Simple Log Rotation Example in Linux

Scenario

You have a log file located at /var/log/test.log which grows daily.

Objective:

- Rotate it daily.

- Keep the last 3 days of logs.

- Compress old logs.

- Create a new empty log file after rotation.

Logrotate Configuration Example

```
/var/log/test.log {
    daily
    rotate 3
    compress
    missingok
    notifempty
    create 0640 root root
}
```

How It Works

- Day 1: /var/log/test.log

- Day 2: Rotates to /var/log/test.log.1

- Day 3: test.log.1 becomes test.log.2.gz

- Day 4: test.log.2.gz becomes test.log.3.gz

- Day 5: Oldest log (test.log.3.gz) is deleted automatically.

Manually Test Log Rotation

```
logrotate -f /etc/logrotate.d/testlog
```

Summary

- Rotate logs daily.

- Keep the last 3 logs.

- Compress old logs.

- Manage logs automatically.

This is a very simple and effective way to handle growing log files.

Log rotation helps maintain system health and saves disk space!