr = 1
##tcp_client_ports = 1024-65535
tcp_client_max_idle = 0
transport = TCP
krb5_principal = auditd
##krb5_key_file = /etc/audit/audit.key
distribute_network = no
q_depth = 2000
overflow_action = SYSLOG
max_restarts = 10
plugin_dir = /etc/audit/plugins.d
end_of_event_timeout = 2
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# auditd --help
auditd: unrecognized option '--help'
Usage: auditd [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s disable|enable|nochange] [-c <config_file>]
```

auditctl

This executable is used to configure audit system rules. On startup, auditctl reads and applies the rules contained in the **/etc/audit/audit.rules** file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/audit/audit.rules
## This file is automatically generated from /etc/audit/rules.d
-D
-b 8192
-f 1
--backlog_wait_time 60000

[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /etc/audit/rules.d
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 244 Oct 19 2023 audit.rules

[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/audit/rules.d/audit.rules
## First rule - delete all
-D

## Increase the buffers to survive stress events.
## Make this bigger for busy systems
-b 8192

## This determine how long to wait in burst of events
--backlog_wait_time 60000

## Set failure mode to syslog
```

-f 1

The command line switches of this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# auditctl -h
usage: auditctl [options]
  -a <l,a>          Append rule to end of <l>ist with <a>ction
  -A <l,a>          Add rule at beginning of <l>ist with <a>ction
  -b <backlog>      Set max number of outstanding audit buffers
                    allowed Default=64
  -c               Continue through errors in rules
  -C f=f           Compare collected fields if available:
                    Field name, operator(=,!=), field name
  -d <l,a>         Delete rule from <l>ist with <a>ction
                    l=task,exit,user,exclude,filesystem
                    a=never,always
  -D               Delete all rules and watches
  -e [0..2]        Set enabled flag
  -f [0..2]        Set failure flag
                    0=silent 1=printk 2=panic
  -F f=v           Build rule: field name, operator(=,!=,<,>,<=,
                    >=,&,&=) value
  -h               Help
  -i               Ignore errors when reading rules from file
  -k <key>         Set filter key on audit rule
  -l               List rules
  -m text          Send a user-space message
  -p [r|w|x|a]     Set permissions filter on watch
                    r=read, w=write, x=execute, a=attribute
  -q <mount,subtree> make subtree part of mount point's dir watches
  -r <rate>        Set limit in messages/sec (0=none)
  -R <file>        read rules from file
  -s               Report status
  -S syscall       Build rule: syscall name or number
```

```
--signal <signal>    Send the specified signal to the daemon
-t                  Trim directory watches
-v                  Version
-w <path>           Insert watch at <path>
-W <path>           Remove watch at <path>
--loginuid-immutable Make loginuids unchangeable once set
--backlog_wait_time Set the kernel backlog_wait_time
--reset-lost        Reset the lost record counter
--reset_backlog_wait_time_actual Reset the actual backlog wait time counter
There was an error while processing parameters
```

Viewing audit Events

Audit events can be viewed using the **ausearch** and **aureport** commands:

The aureport Command

This command is used to generate reports:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# aureport

Summary Report
=====
Range of time in logs: 10/19/2023 18:27:19.140 - 09/28/2024 14:57:20.231
Selected time for report: 10/19/2023 18:27:19 - 09/28/2024 14:57:20.231
Number of changes in configuration: 72
Number of changes to accounts, groups, or roles: 30
Number of logins: 12
Number of failed logins: 0
Number of authentications: 43
Number of failed authentications: 11
```

```
Number of users: 4
Number of terminals: 9
Number of host names: 4
Number of executables: 21
Number of commands: 11
Number of files: 0
Number of AVC's: 0
Number of MAC events: 41
Number of failed syscalls: 0
Number of anomaly events: 0
Number of responses to anomaly events: 0
Number of crypto events: 104
Number of integrity events: 0
Number of virt events: 0
Number of keys: 0
Number of process IDs: 158
Number of events: 2567
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# aureport --help
usage: aureport [options]
    -a,--avc                Avc report
    -au,--auth              Authentication report
    --comm                  Commands run report
    -c,--config             Config change report
    -cr,--crypto            Crypto report
    --debug                 Write malformed events that are skipped to stderr
    --eoe-timeout secs     End of Event Timeout
    -e,--event              Event report
    --escape option        Escape output
    -f,--file               File name report
    --failed                only failed events in report
    -h,--host               Remote Host name report
```

```
--help                help
-i,--interpret        Interpretive mode
-if,--input <Input File name> use this file as input
--input-logs          Use the logs even if stdin is a pipe
--integrity           Integrity event report
-k,--key              Key report
-l,--login            Login report
-m,--mods             Modification to accounts report
-ma,--mac             Mandatory Access Control (MAC) report
-n,--anomaly          aNomaly report
-nc,--no-config       Don't include config events
--node <node name>   Only events from a specific node
-p,--pid              Pid report
-r,--response         Response to anomaly report
-s,--syscall          Syscall report
--success             only success events in report
--summary             sorted totals for main object in report
-t,--log              Log time range report
-te,--end [end date] [end time] ending date & time for reports
-tm,--terminal        TerMinal name report
-ts,--start [start date] [start time] starting data & time for reports
--tty                Report about tty keystrokes
-u,--user             User name report
-v,--version          Version
--virt               Virtualization report
-x,--executable       eXecutable name report
If no report is given, the summary report will be displayed
```

The ausearch Command

This command is used to search for events. For example, to search for events linked to a user represented by its UID :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# ausearch -ui 1000 | more
```

```
-----  
time->Thu Oct 19 18:29:20 2023  
type=USER_AUTH msg=audit(1697732960.285:140): pid=6261 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=3  
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:authentication grantors=? acct="root"  
exe="/usr/bin/su" hos  
tname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0 res=failed'  
-----  
time->Thu Oct 19 18:29:31 2023  
type=USER_AUTH msg=audit(1697732971.707:144): pid=6294 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=3  
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:authentication grantors=pam_unix  
acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/  
su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0 res=success'  
-----  
time->Thu Oct 19 18:29:31 2023  
type=USER_ACCT msg=audit(1697732971.746:145): pid=6294 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=3  
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:accounting grantors=pam_unix,pam_localuser  
acct="root" exe=  
"/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0 res=success'  
-----  
time->Thu Oct 19 18:29:31 2023  
type=CRED_ACQ msg=audit(1697732971.747:146): pid=6294 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=3  
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:setcred grantors=pam_unix acct="root"  
exe="/usr/bin/su" host  
name=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0 res=success'  
-----  
time->Thu Oct 19 18:29:31 2023  
type=USER_START msg=audit(1697732971.835:147): pid=6294 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=3  
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:session_open  
grantors=pam_keyinit,pam_keyinit,pam_limits,p  
am_systemd,pam_unix,pam_umask,pam_xauth acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0  
res=success'  
-----  
time->Thu Oct 19 18:35:21 2023  
type=USER_AUTH msg=audit(1697733321.865:218): pid=6500 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=6
```

```
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:authentication grantors=pam_unix
acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/
su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'
----
time->Thu Oct 19 18:35:21 2023
type=USER_ACCT msg=audit(1697733321.905:219): pid=6500 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=6
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:accounting grantors=pam_unix,pam_localuser
acct="root" exe=
"/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'
----
time->Thu Oct 19 18:35:21 2023
type=CRED_ACQ msg=audit(1697733321.905:220): pid=6500 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=6
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:setcred grantors=pam_unix acct="root"
exe="/usr/bin/su" host
name=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'
----
time->Thu Oct 19 18:35:21 2023
type=USER_START msg=audit(1697733321.909:221): pid=6500 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=6
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:session_open
grantors=pam_keyinit,pam_keyinit,pam_limits,p
am_systemd,pam_unix,pam_umask,pam_xauth acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1
res=success'
----
time->Thu Oct 19 18:35:40 2023
type=USER_END msg=audit(1697733340.703:222): pid=6500 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=6
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:session_close
grantors=pam_keyinit,pam_keyinit,pam_limits,pa
m_systemd,pam_unix,pam_umask,pam_xauth acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1
res=success'
----
time->Thu Oct 19 18:35:40 2023
type=CRED_DISP msg=audit(1697733340.704:223): pid=6500 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=6
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:setcred grantors=pam_unix acct="root"
exe="/usr/bin/su" hos
```

