The systemd-journald daemon is a system service that brings together and stores logging  
data. What differentiates it from the rsyslogd and syslogd daemons is that it provides  
structure and indexed log files (called *journals*) in a secure manner. Therefore, not only are  
the journal files easier to search, it is harder for system intruders to cover their tracks.

***Many distributions that have switched to systemd no longer install the  
rsyslogd or syslogd services by default. However, backward compatibility  
is maintained, should you decide to install those services.***

Journal entries may come from several sources. The journal entries are created from  
server messages, user-mode program messages, and kernel messages just like the messages  
the syslogd daemon collects. In addition, however, journal entries are created from *all*  
system service messages, such as generated error messages and boot time communications.  
The systemd journal service can store journal entries regardless of their size, metadata,  
or format.  
Another advantage of using the systemd-journald service over traditional logging daemons is that journal files are automatically rotated if they grow above certain limits. This  
reduces log file maintenance issues and complexity.  
There are two types of journal message data files: system and user. System journal message data files are owned by a special group, systemd-journal. The systemd-journal  
members can read the journal message data files but not write to them. Only the systemdjournald daemon can write message data to the journals.  
By default, each user who logs into the system has journal message data collected and  
stored. Users do not own their journal message data files, nor can they manually write data  
to them. They can, however, read their files.