# **Configure Persistent Logging on Cisco IOS Platforms**

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### Introduction

This document describes how to enable system logging messages in order to save output to the router's flash disk.

## **Prerequisites**

### Requirements

- Logging messages to an internal buffer must be enabled using logging buffered Command Line Interface (CLI)
- Enough free space on the flash disk in order to store the desired number of logging files

**Note**: It is recommended to set the system clock to the correct date and time and verify router's Central Processing Unit (CPU) utilization before and after feature activation.

### **Components Used**

This document is not restricted to any specific software and hardware versions.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

## **Background Information**

Typically, logging messages (warnings, error and/or debugs etc.) are stored in a router's memory buffer (DRAM); when the buffer is full, older messages are overwritten by new messages. This

poses an issue when trying to capture debugs for an intermittent issue or during high traffic. Huge buffer size configuration can not alwayshelp as the buffer can get filled and overwritten quickly during verbose debugging. Using persistent logging allows to write logged messages to file(s) on router's flash disk. The advantage is unlike memory buffer (DRAM) contents these files persist when the router reboots (DRAM contents are erased during a reboot.)

## Configure

Step 1. Enable system logging message to a local buffer:

logging buffered[buffer-size|level]

Step 2. Enable logging messages in order to write from the memory buffer to router's flash disk:

```
logging persistent [ batchbatch-size ] { filesizelogging-file-
size } [ immediate ] { notify } [ protected ] { sizefilesystem-size }
[ thresholdthreshold-capacity [ alert ] ]
[ url { disk0:/directory | disk1:/directory } ]
```

**Note**: Amount of disk storage allocated (filesystem-size) and size of individual logging file (logging-file-size) are specified in bytes.

Step 3. Enable desired debugs [optional]

**Note**: The filename format is **log\_YYYYMMDD-HHMMSS** (For example: log\_20130927-112427)

## Configuration example

```
Router(config)#logging buffer 20000000 debugging
Router(config)#logging persistent url flash0:/MYDEBUGS size 104857600 filesize 5242880
```

Above command creates a directory called MYDEBUGS on the router's disk 0 and allocates 104857600 bytes (100MB) disk space for log messages and specifies an individual file size of 5MB.

**Caution**: When the allocation threshold is exceeded, the oldest log file in the directory is deleted to make room for new system logging messages.

#### Copy Logging Messages to an external device

Individual files written to the flash disk can be transferred to external File Transfer Protocol /Trivial File Transfer Protocol (FTP/TFTP) server by use of the IOS copy command:

```
Router# copy disk0:/MYDEBUG/log*
ftp://user:passwd@<ftp_server_ip_address>/
Router# copy disk0:/MYDEBUG/log* tftp://<tftp server ip address>/
```

## Verify

Use this section to confirm that your configuration works properly.

## **Troubleshoot**

There is currently no specific troubleshooting information available for this configuration.

The <u>Cisco CLI Analyzer (registered</u> customers only) supports certain **show** commands. Use the Cisco CLI Analyzer in order to view an analysis of **show** command output.

**Note**: Refer to <u>Important Information on Debug Commands</u> before you use **debug** commands.

## **Related Information**

- SYSLOG Writing to Flash
- Technical Support & Documentation Cisco Systems