```
tname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/1 res=success'
----
time->Wed Sep 25 10:15:06 2024
type=USER_AUTH msg=audit(1727252106.538:115): pid=1963 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=2
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:authentication grantors=pam_unix
acct="root" exe="/usr/bin/
su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0 res=success'
----
time->Wed Sep 25 10:15:06 2024
type=USER_ACCT msg=audit(1727252106.579:116): pid=1963 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=2
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:accounting grantors=pam_unix,pam_localuser
acct="root" exe=
"/usr/bin/su" hostname=? addr=? terminal=/dev/pts/0 res=success'
----
time->Wed Sep 25 10:15:06 2024
type=CRED_ACQ msg=audit(1727252106.579:117): pid=1963 uid=1000 auid=1000 ses=2
subj=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 msg='op=PAM:setcred grantors=pam_unix acct="root"
exe="/usr/bin/su" host
--More--
[q]
```

The command line switches for this command are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# ausearch --help
usage: ausearch [options]
  -a,--event <Audit event id>      search based on audit event id
  --arch <CPU>                      search based on the CPU architecture
  -c,--comm <Comm name>            search based on command line name
  --checkpoint <checkpoint file>   search from last complete event
  --debug                          Write malformed events that are skipped to stderr
  -e,--exit <Exit code or errno>  search based on syscall exit code
  -escape <option>                 escape output
  --eoe-timeout secs               End of Event timeout
  --extra-keys                     add a final column with key information
```

```
--extra-labels      add columns of information about subject and object labels
--extra-obj2        add columns of information about a second object
--extra-time        add columns of information about broken down time
-f,--file <File name> search based on file name
--format [raw|default|interpret|csv|text] results format options
-ga,--gid-all <all Group id> search based on All group ids
-ge,--gid-effective <effective Group id> search based on Effective
                                group id
-gi,--gid <Group Id> search based on group id
-h,--help          help
-hn,--host <Host Name> search based on remote host name
-i,--interpret     Interpret results to be human readable
-if,--input <Input File name> use this file instead of current logs
--input-logs       Use the logs even if stdin is a pipe
--just-one         Emit just one event
-k,--key <key string> search based on key field
-l, --line-buffered Flush output on every line
-m,--message <Message type> search based on message type
-n,--node <Node name> search based on machine's name
-o,--object <SE Linux Object context> search based on context of object
-p,--pid <Process id> search based on process id
-pp,--ppid <Parent Process id> search based on parent process id
-r,--raw           output is completely unformatted
-sc,--syscall <SysCall name> search based on syscall name or number
-se,--context <SE Linux context> search based on either subject or
                                object
--session <login session id> search based on login session id
-su,--subject <SE Linux context> search based on context of the Subject
-sv,--success <Success Value> search based on syscall or event
                                success value
-te,--end [end date] [end time] ending date & time for search
-ts,--start [start date] [start time] starting date & time for search
-tm,--terminal <TerMinal> search based on terminal
-ua,--uid-all <all User id> search based on All user id's
```

```
-ue,--uid-effective <effective User id> search based on Effective
user id
-ui,--uid <User Id> search based on user id
-ul,--loginuid <login id> search based on the User's Login id
-uu,--uuid <guest UUID> search for events related to the virtual
machine with the given UUID.
-v,--version version
-vm,--vm-name <guest name> search for events related to the virtual
machine with the name.
-w,--word string matches are whole word
-x,--executable <executable name> search based on executable name
```



Important: For more information about the audit system, see the **auditd**, **auditctl**, **audispd**, **aureport** and **ausearch** manuals.

The /var/log/messages File

This file contains most of the system messages:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# tail -n 15 /var/log/messages
Sep 28 13:33:57 redhat9 systemd[1]: dnf-makecache.service: Consumed 1.476s CPU time.
Sep 28 13:35:04 redhat9 cupsd[5736]: REQUEST localhost - - "POST / HTTP/1.1" 200 182 Renew-Subscription
successful-ok
Sep 28 14:33:24 redhat9 cupsd[5736]: REQUEST localhost - - "POST / HTTP/1.1" 200 182 Renew-Subscription
successful-ok
Sep 28 14:54:27 redhat9 systemd-logind[5671]: New session 14 of user trainee.
Sep 28 14:54:27 redhat9 systemd[1]: Started Session 14 of User trainee.
Sep 28 14:54:28 redhat9 systemd[1]: Starting Hostname Service...
Sep 28 14:54:28 redhat9 systemd[1]: Started Hostname Service.
```

```
Sep 28 14:54:35 redhat9 su[12662]: (to root) trainee on pts/1
Sep 28 14:55:05 redhat9 systemd[1]: systemd-hostnamed.service: Deactivated successfully.
Sep 28 14:57:20 redhat9 systemd[1]: Starting Cleanup of Temporary Directories...
Sep 28 14:57:20 redhat9 systemd[1]: systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service: Deactivated successfully.
Sep 28 14:57:20 redhat9 systemd[1]: Finished Cleanup of Temporary Directories.
Sep 28 14:57:20 redhat9 systemd[1]: run-credentials-systemd\x2dtmpfiles\x2dclean.service.mount: Deactivated
successfully.
Sep 28 15:02:37 redhat9 systemd[5851]: Starting Cleanup of User's Temporary Files and Directories...
Sep 28 15:02:37 redhat9 systemd[5851]: Finished Cleanup of User's Temporary Files and Directories.
```

Applications

Some applications log in specific directories. For example :

- cups,
- httpd,
- samba,
- ...

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /var/log
total 1952
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Oct 19 2023 anaconda
drwx----- 2 root root 23 Nov 8 2023 audit
-rw----- 1 root root 0 Sep 26 00:00 boot.log
-rw----- 1 root root 68528 Sep 26 00:00 boot.log-20240926
-rw-rw---- 1 root utmp 768 Sep 25 11:41 btmp
drwxr-x--- 2 chrony chrony 6 Jan 23 2024 chrony
-rw----- 1 root root 31832 Sep 28 15:01 cron
drwxr-xr-x. 2 lp sys 57 Jun 19 11:00 cups
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 150441 Sep 28 13:33 dnf.librepo.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 672698 Sep 28 13:33 dnf.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 96613 Sep 28 13:33 dnf.rpm.log
```

```
-rw-r-----. 1 root root 0 Oct 19 2023 firewallld
drwx--x--x. 2 root gdm 6 Jan 18 2024 gdm
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 4440 Sep 28 14:39 hawkey.log
drwx-----. 2 root root 41 Sep 26 15:01 httpd
drwx-----. 2 root root 6 Feb 15 2024 insights-client
-rw-----. 1 root root 3942 Sep 26 14:55 kdump.log
-rw-rw-r--. 1 root utmp 293168 Sep 28 14:54 lastlog
-rw-----. 1 root root 0 Oct 19 2023 maillog
-rw-----. 1 root root 875426 Sep 28 15:02 messages
drwx-----. 2 root root 6 Oct 19 2023 private
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Aug 15 09:40 qemu-ga
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 39 Oct 19 2023 README -> ../../usr/share/doc/systemd/README.logs
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 43 Jan 18 2024 rhsm
drwx-----. 3 root root 17 May 1 21:13 samba
-rw-----. 1 root root 28327 Sep 28 14:54 secure
drwx-----. 2 root root 6 Aug 11 2021 speech-dispatcher
-rw-----. 1 root root 0 Oct 19 2023 spooler
drwxr-x---. 2 sssd sssd 26 May 17 03:59 sssd
-rw-----. 1 root root 0 Oct 19 2023 tallylog
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 23 Feb 22 2024 tuned
-rw-rw-r--. 1 root utmp 12288 Sep 28 14:54 wtmp
```

LAB #2 - rsyslog

rsyslog, the successor to syslog, centralises system logs using the **rsyslog** daemon.

rsyslog offers a number of improvements over syslogd:

- The addition of the **TCP** protocol for communication,
- high availability,
- use of MySQL and PostgreSQL databases to store logs.

Log messages sent to rsyslog are marked with an **Facility** and a **Priority**. The Facility/Priority pair is called a **Selector**.

rsyslog then decides what **action** to take on the information transmitted:

- ignore the information,
- send the information to an rsyslog on another machine (for example, **@machine2**),
- write the information to a file on disk (for example, **/var/log/messages**),
- send the information to one user (e.g. **root**),
- send information to all users (for example *****),
- send information to an application linked to rsyslog via a pipe (for example, **|logrotate**).

