

Syslog :

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

```
#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);
```

openlog()

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

syslog() and vsyslog()

syslog() generates a log message, which will be distributed by syslog

closelog()

closelog() closes the file descriptor being used to write to the system logger.

Option

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).

LOG_NOWAIT Don't wait for child processes that may have been created while logging the message.

LOG_ODELAY The converse of LOG_NDELAY; opening of the connection is delayed until syslog() is called.

LOG_PERROR 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

Cron()

Name: cron - daemon to execute scheduled commands

cron [-f] [-l] [-L loglevel]

cron is started automatically from /etc/init.d on entering multi-user runlevels.

OPTIONS

- f Stay in foreground mode, don't daemonize.
- l Enable LSB compliant names for /etc/cron.d files. This setting, however, does not affect the parsing of files under /etc/cron.hourly, /etc/cron.daily, /etc/cron.weekly or /etc/cron.monthly.
- n Include the FQDN in the subject when sending mails. By default, cron will abbreviate the hostname.

-L loglevel

Tell cron what to log about jobs (errors are logged regardless of this value) as the sum of the following values:

- 1 will log the start of all cron jobs
- 2 will log the end of all cron jobs
- 4 will log all failed jobs (exit status != 0)
- 8 will log the process number of all cron jobs

The default is to log the start of all jobs (1). Logging will

be disabled if levels is set to zero (0)

Note for cron

cron searches its spool area (/var/spool/cron/crontabs) for crontab files (which are named after accounts in /etc/passwd)

cron also reads /etc/crontab, which is in a slightly different format

(see crontab(5))