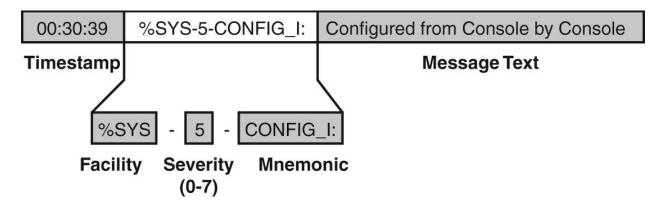
Syslog:

- o Syslog stands for System Logging, standard protocol used to send system log.
- o Cisco network devices Routers and Switches use Syslog to send system messages.
- o Cisco network devices use debug output to a local logging process inside the device.
- o Syslog is used on a variety of devices to give system information to the system admin.
- o Most Cisco devices use the syslog protocol to manage system logs and system alerts.
- o Logging can be used for fault notification, network forensics, and security auditing.
- o Syslog messages can be output to the console, local buffer or a remote syslog serve.
- o Logs can include content flow, configuration changes and new software installs etc.
- o Logging helps to detect unusual network traffic, network device failures, issue etc.

Syslog Severity Level				
Level Name	Level	Router Messages		
Emergency	0	System-Unusable Messages (Missing Fan Tray)		
Alert	1	Take Immediate Action (Temperature Limit Exceeded)		
Critical	2	Critical Condition (Memory Allocation Failures)		
Error	3	Error Message (Interface Up/Down)		
Warning	4	Warning Message (File Written to Server)		
Notice	5	Normal but Significant Condition (Line Protocol Up/Down)		
Informational	6	Information Message (Access-List Violation)		
Debug	7	Debug Messages and Log FTP Commands		



TIMESTAMP	This is the time and date message generated.
FACILITY-SUBFACILITY	Reports protocol, module or process that generated the message.
SEVERITY	This is level from 0-7 specifies how important the message is.
MNEMONIC	A code that identifies the action reported.
MESSAGE TEXT	A plain text description of the event.

Local Logging:

- o Everything happens on router or switch can be logged.
- o By default, syslog messages are only displayed to the console.
- o Because the logging console command is enabled by default.
- o By default, the router sends all log messages to its console port.
- o Only users physically connected to the router console port can view messages.
- o This can be turned off with the **no logging** command.
- o For local logging, Cisco IOS can save syslog messages to the internal buffer.
- o Syslog messages can be output to the console or a remote syslog server.
- o The logging is basically the process that generated the syslog message.

Terminal Logging:

- o It is like console logging, but it displays log messages to the router's VTY lines instead.
- o This is not enabled by default. To enable it to use this command: R1# terminal monitor

Buffered Logging:

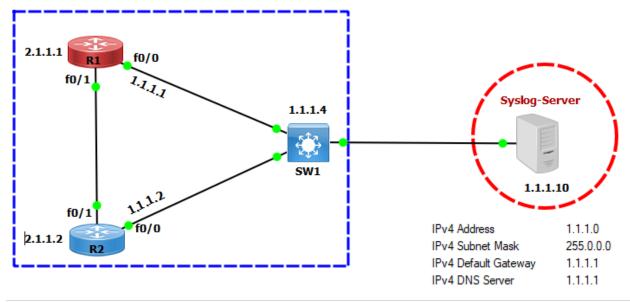
- o This type of logging uses Cisco Router's & Switches RAM for storing log messages.
- o Buffer has fixed size to ensure that the log will not deplete valuable system memory.
- o Router accomplishes this by deleting old messages as new messages are added.
- o To enable it use configuration mode command: R1 (config)# logging buffered

Syslog Server Logging:

- o Router can use syslog to forward log messages to external syslog servers for storage.
- o Syslog Server Logging method of type of logging is not enabled by default in devices.

SNMP Trap Logging:

o The router can use SNMP traps to send log messages to an external SNMP server.



R1 Configuration					
R1(config)#interface f0/0	R1(config)#interface f0/1				
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0	R1(config-if)#ip address 2.1.1.1 255.0.0.0				
R1(config-if)# no shutdown	R1(config-if)#no shutdown				
R1(config)#router rip	R1# show ip int br				
R1(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0	R1# show ip route				
R2 Configuration					
R2(config)#interface f0/0	R2(config)#interface f0/1				
R2(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.2 255.0.0.0	R2(config-if)#ip address 2.1.1.2 255.0.0.0				
R2(config-if)# no shutdown	R2(config-if)#no shutdown				
R2(config)#router rip	R2# show ip int br				
R2(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0	R2# show ip route				
SW1 Configuration					
SW1(config)#interface vlan 1	SW1(config)#router rip				
SW1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.4 255.0.0.0	SW1(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0				
SW1(config-if)# no shutdown	SW1# show ip int br				

Leading Configuration				
Logging Configuration				
R1 (config)# logging 1.1.1.10	R1(config)# logging buffered informational			
R1 (config)# logging host 1.1.1.10	R1(config)# logging buffered 64000			
R1 (config)# logging buffered	R1(config)# no service timestamps			
R1 (config)# logging trap <1-7>	R1(config)# service sequence-number			
R1 (config)# logging trap notifications				
R1 (config)# logging traps 5				
R1 (config)# no logging console	R1# terminal monitor			
R1 (config)# logging console <level></level>	R1# terminal no monitor			
R1# clear logging	R1# show logging			

External Syslog Server show up R1 logs.

Time	IP A	Msg Type	Message
			16: *Mar 1 00:02:50.823: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to down
			15: *Mar 1 00:02:49.823: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to administratively down
Mar 24 11:01:07	1.1.1.1	local7.notice	14: *Mar 1 00:02:08.879: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up

Logs with Timestamp

R1(config-if)#
00:09:07: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up
00:09:08: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up

Logs without Timestamp.

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to administratively down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to down

Logs with sequence number after enable service sequence-number.

```
R1(config)#line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)#password 123
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config)#enable password 123
R1#terminal monitor
```

After enable, terminal monitor logs show up on remote telnet screen.

```
R1(config-if)#
00:14:27: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Loopbackl, changed state to up
00:14:28: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopbackl, changed state to up
```

By default, syslog messages are only displayed to the console. Below is local logging in console.