

Managing Log Files

Log files are integral to Linux system administration, residing mainly in `/var/log` and offering insights into system operations, errors, and user activities.

Understanding severity levels like INFO, WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL helps prioritize issue resolution.

Tools like `grep`, `less`, and `tail` facilitate efficient log analysis, extracting specific information and monitoring real-time updates.

Log rotation is crucial for managing log files, preventing excessive disk usage. This process involves archiving older logs, maintaining recent ones for analysis, and ensuring optimal system performance and storage efficiency. Maintaining a log history aids in auditing, compliance, and troubleshooting efforts.

Note: This lab was made using Windows Subsystem for Linux.

Topics covered

Review the `lastlog` and secure log outputs of the Linux machine