Under RHEL 9, the rsyslog daemon is configured by editing the **/etc/sysconfig/rsyslog** file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/rsyslog
# Options for rsyslogd
# Syslogd options are deprecated since rsyslog v3.
# If you want to use them, switch to compatibility mode 2 by "-c 2"
# See rsyslogd(8) for more details
SYSLOGD_OPTIONS=""
```

The **-c** option in the **SYSLOGD_OPTIONS** directive specifies the level of compatibility with older versions of rsyslog and its predecessor syslogd:

Directive	Version
SYSLOGD_OPTIONS='-c 4'	Native mode - no compatibility
SYSLOGD_OPTIONS='-c 2'	rsyslog V2 - compatibility mode
SYSLOGD_OPTIONS='-c 0'	syslogd

2.1 - Priorities

The **Priority** is used to indicate to rsyslog the importance of information:

Level	Priority	Description
0	emerg/panic	System unusable
1	alert	Immediate action required
2	crit	Critical condition reached

Level	Priority	Description
3	err/error	Errors encountered
4	warning/warn	Warnings present
5	notice	Normal condition - important message
6	info	Normal condition - simple message
7	debug	Normal condition - debugging message

2.2 - Facilities

The **Facility** is used to tell rsyslog what type of program is sending the information:

Function	Description
auth/auth-priv	Security / authorisation message
cron	cron or at message
daemon	Message from a daemon
kern	Message from kernel
lpr	Message from the printing system
mail	Message from the mail system
news	Message from the news system
syslog	Internal message from rsyslogd
user	User message
uucp	Message from the UUCP system
local0 - local7	Reserved for local use

2.3 - /etc/rsyslog.conf

rsyslog is configured in the **/etc/rsyslog.conf** file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/rsyslog.conf
# rsyslog configuration file
```

```
# For more information see /usr/share/doc/rsyslog-*/rsyslog_conf.html
# or latest version online at http://www.rsyslog.com/doc/rsyslog_conf.html
# If you experience problems, see http://www.rsyslog.com/doc/troubleshoot.html

#### GLOBAL DIRECTIVES ####

# Where to place auxiliary files
global(workDirectory="/var/lib/rsyslog")

# Use default timestamp format
module(load="builtin:omfile" Template="RSYSLOG_TraditionalFileFormat")

#### MODULES ####

module(load="imuxsock"      # provides support for local system logging (e.g. via logger command)
        SysSock.Use="off") # Turn off message reception via local log socket;
                          # local messages are retrieved through imjournal now.
module(load="imjournal"    # provides access to the systemd journal
        UsePid="system" # PID number is retrieved as the ID of the process the journal entry originates from
        FileCreateMode="0644" # Set the access permissions for the state file
        StateFile="imjournal.state") # File to store the position in the journal
#module(load="imklog") # reads kernel messages (the same are read from journald)
#module(load="immark") # provides --MARK-- message capability

# Include all config files in /etc/rsyslog.d/
include(file="/etc/rsyslog.d/*.conf" mode="optional")

# Provides UDP syslog reception
# for parameters see http://www.rsyslog.com/doc/imudp.html
#module(load="imudp") # needs to be done just once
#input(type="imudp" port="514")

# Provides TCP syslog reception
# for parameters see http://www.rsyslog.com/doc/mtcp.html
```

```
#module(load="imtcp") # needs to be done just once
#input(type="imtcp" port="514")

#### RULES ####

# Log all kernel messages to the console.
# Logging much else clutters up the screen.
#kern.* /dev/console

# Log anything (except mail) of level info or higher.
# Don't log private authentication messages!
*.info;mail.none;authpriv.none;cron.none /var/log/messages

# The authpriv file has restricted access.
authpriv.* /var/log/secure

# Log all the mail messages in one place.
mail.* -/var/log/maillog

# Log cron stuff
cron.* /var/log/cron

# Everybody gets emergency messages
*.emerg :omusrmsg:*

# Save news errors of level crit and higher in a special file.
uucp,news.crit /var/log/spooler

# Save boot messages also to boot.log
local7.* /var/log/boot.log

# ### sample forwarding rule ###
```

```
#action(type="omfwd"
# # An on-disk queue is created for this action. If the remote host is
# # down, messages are spooled to disk and sent when it is up again.
#queue.filename="fwdRule1"      # unique name prefix for spool files
#queue.maxdiskspace="1g"       # 1gb space limit (use as much as possible)
#queue.saveonshutdown="on"     # save messages to disk on shutdown
#queue.type="LinkedList"       # run asynchronously
#action.resumeRetryCount="-1"  # infinite retries if host is down
# # Remote Logging (we use TCP for reliable delivery)
# # remote_host is: name/ip, e.g. 192.168.0.1, port optional e.g. 10514
#Target="remote_host" Port="XXX" Protocol="tcp")
```

This file is divided into 3 parts:

- **Modules**,
 - Section dealing with the loading of modules offering extended functionality to rsyslog,
- **Global Directives**,
 - Section dealing with global options for the rsyslog service,
- **Rules**,
 - Section dealing with log configuration rules. Rules in syslogd format retain the same format. The new rules, compatible only with rsyslog, begin with **module**.

Modules

Since version 3 of rsyslog, the reception of data by rsyslog, called **inputs**, is managed using modules. The most frequently used modules include :

Module	Function
module(load='imuxsock' SysSock.Use='off')	Activates logging of local messages, for example from the logger command.
module(load='imjournal' StateFile='imjournal.state')	Provides access to the systemd log.
module(load='imklog')	Activates core message logging.
module(load='immark')	Activates mark message logging.
module(load='imudp')	Enables the UDP protocol.

Module	Function
module(load='imtcp')	Enables the TCP protocol.

In the `/etc/rsyslog.conf` file we can see that the `module(load="imuxsock "` and `module(load="imjournal '` inputs are enabled:

```
...
#### MODULES ####

module(load="imuxsock"    # provides support for local system logging (e.g. via logger command)
        SysSock.Use="off") # Turn off message reception via local log socket;
                          # local messages are retrieved through imjournal now.
module(load="imjournal"  # provides access to the systemd journal
        UsePid="system" # PID number is retrieved as the ID of the process the journal entry originates from
        FileCreateMode="0644" # Set the access permissions for the state file
        StateFile="imjournal.state") # File to store the position in the journal
#module(load="imklog") # reads kernel messages (the same are read from journald)
#module(load="immark") # provides --MARK-- message capability

...
```

To enable receipt of messages from remote rsyslog servers using the **UDP** protocol, uncomment the module loading directives in the `/etc/rsyslog.conf` file and restart the :

```
...
# Provides UDP syslog reception
# for parameters see http://www.rsyslog.com/doc/imudp.html
#module(load="imudp") # needs to be done just once
#input(type="imudp" port="514")

# Provides TCP syslog reception
# for parameters see http://www.rsyslog.com/doc/mtcp.html
#module(load="mtcp") # needs to be done just once
#input(type="mtcp" port="514")

...
```



Important : The two directives **module(load='imudp')** and **input(type='imudp' port='514')** create a **Listener** on port UDP/514, while the two directives **module(load='imtcp')** and **input(type='imtcp' port='514')** create a Listener on port TCP/514. Port 514 is the standard port for rsyslog Listeners. However, it is possible to change the port number.

To send all logs to a remote rsyslog server, uncomment and modify the **Target** line in the following section of the **/etc/rsyslog.conf** file:

```
...
# ### sample forwarding rule ###
#action(type="omfwd"
# # An on-disk queue is created for this action. If the remote host is
# # down, messages are spooled to disk and sent when it is up again.
#queue.filename="fwdRule1"      # unique name prefix for spool files
#queue.maxdiskspace="1g"       # 1gb space limit (use as much as possible)
#queue.saveonshutdown="on"     # save messages to disk on shutdown
#queue.type="LinkedList"       # run asynchronously
#action.resumeRetryCount="-1"   # infinite retries if host is down
# # Remote Logging (we use TCP for reliable delivery)
# # remote_host is: name/ip, e.g. 192.168.0.1, port optional e.g. 10514
#Target="remote_host" Port="XXX" Protocol="tcp")
...
```



Important : These directives use the TCP protocol. The remote server must therefore be configured for this mode of communication. The **Target='remote_host' Port='514' Protocol='tcp'** directive must be modified to indicate the IP address of the remote rsyslog server.

Global Directives

The directives in this section are used to configure the behaviour of rsyslog. For example, we can see the following directive:

```
module(load='builtin:omfile' Template='RSYSLOG_TraditionalFileFormat')
```

This directive stipulates that the format of entries in log files **must not** be in the rsyslog extended timestamp format, which offers more precision than the classic syslog format.

Rules

Each rule takes the following form:

```
Selector[; ...] [-] Action
```

A Selector is defined in one of the following ways:

Facility.Priority

In this case, only messages with a priority equal to or greater than the specified Priority are taken into account.

Facility!Priority

In this case, only messages with a priority lower than the specified Priority are taken into account.

Facility=Priority

In this case, only messages with a priority equal to the specified Priority are taken into account.

