

## Textual Conventions for Syslog Management

### Status of This Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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### Abstract

This MIB module defines textual conventions to represent Facility and Severity information commonly used in syslog messages. The intent is that these textual conventions will be imported and used in MIB modules that would otherwise define their own representations.

## Table of Contents

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Internet-Standard Management Framework ..... | 2 |
| 2. Background .....                                 | 2 |
| 3. The Syslog Textual Conventions MIB .....         | 3 |
| 4. Security Considerations .....                    | 7 |
| 5. IANA Considerations .....                        | 7 |
| 6. References .....                                 | 8 |
| 6.1. Normative References .....                     | 8 |
| 6.2. Informative References .....                   | 8 |
| 7. Acknowledgments .....                            | 8 |

## 1. The Internet-Standard Management Framework

For a detailed overview of the documents that describe the current Internet-Standard Management Framework, please refer to section 7 of RFC 3410 [RFC3410].

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. MIB objects are generally accessed through the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the Structure of Management Information (SMI). This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SMIV2, which is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [RFC2578], STD 58, RFC 2579 [RFC2579] and STD 58, RFC 2580 [RFC2580].

## 2. Background

Operating systems, processes, and applications, collectively termed "Facilities" in the following, generate messages indicating their own status or the occurrence of events. These messages have come to be known as syslog messages. A syslog message in general will contain among other things a code representing the Facility that generated the message and a code representing the Severity of the message. The Facility and the Severity codes are commonly used to categorize and select received syslog messages for processing and display. The Facility codes have been useful in qualifying the originator of the content of the messages but in some cases they are not specific enough to explicitly identify the originator. Implementations of the syslog protocol [RFC5424] that contain structured data elements (SDEs) should use these SDEs to clarify the entity that originated the content of the message.

This document defines a set of textual conventions (TCs) that can be used to represent Facility and Severity codes commonly used in syslog messages.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

### 3. The Syslog Textual Conventions MIB

SYSLOG-TC-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

```

MODULE-IDENTITY, mib-2
    FROM SNMPv2-SMI          -- [RFC2578]
TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    FROM SNMPv2-TC;        -- [RFC2579]

```

syslogTCMIB MODULE-IDENTITY

```

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```

DESCRIPTION

"The MIB module containing textual conventions for syslog messages.

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This version of this MIB module is part of RFC 5427; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.

"

REVISION "200903300000Z" -- 30 March 2009  
 DESCRIPTION  
 "The initial version, published as RFC 5427."

::= { mib-2 173 }

-----  
 -- Textual Conventions  
 -----

SyslogFacility ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION  
 STATUS current  
 DESCRIPTION

"This textual convention enumerates the Facilities that originate syslog messages.

The Facilities of syslog messages are numerically coded with decimal values. For interoperability and backwards-compatibility reasons, this document specifies a normative mapping between a label, which represents a Facility, and the corresponding numeric value. This label could be used in, for example, SNMP Manager user interfaces.

The label itself is often semantically meaningless because it is impractical to attempt to enumerate all possible Facilities, and many daemons and processes do not have an explicitly assigned Facility code or label. For example, there is no Facility label corresponding to an HTTP service. An HTTP service implementation might log messages as coming from, for example, 'local7' or 'uucp'. This is typical current practice, and originators, relays, and collectors can be configured to properly handle this situation. For improved accuracy, an application can also include an APP-NAME structured data element.

Note that operating system mechanisms for configuring syslog, such as `syslog.conf`, have not yet been standardized and might use different sets of Facility labels and/or mapping between Facility labels and Facility codes than the MIB.

In particular, the labels corresponding to Facility codes 4, 10, 13, and 14, and the code corresponding to the Facility label 'cron' are known to vary across different operating systems. To distinguish between the labels corresponding to Facility codes 9 and 15, a label of 'cron2' is assigned to the Facility code 15. This list is not intended to be exhaustive; other differences might exist, and new differences might be introduced in the future.

The mapping specified here MUST be used in a MIB network management interface, even though a particular syslog implementation might use a different mapping in a different network management interface.

"

REFERENCE "The Syslog Protocol (RFC5424): Table 1"

SYNTAX INTEGER

{

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| kern     | (0), -- kernel messages                                |
| user     | (1), -- user-level messages                            |
| mail     | (2), -- mail system messages                           |
| daemon   | (3), -- system daemons' messages                       |
| auth     | (4), -- authorization messages                         |
| syslog   | (5), -- messages generated internally by<br>-- syslogd |
| lpr      | (6), -- line printer subsystem messages                |
| news     | (7), -- network news subsystem messages                |
| uucp     | (8), -- UUCP subsystem messages                        |
| cron     | (9), -- clock daemon messages                          |
| authpriv | (10), -- security/authorization messages               |

