Logging

Server log configuration and management

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- LogRotate

TOP

Logging interval

To change ATOP's logging interval edit the below file:

```
vim /usr/share/atop/atop.daily
```

In here, edit the LOGINTERVAL to your desired time frame (seconds):

example for 1 minute logging:

```
LOGINTERVAL=60
```

ATOP Controls

k = kill PID

b = date/time

LogRotate

LogRotate Configuration.

https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/setting-logrotate

If not installed already (it usually is), install the logrotate service:

apt install logrotate

yum install logrotate

Configuration of logrotate

/etc/logrotate.conf - used to define default parameters for logrotate

/etc/logrotate.d - used for configuring logrotate for specific logs

example configuration:

```
/root/.unison/unison.log {
    rotate 7
    daily
    compress
    missingok
    notifempty
}
```

Common options you may see used in a configuration file include:

- `compress` - this indicates the log files should be compressed once rotated. `gzip` is used by default.
- `daily` / `weekly` / `monthly` / `yearly` - this specifies that the log file should be rotated every day, week, or month.
- `ifempty` / `notifempty` - these specify whether to either rotate the log file even if it's empty, or to not rotate the log file if it's empty, respectively.
- `missingok` / `notmissingok` - these options will either not generate an error, or will generate an error if the log file does not exist. `notmissingok` is the default.
- `rotate` - this is supplied with a number argument, which specifies how many times the log files are rotated before being removed.
- `size` - this specifies the size a log file has to reach before it is rotated.

Running LogRotate

LogRotate usually comes set up with a daily cron:

```
ls /etc/cron.daily/
apport  apt-compat  dpkg  logrotate  man-db  plocate
```

You can also run a logrotate configuration at any time:

```
logrotate name
```