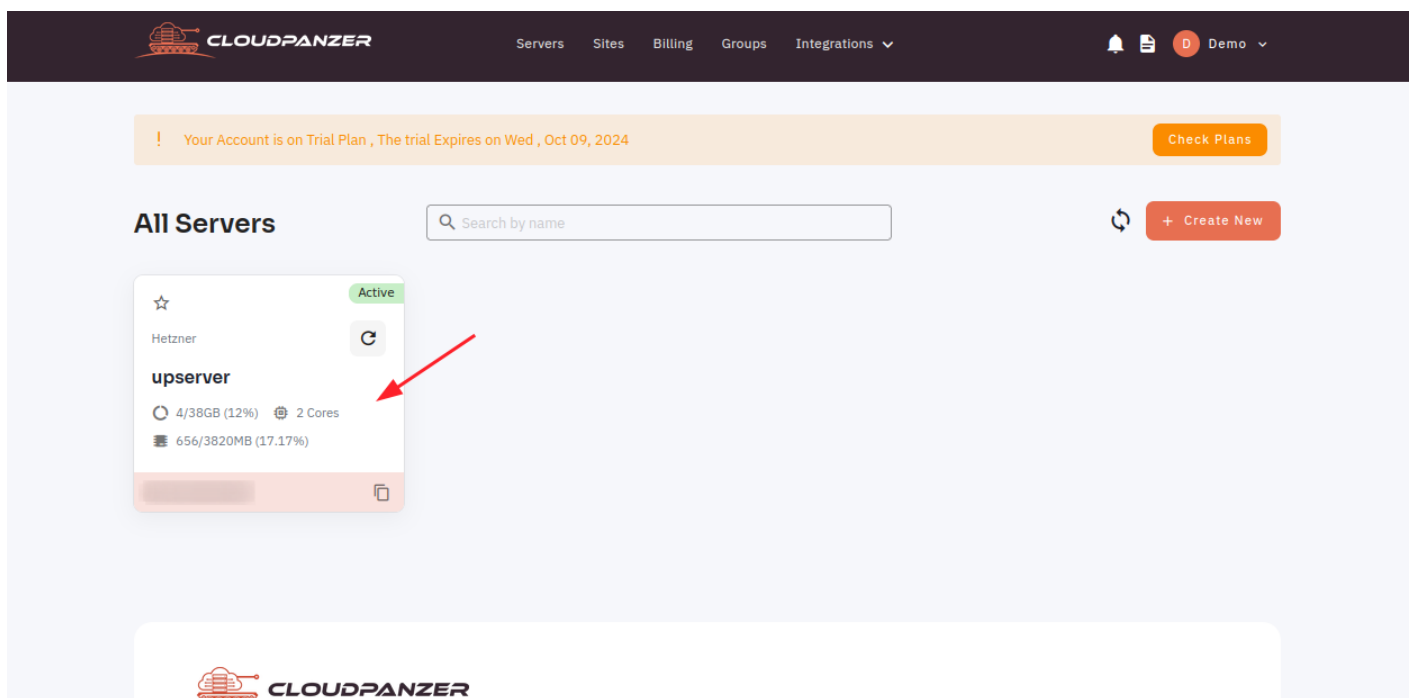


# How to Manage Logrotates through the cloudpanzer website ?

Logrotate is a utility in Unix-based operating systems used to manage and rotate log files. It helps prevent logs from consuming too much disk space by automatically archiving, compressing, deleting, or mailing old log files.

Follow the steps below to configure Logrotate Software.

1: Once logged in, look for a "Server" and click on it.



2. Select the Logrotates option.

Cloudpanzer interface showing the 'Logrotates' section in the sidebar. A red arrow points to the 'Logrotates' option. The main content area displays the 'upserver' status and the 'Manage Logrotates' section. The 'Server Logrotates' section shows a list of logrotate configurations, including 'Fail2ban', 'Apache2', 'Nginx', 'Redis', 'Ssh Auth', 'Supervisor', 'Scheduler/Cron', and 'Php Fpm'. The 'Fail2ban' configuration is highlighted, showing its file path and log path. A red arrow points to the 'Fail2ban' button.