```

ftp          (11),-- ftp daemon messages
ntp          (12),-- NTP subsystem messages
audit        (13),-- audit messages
console      (14),-- console messages
cron2        (15),-- clock daemon messages
local0       (16),
local1       (17),
local2       (18),
local3       (19),
local4       (20),
local5       (21),
local6       (22),
local7       (23)
}

```

SyslogSeverity ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This textual convention enumerates the Severity levels of syslog messages.

The Severity levels of syslog messages are numerically coded with decimal values. For interoperability and backwards-compatibility reasons, this document specifies a normative mapping between a label, which represents a Severity level, and the corresponding numeric value. This label could be used in, for example, SNMP Manager user interfaces.

The label itself is often semantically meaningless because it is impractical to attempt to strictly define the criteria for each Severity level, and the criteria that is used by syslog originators is, and has historically been, implementation-dependent.

Note that operating system mechanisms for configuring syslog, such as `syslog.conf`, have not yet been standardized and might use different sets of Severity labels and/or mapping between Severity labels and Severity codes than the MIB.

For example, the foobar application might log messages as 'crit' based on some subjective criteria. Yet the operator can configure syslog to forward these messages, even though the criteria for 'crit' may differ from one originator to another. This is typical current practice, and originators, relays, and collectors can be configured to properly handle this situation.

```

"
REFERENCE "The Syslog Protocol (RFC5424): Table 2"
SYNTAX  INTEGER
{
    emerg          (0),  -- emergency; system is unusable
    alert         (1),  -- action must be taken immediately
    crit          (2),  -- critical condition
    err           (3),  -- error condition
    warning       (4),  -- warning condition
    notice        (5),  -- normal but significant condition
    info          (6),  -- informational message
    debug         (7),  -- debug-level messages
}

END

```

#### 4. Security Considerations

This module does not define any management objects. Instead, it defines a set of textual conventions which may be used by other MIB modules to define management objects. Meaningful security considerations can only be written in the MIB modules that define management objects. This document has therefore no impact on the security of the Internet. Since objects defined using the TCs defined in this document may introduce security issues, the user of these TCs should read the security considerations section of [RFC5424].

#### 5. IANA Considerations

The MIB modules in this document use the following IANA-assigned OBJECT IDENTIFIER values recorded in the SMI Numbers registry:

| Descriptor  | OBJECT IDENTIFIER value |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| -----       | -----                   |
| syslogTCMIB | { mib-2 173 }           |

## 6. References

### 6.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [RFC2578] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., and J. Schoenwaelder, "Structure of Management Information Version 2 (SMIV2)", STD 58, RFC 2578, April 1999.
- [RFC2579] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., and J. Schoenwaelder, "Textual Conventions for SMIV2", STD 58, RFC 2579, April 1999.
- [RFC2580] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., and J. Schoenwaelder, "Conformance Statements for SMIV2", STD 58, RFC 2580, April 1999.
- [RFC5424] Gerhards, R., "The Syslog Protocol", RFC 5424, March 2009.

### 6.2. Informative References

- [RFC3410] Case, J., Mundy, R., Partain, D., and B. Stewart, "Introduction and Applicability Statements for Internet-Standard Management Framework", RFC 3410, December 2002.

## 7. Acknowledgments

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