

Logging using netconsole and syslog on remote server.

netconsole

Starting from firmware version 0.2.18-r5 was edit support of **netconsole**.

Start depends on bootloader environment variables.

nc_ip - is necessary. **nc_port** - is not necessary.

These parameters can be send using DHCP:

```
option Infomir.nc_ip      code 30 = ip-address;
option Infomir.nc_port    code 31 = integer 16;
```

```
option Infomir.nc_ip      192.168.1.xxx;
option Infomir.nc_port    3333;
```

Parameters that are set via DHCP server have higher priority than environment variables.

syslog

Also there was added support of **syslog**.

Is controlled by bootloader environment variable **syslog_srv** value can be- **host:port** or just **host**

This parameter can be send using DHCP:

```
option Infomir.syslog_srv code 32 = text;
option Infomir.syslog_srv "192.168.1.xxx:2222";
```

Parameters that are set via DHCP server have higher priority than environment variables.

When **syslog** is turned on it has output of **syslog** from player (if this output is turned on from JS API SetSyslogLevel), kernel messages(**klogd**) and all output from **/test.sh** including **stderr**.

Changes will be only after STB reboot.

Changes can be forced using API:

```
gSTB.ServiceControl("netconsole","restart");
gSTB.ServiceControl("syslog","restart");
```

To get log on server, **netcat** can be runned:

```
nc -l -u 2222
```

Note: Different from **netconsole**, log from **syslog** will be shown without line feed.

For more convenient reading of **syslog** run **syslogd** on server with next parametr:

```
syslogd -r -m 0
```

If port is not selected for **syslog**, standart port **514** is used.

Example how to use rsyslog to listen to syslog from STB on Ubuntu Server 12.04

- Installation [rsyslog](#):

```
aptitude install rsyslog
```

- In config file set:

```
$ModLoad imudp  
$UDPServerRun 514  
$ModLoad imtcp  
$InputTCPServerRun 514
```

- reload rsyslog:

```
/etc/init.d/rsyslog restart
```

- To see log logs. Use next.

```
tail -f /var/log/syslog | grep -i 'ip_or_name_of_host_that_send_syslog'
```

Attention! Do not forget to open specified ports in firewall, if it is used

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