Using the * Wildcard

The value of the Facility and/or Priority can also be *. In this case, all possible values of **Facility** and/or **Priority** are involved, for example: **cron.***.

n Facilities with Identical Priorities

Several Facilities can be stipulated for the same Priority by separating them with a **comma**. For example: **uucp,news.crit**.

n Selectors with Identical Actions

An Action can be applied to several Selectors by separating them with the ; character, for example: ***.info;mail.none;authpriv.none;cron.none**.



Important: An Action preceded by the - sign is undertaken **asynchronously**. If the action is taken **synchronously**, the relevance of the logs is guaranteed, but at the cost of system performance.

LAB #3 - The logger Command

The **/usr/bin/logger** command can be used to inject information into rsyslog. This can be useful in bash scripts.

The command syntax is :

```
logger -p Facility.Priority message
```

For example, enter the following command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# logger -p user.info Linux is super
```

See the end of your syslog:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# tail /var/log/messages
Sep 28 15:05:26 redhat9 dnf[12735]: Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux 9 openh264 6.9 kB/s | 993 B 00:00
Sep 28 15:05:26 redhat9 dnf[12735]: Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux 9 - Next - 199 kB/s | 26 kB 00:00
Sep 28 15:05:27 redhat9 dnf[12735]: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 for x86_64 - AppStre 12 kB/s | 4.5 kB 00:00
Sep 28 15:05:27 redhat9 dnf[12735]: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 for x86_64 - BaseOS 7.4 kB/s | 4.1 kB 00:00
Sep 28 15:05:28 redhat9 dnf[12735]: Red Hat CodeReady Linux Builder for RHEL 9 x86_ 34 kB/s | 4.5 kB 00:00
Sep 28 15:05:28 redhat9 dnf[12735]: Metadata cache created.
Sep 28 15:05:28 redhat9 systemd[1]: dnf-makecache.service: Deactivated successfully.
Sep 28 15:05:28 redhat9 systemd[1]: Finished dnf makecache.
Sep 28 15:05:28 redhat9 systemd[1]: dnf-makecache.service: Consumed 2.948s CPU time.
Sep 28 15:15:29 redhat9 root[12751]: Linux is great
```

The logger command line switches are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# logger --help
```

Usage:

```
logger [options] [<message>]
```

Enter messages into the system log.

Options:

```
-i                log the logger command's PID
  --id[=<id>]    log the given <id>, or otherwise the PID
-f, --file <file> log the contents of this file
-e, --skip-empty do not log empty lines when processing files
  --no-act       do everything except the write the log
-p, --priority <prio> mark given message with this priority
  --octet-count  use rfc6587 octet counting
  --prio-prefix  look for a prefix on every line read from stdin
```

```
-s, --stderr          output message to standard error as well
-S, --size <size>    maximum size for a single message
-t, --tag <tag>      mark every line with this tag
-n, --server <name>  write to this remote syslog server
-P, --port <port>    use this port for UDP or TCP connection
-T, --tcp            use TCP only
-d, --udp           use UDP only
  --rfc3164          use the obsolete BSD syslog protocol
  --rfc5424[=<snip>] use the syslog protocol (the default for remote);
                    <snip> can be notime, or notq, and/or nohost
  --sd-id <id>      rfc5424 structured data ID
  --sd-param <data> rfc5424 structured data name=value
  --msgid <msgid>   set rfc5424 message id field
-u, --socket <socket> write to this Unix socket
  --socket-errors[=<on|off|auto>]
                    print connection errors when using Unix sockets
  --journald[=<file>] write journald entry

-h, --help          display this help
-V, --version        display version
```

For more details see `logger(1)`.

LAB #4 - The logrotate Command

The `/usr/sbin/logrotate` program is used to rotate log files according to the configuration contained in the `/etc/logrotate.conf` file.

View the `/etc/logrotate.conf` file:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/logrotate.conf
# see "man logrotate" for details
```

```
# global options do not affect preceding include directives

# rotate log files weekly
weekly

# keep 4 weeks worth of backlogs
rotate 4

# create new (empty) log files after rotating old ones
create

# use date as a suffix of the rotated file
dateext

# uncomment this if you want your log files compressed
#compress

# packages drop log rotation information into this directory
include /etc/logrotate.d

# system-specific logs may be also be configured here.
```

The first part of this file contains directives for :

- rotating log files every week
- keeping 4 log file archives
- creating a new log file once the previous one has been archived
- compressing the archives created.

The **include /etc/logrotate.d** directive indicates that the configurations included in that directory should be incorporated into the logrotate configuration file.

The second part of the file concerns specific configurations for certain log files.



Important: Note that log file compression is not enabled by default.

The logrotate command line switches are :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# logrotate --help
Usage: logrotate [OPTION...] <configfile>
  -d, --debug           Don't do anything, just test and print debug messages
  -f, --force           Force file rotation
  -m, --mail=command   Command to send mail (instead of `/bin/mail')
  -s, --state=statefile Path of state file
  --skip-state-lock    Do not lock the state file
  -v, --verbose        Display messages during rotation
  -l, --log=logfile    Log file or 'syslog' to log to syslog
  --version            Display version information

Help options:
  -?, --help          Show this help message
  --usage            Display brief usage message
```

LAB #5 - Logging with journald

Under RHEL 9, Syslog files are kept for compatibility reasons. However, all logs are first collected by **Journald** and then redistributed to the files in the `/var/log` directory. Journald logs are stored in a single dynamic file in the `/run/log/journal` directory:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /run/log/journal/
total 0
drwxr-s---+ 2 root systemd-journal 60 Sep 25 12:44 5a35a3eb625c45cea1d33535723e791f
```

When the machine is shut down, the logs are **cleared**.

This behaviour is configured in the `/etc/systemd/journald.conf` file and is defined by the value of the **Storage** variable:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf
# This file is part of systemd.
#
# systemd is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the
# terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free
# Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
# Entries in this file show the compile time defaults. Local configuration
# should be created by either modifying this file, or by creating "drop-ins" in
# the journald.conf.d/ subdirectory. The latter is generally recommended.
# Defaults can be restored by simply deleting this file and all drop-ins.
#
# Use 'systemd-analyze cat-config systemd/journald.conf' to display the full config.
#
# See journald.conf(5) for details.

[Journal]
#Storage=auto
#Compress=yes
#Seal=yes
#SplitMode=uid
#SyncIntervalSec=5m
#RateLimitIntervalSec=30s
#RateLimitBurst=10000
#SystemMaxUse=
#SystemKeepFree=
#SystemMaxFileSize=
#SystemMaxFiles=100
#RuntimeMaxUse=
#RuntimeKeepFree=
#RuntimeMaxFileSize=
```

```
#RuntimeMaxFiles=100
#MaxRetentionSec=
#MaxFileSec=1month
#ForwardToSyslog=no
#ForwardToKMsg=no
#ForwardToConsole=no
#ForwardToWall=yes
#TTYPath=/dev/console
#MaxLevelStore=debug
#MaxLevelSyslog=debug
#MaxLevelKMsg=notice
#MaxLevelConsole=info
#MaxLevelWall=emerg
#LineMax=48K
#ReadKMsg=yes
Audit=
```

The value of the variable can be :

- **auto** - if the **/var/log/journal** directory exists, the log becomes persistent,
- **persistent** - the log is persistent and stored in the **/var/log/journal** directory,
- **volatile** - the log is stored in a dynamic file in the **/run/log/journal** directory.

To make the log persistent, edit **/etc/systemd/journald.conf** and uncomment the **Storage** directive:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# vi /etc/systemd/journald.conf
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf
# This file is part of systemd.
#
# systemd is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the
# terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free
# Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
```

```
# Entries in this file show the compile time defaults. Local configuration
# should be created by either modifying this file, or by creating "drop-ins" in
# the journald.conf.d/ subdirectory. The latter is generally recommended.
# Defaults can be restored by simply deleting this file and all drop-ins.
#
# Use 'systemd-analyze cat-config systemd/journald.conf' to display the full config.
#
# See journald.conf(5) for details.
```

```
[Journal]
Storage=auto
#Compress=yes
#Seal=yes
#SplitMode=uid
#SyncIntervalSec=5m
#RateLimitIntervalSec=30s
#RateLimitBurst=10000
#SystemMaxUse=
#SystemKeepFree=
#SystemMaxFileSize=
#SystemMaxFiles=100
#RuntimeMaxUse=
#RuntimeKeepFree=
#RuntimeMaxFileSize=
#RuntimeMaxFiles=100
#MaxRetentionSec=
#MaxFileSec=1month
#ForwardToSyslog=no
#ForwardToKMsg=no
#ForwardToConsole=no
#ForwardToWall=yes
#TTYPath=/dev/console
#MaxLevelStore=debug
#MaxLevelSyslog=debug
```

```
#MaxLevelKMsg=notice
#MaxLevelConsole=info
#MaxLevelWall=emerg
#LineMax=48K
#ReadKMsg=yes
Audit=
```

Create the **/var/log/journal** directory:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# mkdir /var/log/journal
[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /var/log/journal/
total 0
```

Restart your VM :

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# reboot
[root@redhat9 ~]# Connection to 10.0.2.101 closed by remote host.
Connection to 10.0.2.101 closed.
```

Reconnect to your VM :

```
[trainee@redhat9 ~]$ su -
Password: fenestros

[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /run/log/journal/
total 0

[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /var/log/journal/
total 0
drwxr-sr-x+ 2 root systemd-journal 53 Sep 28 15:39 5a35a3eb625c45cea1d33535723e791f
```

Journald cannot send logs to another computer. To use a remote logging server you must therefore add the **ForwardToSyslog=yes** directive to the journald configuration file, **/etc/systemd/journald.conf**, then configure Rsyslog to send logs to the remote server.

