



# Logging Control In W3C httpd

W3C httpd can log all the incoming requests to an access log file. It also has an error log where internal server errors are logged. All log files are generated using the [common log file format](#) that several WWW servers use. This provides the possibility of using some of the [generic statistics programs](#) to analyze the log file contents.

- [AccessLog](#) - Set access log file name
- [ProxyAccessLog](#) - Log proxy accesses to a different log file
- [CacheAccessLog](#) - Log cache accesses to a different log file
- [ErrorLog](#) - Set error log file name
- [LogFileDateExt](#) - Common Time/Date extension to all log file names
- [LogFormat](#) - Set access log file format
- [Common logfile format](#) supported by all the main HTTP servers
- [LogTime](#) - Set time zone for log files
- [NoLog](#) - No log entries for listed hosts/domains

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## Access Log File

Access log file contains a log of all the requests. The name of the log file is specified either by `-l logfile` command line option, or with `AccessLog` directive; log file can be either an absolute path:

```
AccessLog /absolute/path/Logfile
```

or relative to [ServerRoot](#):

```
AccessLog logs/Logfile
```

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## Proxy Access Log File

If you are running W3C httpd as a proxy server and you want to have a separate log of proxy transactions and normal HTTP server transactions, specify the proxy log file via `ProxyAccessLog` directive:

```
ProxyAccessLog logfile
```

*logfile* can be either an absolute pathname, or relative to [ServerRoot](#).

If ProxyAccessLog is not set all accesses will be logged to the normal [AccessLog](#) instead.

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## CacheAccessLog

Cache accesses can be logged to a different log file instead of the normal [access log](#). The CacheAccessLog directive takes an absolute pathname of the cache access log file:

```
CacheAccessLog logfile
```

*logfile* can be either an absolute pathname, or relative to [ServerRoot](#).

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## Error Log File

Error log contains a log of errors that might prove useful when figuring out if something doesn't work. Error log file name is set by ErrorLog directive:

```
ErrorLog /absolute/path/errorLog
```

If error log file is not specified, it defaults to access log file name with .error extension. If the filename extension already exists, .error will replace it.

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## LogFileDateExt

The LogFileDateExt directive specifies a common extension to all the log files based on a time/date format. The value follows the [LogTime](#) directive. Any format can be specified using time/date directives as specified for *strftime()* function, e.g.

```
LogFileDateExt %H:%M      => 19:35
LogFileDateExt %d-%m-%Y   => 02-18-95
```

Spaces in the format are converted to '\_ '.

```
LogFileDateExt log
```

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## Log File Format

Previously every server used to have its own logfile format which made it difficult to write general statistics collectors. Therefore there is now a *common logfile format* (which will eventually become the default). Currently it is enabled by

```
LogFormat Common
```

The old W3C httpd format can be used by

```
LogFormat Old
```

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## The Common Logfile Format

The common logfile format is as follows:

```
remotehost rfc931 authuser [date] "request" status bytes
```

*remotehost*

Remote hostname (or IP number if DNS hostname is not available, or if [DNSLookup](#) is Off.

*rfc931*

The remote logname of the user.

*authuser*

The username as which the user has authenticated himself.

*[date]*

Date and time of the request.

*"request"*

The request line exactly as it came from the client.

*status*

The [HTTP status code](#) returned to the client.

*bytes*

The content-length of the document transferred.

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## Log Time Format

Times in the log file are by default local time. That can be changed to be GMT time by `LogTime` directive:

```
LogTime GMT
```

Default is:

```
LogTime LocalTime
```

## Suppressing Log Entries For Certain Hosts/Domains

It's not always necessary to collect log information of accesses made by local hosts. The `NoLog` directive can be used to prevent log entry being made for hosts matching a given IP number or host name template:

```
NoLog template
```

### Examples

```
NoLog 128.141.*.*  
NoLog *.cern.ch  
NoLog *.ch *.fr *.it
```

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[httpd@w3.org](http://httpd.apache.org/), July 1995