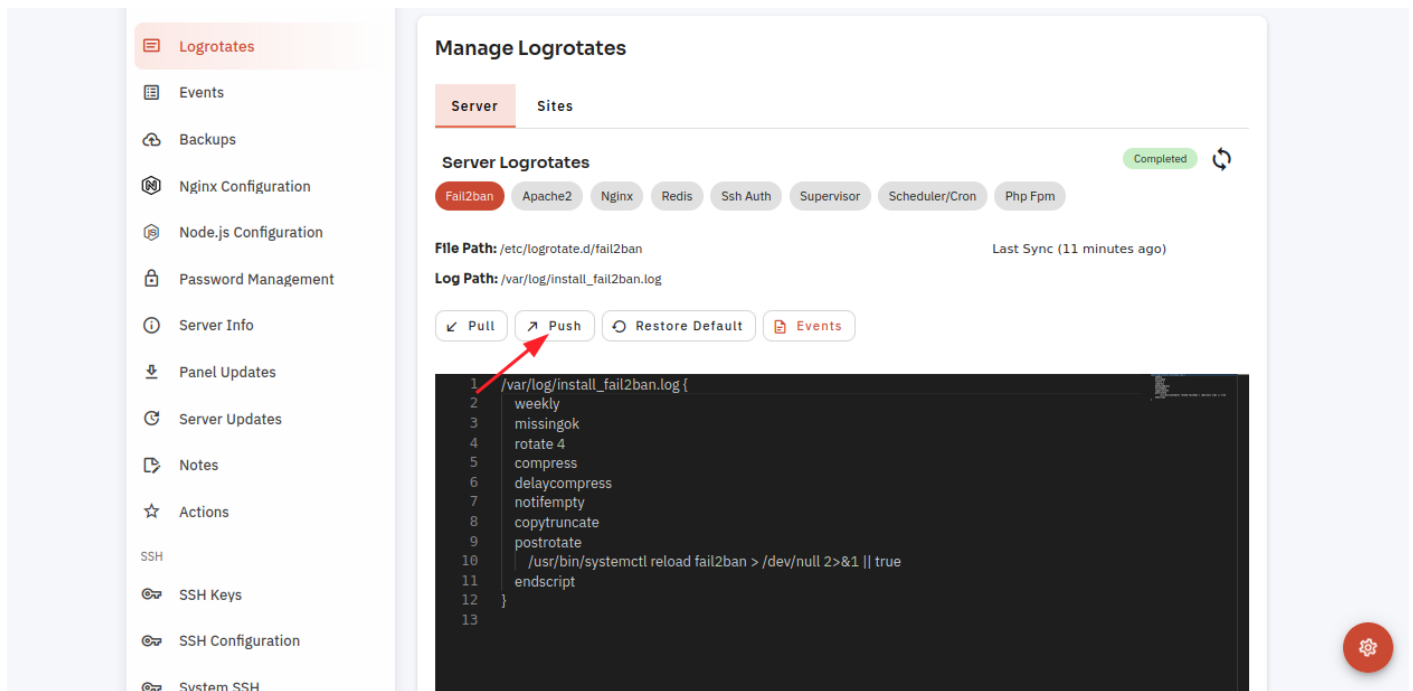
Cloudpanzer interface showing the 'Logrotates' section in the sidebar. A red arrow points to the 'Logrotates' option. The main content area displays the 'upserver' status and the 'Manage Logrotates' section. The 'Server Logrotates' section shows a list of logrotate configurations, including 'Fail2ban', 'Apache2', 'Nginx', 'Redis', 'Ssh Auth', 'Supervisor', 'Scheduler/Cron', and 'Php Fpm'. The 'Fail2ban' configuration is highlighted, showing its file path and log path. A red arrow points to the 'Fail2ban' button.