5.1 - Viewing Logs

The **journalctl** command can be used to consult the logs:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Linux version 5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64
(mockbuild@x86-64-02.build.eng.rdu2.redhat.com) (gcc (GCC) 11.4.1 20231218 (Red Hat 11.4.1-3), GNU ld version
2.35.2-43>
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: The list of certified hardware and cloud instances for Red Hat
Enterprise Linux 9 can be viewed at the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog, https://catalog.redhat.com.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Command line:
BOOT_IMAGE=(hd0,msdos1)/vmlinuz-5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro
crashkernel=1G-4G:192M,4G-64G:256M,64G-:512M resume=/dev/>
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point
registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: xstate_offset[2]: 576, xstate_sizes[2]: 256
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Enabled xstate features 0x7, context size is 832 bytes,
using 'standard' format.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: signal: max sigframe size: 1776
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x000000000009fbff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000009fc00-0x000000000009ffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000f0000-0x00000000000fffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000100000-0x0000000000bffd9fff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000bffd9fff-0x0000000000bfffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000c00000-0x0000000000c00fff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000c00fff-0x0000000000c00fff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000c00fff-0x0000000000c00fff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000010000000-0x0000000023fffffff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: SMBIOS 2.8 present.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: DMI: QEMU Standard PC (i440FX + PIIX, 1996), BIOS rel-1.16.1-0-
```

g3208b098f51a-prebuilt.qemu.org 04/01/2014

```
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Hypervisor detected: KVM
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 and 4b564d00
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: kvm-clock: using sched offset of 269552729537899 cycles
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: clocksource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xffffffffffffffff max_cycles:
0x1cd42e4dffb, max_idle_ns: 881590591483 ns
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: tsc: Detected 2099.998 MHz processor
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable ==> reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: e820: remove [mem 0x000a0000-0x000fffff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: last_pfn = 0x240000 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: MTRR map: 4 entries (3 fixed + 1 variable; max 19), built from 8
variable MTRRs
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/PAT: Configuration [0-7]: WB WC UC- UC WB WP UC- WT
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: last_pfn = 0xbffda max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: found SMP MP-table at [mem 0x000f5bc0-0x000f5bcf]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Using GB pages for direct mapping
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: RAMDISK: [mem 0x3149c000-0x34a45fff]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Early table checksum verification disabled
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: RSDP 0x000000000000F5980 000014 (v00 BOCHS )
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: RSDT 0x00000000BFFE300C 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: FACP 0x00000000BFFE2DDE 000074 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: DSDT 0x00000000BFFDF040 003D9E (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: FACS 0x00000000BFFDF000 000040
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: APIC 0x00000000BFFE2E52 000090 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: SSDT 0x00000000BFFE2EE2 0000CA (v01 BOCHS VMGENID 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: HPET 0x00000000BFFE2FAC 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: WAET 0x00000000BFFE2FE4 000028 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
```

```
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving FACP table memory at [mem 0xbffe2dde-0xbffe2e51]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving DSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffdf040-0xbffe2ddd]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving FACS table memory at [mem 0xbffdf000-0xbffdf03f]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving APIC table memory at [mem 0xbffe2e52-0xbffe2ee1]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving SSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffe2ee2-0xbffe2fab]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving HPET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fac-0xbffe2fe3]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving WAET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fe4-0xbffe300b]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: No NUMA configuration found
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Faking a node at [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x000000023fffffff]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: NODE_DATA(0) allocated [mem 0x23ffd5000-0x23fffffff]
lines 1-55
```



Important: Note that important messages are in bold, for example **notice** or **warning** level messages, and that serious messages are in red.

5.2 - Application Specific Messages

To view the entries for a specific application, simply pass the executable, including its full path, as an argument to the journalctl command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl /sbin/crond
Sep 28 15:37:18 redhat9.ittraining.loc crond[1138]: (CRON) STARTUP (1.5.7)
Sep 28 15:37:18 redhat9.ittraining.loc crond[1138]: (CRON) INFO (Syslog will be used instead of sendmail.)
Sep 28 15:37:18 redhat9.ittraining.loc crond[1138]: (CRON) INFO (RANDOM_DELAY will be scaled with factor 65% if used.)
Sep 28 15:37:18 redhat9.ittraining.loc crond[1138]: (CRON) INFO (running with inotify support)
```



Important: Remember that under RHEL9 the **/sbin** directory is a symbolic link to **/usr/sbin**.

5.3 - Boot Messages

To view entries since the last boot, simply use the **-b** option of the journalctl command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl -b | more
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Linux version 5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64
(mockbuild@x86-64-02.build.eng.rdu2.redhat.com) (gcc (GCC) 11.4.1 20231218 (Red Hat 11.4.1-3), GNU ld version
2.35.2-43.
el9) #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Fri Sep 13 12:41:50 EDT 2024
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: The list of certified hardware and cloud instances for Red Hat
Enterprise Linux 9 can be viewed at the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog, https://catalog.redhat.com.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Command line:
BOOT_IMAGE=(hd0,msdos1)/vmlinuz-5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro
crashkernel=1G-4G:192M,4G-64G:256M,64G-:512M resume=/dev/m
apper/rhel-swap rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap rhgb quiet
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point
registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: xstate_offset[2]: 576, xstate_sizes[2]: 256
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Enabled xstate features 0x7, context size is 832 bytes,
using 'standard' format.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: signal: max sigframe size: 1776
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000000009fbff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000009fc00-0x0000000000009ffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000000f0000-0x000000000000ffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000100000-0x000000000000bffd9fff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000bffd9fff-0x00000000000bfffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000bfffffff-0x00000000000feffc000] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000feffc000-0x00000000000fefffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000fefffffff-0x00000000000ffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000ffffff-0x0000000000023fffffff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
```

```
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: SMBIOS 2.8 present.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: DMI: QEMU Standard PC (i440FX + PIIX, 1996), BIOS rel-1.16.1-0-
g3208b098f51a-prebuilt.qemu.org 04/01/2014
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Hypervisor detected: KVM
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 and 4b564d00
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: kvm-clock: using sched offset of 269552729537899 cycles
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: clocksource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xffffffffffffffff max_cycles:
0x1cd42e4dffb, max_idle_ns: 881590591483 ns
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: tsc: Detected 2099.998 MHz processor
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable ==> reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: e820: remove [mem 0x000a0000-0x000fffff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: last_pfn = 0x240000 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: MTRR map: 4 entries (3 fixed + 1 variable; max 19), built from 8
variable MTRRs
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/PAT: Configuration [0-7]: WB WC UC- UC WB WP UC- WT
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: last_pfn = 0xbffda max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: found SMP MP-table at [mem 0x000f5bc0-0x000f5bcf]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Using GB pages for direct mapping
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: RAMDISK: [mem 0x3149c000-0x34a45fff]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Early table checksum verification disabled
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: RSDP 0x000000000000F598 000014 (v00 BOCHS )
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: RSDT 0x00000000BFFE300C 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: FACP 0x00000000BFFE2DDE 000074 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: DSDT 0x00000000BFFDF040 003D9E (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: FACS 0x00000000BFFDF000 000040
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: APIC 0x00000000BFFE2E52 000090 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: SSDT 0x00000000BFFE2EE2 0000CA (v01 BOCHS VMGENID 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: HPET 0x00000000BFFE2FAC 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
```

