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

\$ man openlog.3

SYSLOG(3)

Linux Programmer's Manual

SYSLOG(3)

NAME

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

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <syslog.h>

void openlog(const char *ident, int option, int facility);
void syslog(int priority, const char *format, ...);
void closelog(void);
void vsyslog(int priority, const char *format, va_list ap);
```

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

vsyslog():

Since glibc 2.19:

_DEFAULT_SOURCE

Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

_BSD_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

openlog()

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

The string pointed to by ident is prepended to every message, and is typically set to the program name. If ident is NULL, the program name is used. (POSIX.1-2008 does not specify the behavior when ident is NULL.)

The option argument specifies flags which control the operation of openlog() and subsequent calls to syslog(). The facility argument establishes a default to be used if none

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

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

`syslog()` and `vsyslog()`

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

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

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

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

`closelog()`

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

Values for option

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

`LOG_PID` Include the caller's PID with each message.

Values for facility

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

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

`LOG_AUTH` security/authorization messages

`LOG_AUTHPRIV` security/authorization messages (private)

`LOG_CRON` clock daemon (cron and at)

`LOG_DAEMON` system daemons without separate facility value

`LOG_FTP` ftp daemon

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

`LOG_LOCAL0` through `LOG_LOCAL7`

reserved for local use

`LOG_LPR` line printer subsystem

`LOG_MAIL` mail subsystem

`LOG_NEWS` USENET news subsystem

`LOG_SYSLOG` messages generated internally by `syslogd(8)`

`LOG_USER` (default)

generic user-level messages

`LOG_UUCP` UUCP subsystem

Values for level

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

`LOG_EMERG` system is unusable

`LOG_ALERT` action must be taken immediately

`LOG_CRIT` critical conditions

`LOG_ERR` error conditions

`LOG_WARNING` warning conditions

`LOG_NOTICE` normal, but significant, condition

`LOG_INFO` informational message

`LOG_DEBUG` debug-level message

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

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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

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

??

CONFORMING TO

The functions `openlog()`, `closelog()`, and `syslog()` (but not `vsyslog()`) are specified in

SUSv2, POSIX.1-2001, and POSIX.1-2008.

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

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

NOTES

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

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

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

SEE ALSO

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

COLOPHON

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