3. Select Fail2ban and click on the pull button.

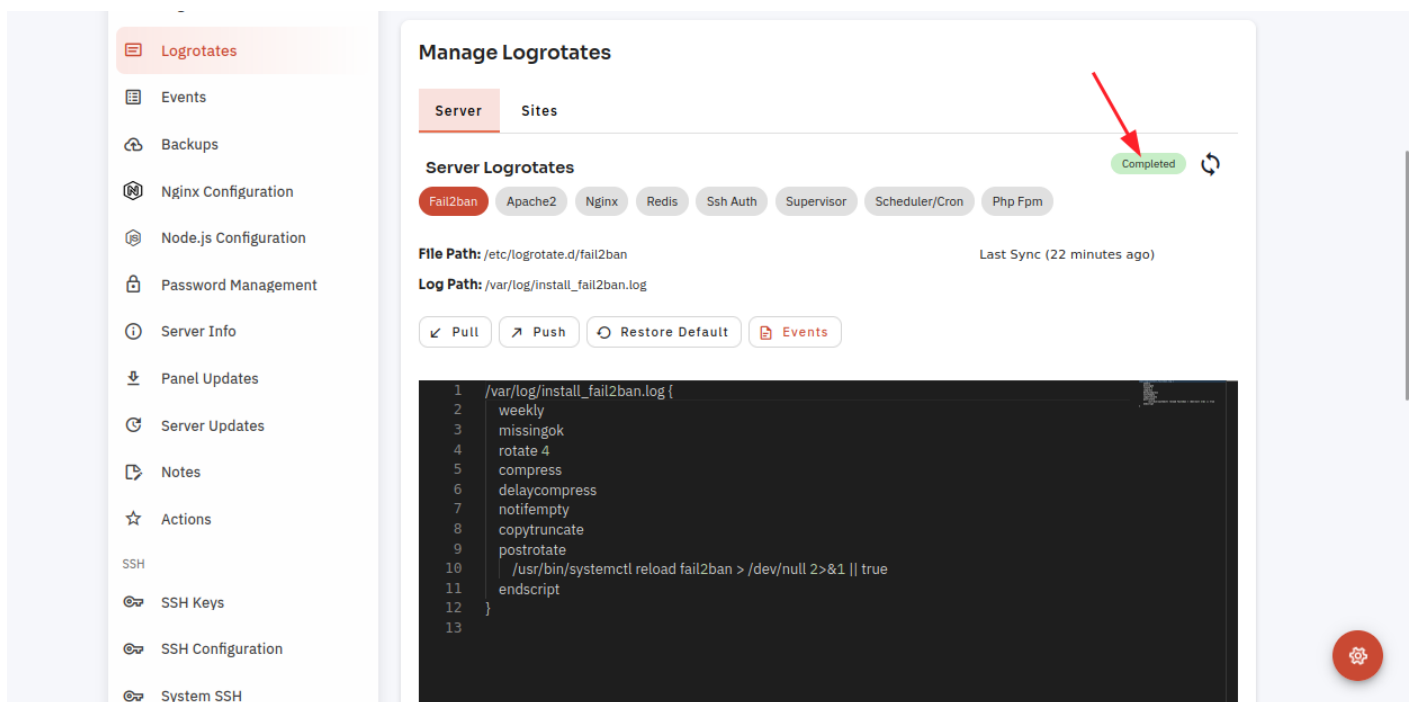
Cloudpanzer interface showing the 'Logrotates' section in the sidebar. A red arrow points to the 'Logrotates' option. The main content area displays the 'Manage Logrotates' section. The 'Server Logrotates' section shows a list of logrotate configurations, including 'Fail2ban', 'Apache2', 'Nginx', 'Redis', 'Ssh Auth', 'Supervisor', 'Scheduler/Cron', and 'Php Fpm'. The 'Fail2ban' configuration is highlighted, showing its file path and log path. A red arrow points to the 'Pull' button. Below the configuration, a code editor shows the logrotate script for 'fail2ban'.