```
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: WAET 0x00000000BFFE2FE4 000028 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving FACP table memory at [mem 0xbffe2dde-0xbffe2e51]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving DSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffdf040-0xbffe2ddd]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving FACS table memory at [mem 0xbffdf000-0xbffdf03f]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving APIC table memory at [mem 0xbffe2e52-0xbffe2ee1]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving SSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffe2ee2-0xbffe2fab]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving HPET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fac-0xbffe2fe3]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving WAET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fe4-0xbffe300b]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: No NUMA configuration found
--More--
[q]
```



Important : Note that you can consult the messages from previous startups, it is possible to use the **-b 1**, **-b 2** etc. command line switches.

5.4 - Priority Specific Messages

To view entries from a specific priority and above, simply use the **-p** option of the journalctl command, specifying the priority concerned:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl -p warning
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: #3
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: acpi PNP0A03:00: fail to add MMCONFIG information, can't access
extended configuration space under this bridge
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: device-mapper: core: CONFIG_IMA_DISABLE_HTABLE is disabled.
Duplicate IMA measurements will not be recorded in the IMA log.
Sep 28 15:37:00 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1]: sys-module-fuse.device: Failed to enqueue SYSTEMD_WANTS= job,
ignoring: Unit sys-fs-fuse-connections.mount not found.
Sep 28 15:37:00 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: sd 0:0:0:0: Power-on or device reset occurred
Sep 28 15:37:10 redhat9.ittraining.loc lvm[696]: PV /dev/sda2 online, VG rhel is complete.
```

```
Sep 28 15:37:12 redhat9.ittraining.loc avahi-daemon[752]: WARNING: No NSS support for mDNS detected, consider installing nss-mdns!
Sep 28 15:37:16 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Warning: Unmaintained driver is detected: ip_set
Sep 28 15:37:20 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: block dm-0: the capability attribute has been deprecated.
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: Cannot change IRQ 28 affinity: Input/output error
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: IRQ 28 affinity is now unmanaged
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: Cannot change IRQ 30 affinity: Input/output error
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: IRQ 30 affinity is now unmanaged
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: Cannot change IRQ 29 affinity: Input/output error
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: IRQ 29 affinity is now unmanaged
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: Cannot change IRQ 0 affinity: Input/output error
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: IRQ 0 affinity is now unmanaged
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[1802]: pci id for fd 13: 1234:1111, driver (null)
Sep 28 15:37:23 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[1802]: MESA-LOADER: failed to open bochs-drm: /usr/lib64/dri/bochs-drm_dri.so: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory (search p>
Sep 28 15:37:25 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42 pid=1793] Activating service name='org.ally.Bus' requested by ':1.4' (uid=42 pid=1802 comm="/us>
Sep 28 15:37:25 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42 pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.ally.Bus'
Sep 28 15:37:27 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42 pid=1793] Activating service name='org.freedesktop.portal.IBus' requested by ':1.6' (uid=42 pid>
Sep 28 15:37:27 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42 pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.portal.IBus'
Sep 28 15:37:27 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42 pid=1793] Activating service name='org.freedesktop.impl.portal.PermissionStore' requested by ':>
Sep 28 15:37:27 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42 pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.impl.portal.PermissionStore'
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc wireplumber[1859]: Failed to set scheduler settings: Operation not permitted
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
```

```
pid=1793] Activating service name='org.gnome.Shell.Notifications' requested by ':1.3' (uid=42 p>
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1825]: dbus-daemon[1825]: Activating
service name='org.ally.atspi.Registry' requested by ':1.0' (uid=42 pid=1802 comm="/usr/bin/gnome-she>
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1825]: dbus-daemon[1825]: Successfully
activated service 'org.ally.atspi.Registry'
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc wireplumber[1859]: GetManagedObjects() failed:
org.freedesktop.DBus.Error.NameHasNoOwner
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc gnome-shell[1802]: Realizing HW cursor failed: drmModeAddFB does not
support format 'AR24' (0x34325241)
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Activating service name='org.freedesktop.systemd1' requested by ':1.16' (uid=42 pid=1>
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.gnome.Shell.Notifications'
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Activated service 'org.freedesktop.systemd1' failed: Process org.freedesktop.systemd1>
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc gsd-sharing[1908]: Failed to StopUnit service:
GDBus.Error:org.freedesktop.DBus.Error.Spawn.ChildExited: Process org.freedesktop.systemd1 exited with status 1
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc gsd-sharing[1908]: Failed to StopUnit service:
GDBus.Error:org.freedesktop.DBus.Error.Spawn.ChildExited: Process org.freedesktop.systemd1 exited with status 1
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc gsd-sharing[1908]: Failed to StopUnit service:
GDBus.Error:org.freedesktop.DBus.Error.Spawn.ChildExited: Process org.freedesktop.systemd1 exited with status 1
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[1831]: Failed to initialize glamor, falling back
to sw
Sep 28 15:37:28 redhat9.ittraining.loc gnome-shell[1802]: Realizing HW cursor failed: drmModeAddFB does not
support format 'AR24' (0x34325241)
Sep 28 15:37:29 redhat9.ittraining.loc dbus-broker[751]: A security policy denied :1.25 to send method call
/org/freedesktop/PackageKit/org.freedesktop.DBus.Properties.GetAll to :1.33.
Sep 28 15:37:29 redhat9.ittraining.loc dbus-broker[751]: A security policy denied :1.25 to send method call
/org/freedesktop/PackageKit/org.freedesktop.DBus.Properties.GetAll to :1.33.
Sep 28 15:37:29 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Activating service name='org.gnome.Shell.Screencast' requested by ':1.23' (uid=42 pid>
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc gnome-shell[1802]: ATK Bridge is disabled but ally has already been
enabled.
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
```

```
pid=1793] Activating service name='org.freedesktop.portal.IBus' requested by ':1.33' (uid=42 pi>
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.portal.IBus'
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Activating service name='org.gnome.ScreenSaver' requested by ':1.25' (uid=42 pid=1928>
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc gsd-media-keys[1923]: Failed to grab accelerator for keybinding
settings:hibernate
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc gsd-media-keys[1923]: Failed to grab accelerator for keybinding
settings:playback-repeat
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[2153]: The XKEYBOARD keymap compiler (xkbcomp)
reports:
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[2153]: > Warning:                Unsupported maximum
keycode 708, clipping.
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[2153]: >                X11 cannot support
keycodes above 255.
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc org.gnome.Shell.desktop[2153]: Errors from xkbcomp are not fatal to the X
server
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.gnome.ScreenSaver'
Sep 28 15:37:30 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/libexec/gdm-wayland-session[1793]: dbus-daemon[1793]: [session uid=42
pid=1793] Successfully activated service 'org.gnome.Shell.Screencast'
Sep 28 15:39:43 redhat9.ittraining.loc /usr/sbin/irqbalance[754]: Cannot change IRQ 27 affinity: Input/output
error
lines 1-55
```

The priorities recognised by Journald are :

Level	Priority	Description
0	emerg	System unusable
1	alert	Immediate action required
2	crit	Critical condition reached
3	err	Errors encountered
4	warning	Warnings presented

Level	Priority	Description
5	notice	Normal condition - important message
6	info	Normal condition - simple message
7	debug	Normal condition - debugging message

5.5 - Messages from a Specific Date or Time Range

To view the entries for a date or time range, simply pass this range as an argument to the journalctl command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl --since 03:45 --until now
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Linux version 5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64
(mockbuild@x86-64-02.build.eng.rdu2.redhat.com) (gcc (GCC) 11.4.1 20231218 (Red Hat 11.4.1-3), GNU ld version
2.35.2-43>
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: The list of certified hardware and cloud instances for Red Hat
Enterprise Linux 9 can be viewed at the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog, https://catalog.redhat.com.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Command line:
BOOT_IMAGE=(hd0,msdos1)/vmlinuz-5.14.0-427.37.1.el9_4.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro
crashkernel=1G-4G:192M,4G-64G:256M,64G-:512M resume=/dev/>
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point
registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: xstate_offset[2]: 576, xstate_sizes[2]: 256
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/fpu: Enabled xstate features 0x7, context size is 832 bytes,
using 'standard' format.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: signal: max sigframe size: 1776
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x000000000009fbff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000009fc00-0x000000000009ffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000f0000-0x00000000000fffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000100000-0x000000000bffd9fff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000bffd9fff-0x000000000bfffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000feffc00-0x000000000fefffffff] reserved
```

```
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fffc0000-0x00000000ffffffff] reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000100000000-0x000000023fffffffff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: SMBIOS 2.8 present.
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: DMI: QEMU Standard PC (i440FX + PIIX, 1996), BIOS rel-1.16.1-0-g3208b098f51a-prebuilt.qemu.org 04/01/2014
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Hypervisor detected: KVM
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 and 4b564d00
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: kvm-clock: using sched offset of 269552729537899 cycles
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: clocksource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xffffffffffffffff max_cycles: 0x1cd42e4dffb, max_idle_ns: 881590591483 ns
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: tsc: Detected 2099.998 MHz processor
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable ==> reserved
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: e820: remove [mem 0x000a0000-0x000fffff] usable
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: last_pfn = 0x240000 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: MTRR map: 4 entries (3 fixed + 1 variable; max 19), built from 8 variable MTRRs
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: x86/PAT: Configuration [0-7]: WB WC UC- UC WB WP UC- WT
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: last_pfn = 0xbffda max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: found SMP MP-table at [mem 0x000f5bc0-0x000f5bcf]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Using GB pages for direct mapping
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: RAMDISK: [mem 0x3149c000-0x34a45fff]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Early table checksum verification disabled
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: RSDP 0x000000000000F598 000014 (v00 BOCHS )
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: RSDT 0x00000000BFFE300C 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: FACP 0x00000000BFFE2DDE 000074 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: DSDT 0x00000000BFFDF040 003D9E (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: FACS 0x00000000BFFDF000 000040
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: APIC 0x00000000BFFE2E52 000090 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: SSDT 0x00000000BFFE2EE2 0000CA (v01 BOCHS VMGENID 00000001
```

```
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: HPET 0x00000000BFFE2FAC 000038 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: WAET 0x00000000BFFE2FE4 000028 (v01 BOCHS BXPC 00000001
BXPC 00000001)
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving FACP table memory at [mem 0xbffe2dde-0xbffe2e51]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving DSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffdf040-0xbffdf2ddd]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving FACS table memory at [mem 0xbffdf000-0xbffdf03f]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving APIC table memory at [mem 0xbffe2e52-0xbffe2ee1]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving SSDT table memory at [mem 0xbffe2ee2-0xbffe2fab]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving HPET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fac-0xbffe2fe3]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: ACPI: Reserving WAET table memory at [mem 0xbffe2fe4-0xbffe300b]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: No NUMA configuration found
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: Faking a node at [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000023fffffff]
Sep 28 15:36:59 redhat9.ittraining.loc kernel: NODE_DATA(0) allocated [mem 0x23ffd5000-0x23fffffff]
lines 1-55
```



Important : It is possible to use keywords : **yesterday, today, tomorrow, now.**

5.6 - Real Time Messages

To view live logs, simply use the **-f** option of the journalctl command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl -f
Sep 28 15:41:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[2200]: Starting Mark boot as successful...
Sep 28 15:41:03 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[2200]: Finished Mark boot as successful.
Sep 28 15:42:29 redhat9.ittraining.loc PackageKit[1886]: daemon quit
Sep 28 15:42:29 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1]: packagekit.service: Deactivated successfully.
Sep 28 15:43:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1340]: Created slice User Background Tasks Slice.
Sep 28 15:43:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1340]: Starting Cleanup of User's Temporary Files and
```

```

Directories...
Sep 28 15:43:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1340]: Finished Cleanup of User's Temporary Files and Directories.
Sep 28 15:44:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[2200]: Created slice User Background Tasks Slice.
Sep 28 15:44:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[2200]: Starting Cleanup of User's Temporary Files and
Directories...
Sep 28 15:44:02 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[2200]: Finished Cleanup of User's Temporary Files and Directories.
^C

```

5.7 - Searching with Key Words

To view the keywords included by Journald, type the **journalctl** command and then press the `Tab ↵` key **twice** :

```

[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl
_AUDIT_LOGINUID=          DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_TYPE=          INVOCATION_ID=
_PID=                    _SYSTEMD_UNIT=
_AUDIT_SESSION=          DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_UNIX_FDS=      JOB_ID=
PRIORITY=                _SYSTEMD_USER_SLICE=
AVAILABLE=              DBUS_BROKER_POLICY_TYPE=           JOB_RESULT=
REALMD_OPERATION=        _SYSTEMD_USER_UNIT=
AVAILABLE_PRETTY=        DBUS_BROKER_RECEIVER_SECURITY_LABEL= JOB_TYPE=
_RUNTIME_SCOPE=         THREAD_ID=
_BOOT_ID=               DBUS_BROKER_RECEIVER_UNIQUE_NAME=   JOURNAL_NAME=
SEAT_ID=                TID=
_CAP_EFFECTIVE=          DBUS_BROKER_RECEIVER_WELL_KNOWN_NAME_0= JOURNAL_PATH=
_SELINUX_CONTEXT=       TIMESTAMP_BOOTTIME=
_CMDLINE=               DBUS_BROKER_SENDER_SECURITY_LABEL=  _KERNEL_DEVICE=
SESSION_ID=             TIMESTAMP_MONOTONIC=
CODE_FILE=              DBUS_BROKER_SENDER_UNIQUE_NAME=     _KERNEL_SUBSYSTEM=
_SOURCE_MONOTONIC_TIMESTAMP=
_CODE_FUNC=             DBUS_BROKER_TRANSMIT_ACTION=        KERNEL_USEC=
_SOURCE_REALTIME_TIMESTAMP=
_CODE_LINE=             DISK_AVAILABLE=
_STREAM_ID=            _UDEV_DEVLINK=
                       _UDEV_DEVNODE=

```

_COMM=	DISK_AVAILABLE_PRETTY=	LIMIT=
SYSLOG_FACILITY=	_UDEV_SYSNAME=	
CURRENT_USE=	DISK_KEEP_FREE=	LIMIT_PRETTY=
SYSLOG_IDENTIFIER=	_UID=	
CURRENT_USE_PRETTY=	DISK_KEEP_FREE_PRETTY=	_MACHINE_ID=
SYSLOG_PID=	UNIT=	
DBUS_BROKER_LOG_DROPPED=	ERRNO=	MAX_USE=
SYSLOG_RAW=	USER_ID=	
DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_DESTINATION=	_EXE=	MAX_USE_PRETTY=
SYSLOG_TIMESTAMP=	USER_INVOCATION_ID=	
DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_INTERFACE=	_GID=	MESSAGE=
_SYSTEMD_CGROUP=	USERSPACE_USEC=	
DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_MEMBER=	GLIB_DOMAIN=	MESSAGE_ID=
_SYSTEMD_INVOCATION_ID=	USER_UNIT=	
DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_PATH=	GLIB_OLD_LOG_API=	NM_DEVICE=
_SYSTEMD_OWNER_UID=		
DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_SERIAL=	_HOSTNAME=	NM_LOG_DOMAINS=
_SYSTEMD_SESSION=		
DBUS_BROKER_MESSAGE_SIGNATURE=	INITRD_USEC=	NM_LOG_LEVEL=
_SYSTEMD_SLICE=		

To see the list of processes whose logs are included in the keyword logs, type the `journalctl` command followed by the name of a keyword and then press the `Tab ↵` key twice:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl _UID=
0      1000 172  42   70   81   994  998

[root@redhat9 ~]# journalctl _COMM=
accounts-daemon  avahi-daemon      dbus-broker-lau  geoclue           httpd             lvm_scan         polkitd
sshd             systemd-journal   udisksd
at-spi2-registr  bootctl           dbus-daemon      gnome-session-b  irqbalance       ModemManager     realm
su              systemd-logind    wireplumber
auditctl         crond             dracut-cmdline   gnome-shell       iscsiadm         mtp-probe        rsyslogd
(systemd)        systemd-modules   wpa_supplicant
```

auditd	cupsd	fsck.xfs	gsd-media-keys	kdumpctl	NetworkManager	rtkit-
daemon	systemd	systemd-udev	xkbcomp			
augenrules	dbus-broker	gdm-session-wor	gsd-sharing	lvm	packagekitd	spice-
vdagent	systemd-hiberna	udevadm	Xwayland			

LAB #6 - The NTP Server

6.1 - Overview

In the case of a network server, it is often important to keep the machine's time accurate in order to simplify synchronisation with laptops or external file systems. To accomplish this task, we use the services of public time servers available on the Internet, to which we synchronise our server clock. Similarly, the machines on our network can then synchronise with the time on our server.

The protocol used is called **NTP (Network Time Protocol)** which uses port **123**. This allows synchronisation with several public servers. The root time servers are called **Stratum 1** servers. Below them are Stratum 2, Stratum 3 and so on.



Important - The **ntpdate** command, used to synchronise the clock **without** using the **ntpd** daemon, is now replaced by the **-q** option of the **ntp** command. When using **ntpdate**, the **ntpd** daemon must be stopped. If **ntpdate** found that the local clock error was greater than 0.5 seconds, it called the **settimeofday()** routine, whereas if the error was less than 0.5 seconds, it called the **adjtime()** routine.

Linux uses the **UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)** time zone internally. Linux must therefore be able to translate between UTC and local time and vice versa. Linux uses the **/etc/localtime** file to find out the local time:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# ls -l /etc/localtime
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 34 Oct 19 2023 /etc/localtime -> ../usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/Paris
```

This file can be an ordinary file or a symbolic link pointing to one of the files in the **/usr/share/zoneinfo** directory:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# ls /usr/share/zoneinfo/
```

Africa	Asia	Canada	Cuba	EST	Factory	GMT+0	Hongkong	Iran	Japan	
Libya	MST7MDT	Pacific	posixrules	ROC	tzdata.zi	UTC		zone.tab		
America	Atlantic	CET	EET	EST5EDT	GB	GMT-0	HST	iso3166.tab	Kwajalein	MET
Navajo	Poland	PRC	ROK	UCT	WET		Zulu			
Antarctica	Australia	Chile	Egypt	Etc	GB-Eire	GMT0	Iceland	Israel	leapseconds	
Mexico	NZ	Portugal	PST8PDT	Singapore	Universal	W-SU				
Arctic	Brazil	CST6CDT	Eire	Europe	GMT	Greenwich	Indian	Jamaica	leap-seconds.list	MST
NZ-CHAT	posix	right	Turkey	US	zone1970.tab					

To find out the local time zone, use the **date** command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# date
Sat Sep 28 03:55:32 PM CEST 2024
```



Important - You can consult the list of zone codes at <http://www.timeanddate.com/library/abbreviations/timezones/>.

The time zone can be consulted using the **timedatectl** command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl
      Local time: Sat 2024-09-28 15:57:01 CEST
      Universal time: Sat 2024-09-28 13:57:01 UTC
      RTC time: Sat 2024-09-28 13:57:01
      Time zone: Europe/Paris (CEST, +0200)
System clock synchronized: no
      NTP service: inactive
      RTC in local TZ: no
```

The **timedatectl** command can be used to change the time zone using the **set-timezone** option:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl set-timezone America/Phoenix
```

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl
    Local time: Sat 2024-09-28 07:05:43 MST
    Universal time: Sat 2024-09-28 14:05:43 UTC
    RTC time: Sat 2024-09-28 14:05:43
    Time zone: America/Phoenix (MST, -0700)
System clock synchronized: no
    NTP service: inactive
    RTC in local TZ: no

[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl set-timezone Europe/Paris

[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl
    Local time: Sat 2024-09-28 16:06:35 CEST
    Universal time: Sat 2024-09-28 14:06:35 UTC
    RTC time: Sat 2024-09-28 14:06:35
    Time zone: Europe/Paris (CEST, +0200)
System clock synchronized: no
    NTP service: inactive
    RTC in local TZ: no
```

The **set-time** option in the **timedatectl** command is used to change the system time. The format must be **YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss**.

You can also change the time zone using the **tzselect** command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# tzselect
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".
1) Africa
9) Pacific Ocean
2) Americas
10) coord - I want to use geographical coordinates.
3) Antarctica
11) TZ - I want to specify the timezone using the Posix TZ format.
4) Asia
5) Atlantic Ocean
6) Australia
7) Europe
8) Indian Ocean
```

```
#? ^C
```

You can only change the timezone for the current session and in the current shell:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# date
Sat Sep 28 03:59:46 PM CEST 2024

[root@redhat9 ~]# export TZ=:/usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/London

[root@redhat9 ~]# date
Sat Sep 28 02:59:54 PM BST 2024

[root@redhat9 ~]# export TZ=:/usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/Paris

[root@redhat9 ~]# date
Sat Sep 28 04:00:06 PM CEST 2024
```

6.2 - The chronyd Service

Under RHEL 9, the NTP server is not enabled by default:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
○ chronyd.service - NTP client/server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/chronyd.service; disabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: inactive (dead)
     Docs: man:chronyd(8)
           man:chrony.conf(5)
```

To activate this server, use the **set-ntp yes** option in the **timedatectl** command:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl set-ntp yes
```

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# timedatectl
      Local time: Sat 2024-09-28 16:53:46 CEST
      Universal time: Sat 2024-09-28 14:53:46 UTC
      RTC time: Sat 2024-09-28 14:53:46
      Time zone: Europe/Paris (CEST, +0200)
System clock synchronized: yes
      NTP service: active
      RTC in local TZ: no
```

Then check that the **chronyd** service has been started:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
● chronyd.service - NTP client/server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/chronyd.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-09-28 16:53:41 CEST; 16s ago
     Docs: man:chronyd(8)
           man:chrony.conf(5)
   Process: 2673 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/chronyd $OPTIONS (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 2675 (chronyd)
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 48800)
   Memory: 1.3M
      CPU: 45ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/chronyd.service
           └─2675 /usr/sbin/chronyd -F 2

Sep 28 16:53:41 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1]: Starting NTP client/server...
Sep 28 16:53:41 redhat9.ittraining.loc chronyd[2675]: chronyd version 4.5 starting (+CMDMON +NTP +REFCLOCK +RTC
+PRIVDROP +SCFILTER +SIGND +ASYNCDNS +NTS +SECHASH +IPV6 +DEBUG)
Sep 28 16:53:41 redhat9.ittraining.loc chronyd[2675]: Loaded 0 symmetric keys
Sep 28 16:53:41 redhat9.ittraining.loc chronyd[2675]: Using right/UTC timezone to obtain leap second data
Sep 28 16:53:41 redhat9.ittraining.loc chronyd[2675]: Loaded seccomp filter (level 2)
Sep 28 16:53:41 redhat9.ittraining.loc systemd[1]: Started NTP client/server.
Sep 28 16:53:46 redhat9.ittraining.loc chronyd[2675]: Selected source 54.39.23.64 (2.rhel.pool.ntp.org)
```

```
Sep 28 16:53:46 redhat9.ittraining.loc chronyd[2675]: System clock TAI offset set to 37 seconds
```

The **chronyc** command is used to view the synchronisation status:

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# chronyc sources -v

.-- Source mode  '^' = server, '=' = peer, '#' = local clock.
/  .- Source state '*' = current best, '+' = combined, '-' = not combined,
| /              'x' = may be in error, '~' = too variable, '?' = unusable.
||
||              .- xxxx [ yyyy ] +/- zzzz
||              | xxxx = adjusted offset,
||              | yyyy = measured offset,
||              | zzzz = estimated error.
||              \
||              |
MS Name/IP address         Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
=====
^* 64.ip-54-39-23.net       3    7   377   54   +24us[ +35us] +/- 2831us
^- rikku.vrillusions.com   4    7   377   55   -197us[-186us] +/-  17ms
^- rwhois.dargalsolutions.c> 2    7   377   59   -5891us[-5880us] +/-  68ms
^- ntp.pawdesigns.ca        3    6   377   55   +38us[ +49us] +/-  74ms
```

6.3 - The /etc/chrony.conf File

The **chronyd** service keeps the local hardware clock (RTC), which is usually inaccurate, at the correct time by synchronising it with the configured NTP servers. If no network connectivity is available, chronyd calculates the drift of the RTC clock, which is recorded in the drift file specified in the **/etc/chrony.conf** file.

The NTP servers configured are : **pool 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst**. The **iburst** option means that after the initial start-up of the service 4 requests are made for a more accurate initial synchronisation.

The NTP protocol uses port 123. The root time servers are called **Stratum 0** servers. Below them are Stratum 1, Stratum 2, Stratum 3 etc. servers.

```
[root@redhat9 ~]# cat /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
# Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
# Please consider joining the pool (https://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
pool 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst

# Use NTP servers from DHCP.
sourcedir /run/chrony-dhcp

# Record the rate at which the system clock gains/losses time.
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift

# Allow the system clock to be stepped in the first three updates
# if its offset is larger than 1 second.
makestep 1.0 3

# Enable kernel synchronization of the real-time clock (RTC).
rtcsync

# Enable hardware timestamping on all interfaces that support it.
#hwtimestamp *

# Increase the minimum number of selectable sources required to adjust
# the system clock.
#minsources 2

# Allow NTP client access from local network.
#allow 192.168.0.0/16

# Serve time even if not synchronized to a time source.
#local stratum 10

# Require authentication (nts or key option) for all NTP sources.
#authselectmode require

# Specify file containing keys for NTP authentication.
```

```
keyfile /etc/chrony.keys

# Save NTS keys and cookies.
ntsdumpdir /var/lib/chrony

# Insert/delete leap seconds by slewing instead of stepping.
#leapsecmode slew

# Get TAI-UTC offset and leap seconds from the system tz database.
leapsectz right/UTC

# Specify directory for log files.
logdir /var/log/chrony

# Select which information is logged.
#log measurements statistics tracking
```