Cloudpanzer interface showing the 'Logrotates' section in the sidebar. A red arrow points to the 'Logrotates' option. The main content area displays the 'Manage Logrotates' section. The 'Server Logrotates' section shows a list of logrotate configurations, including 'Fail2ban', 'Apache2', 'Nginx', 'Redis', 'Ssh Auth', 'Supervisor', 'Scheduler/Cron', and 'Php Fpm'. The 'Fail2ban' configuration is highlighted, showing its file path and log path. A red arrow points to the 'Pull' button. Below the configuration, a code editor shows the logrotate script for 'fail2ban'.

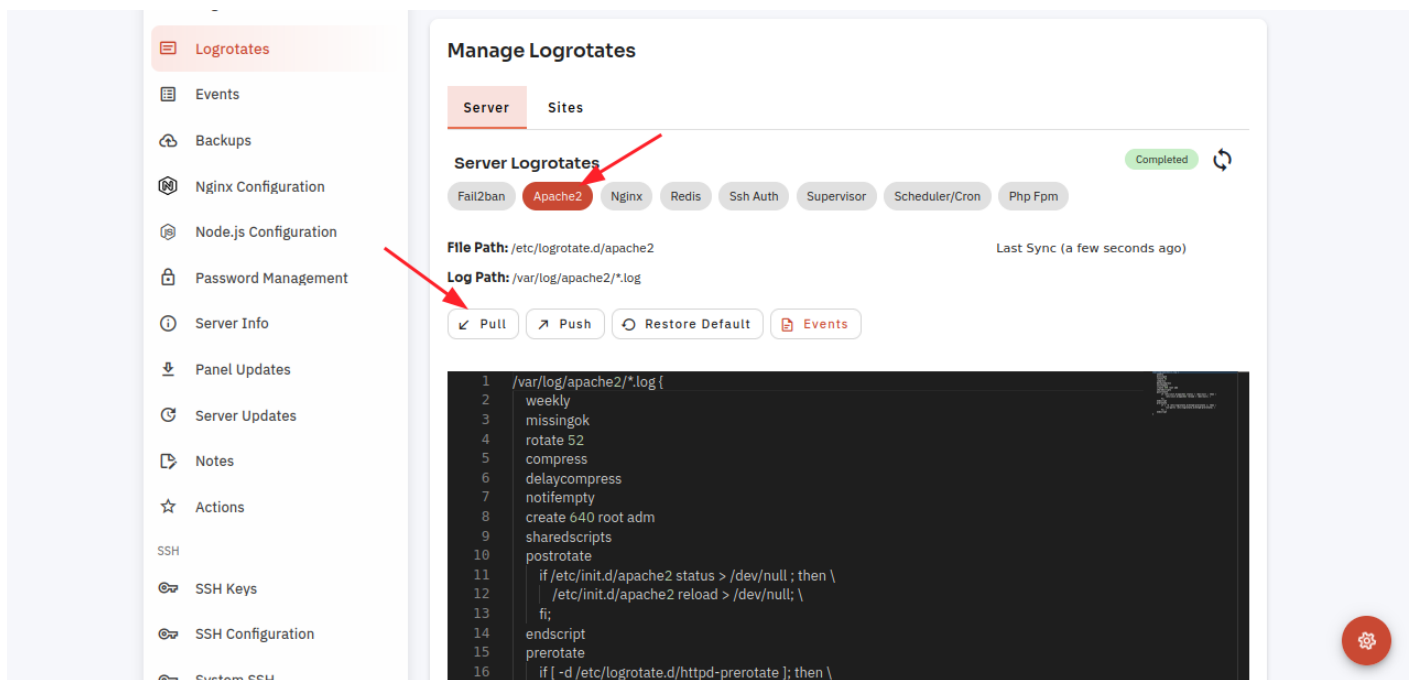
4. Click on the push button.



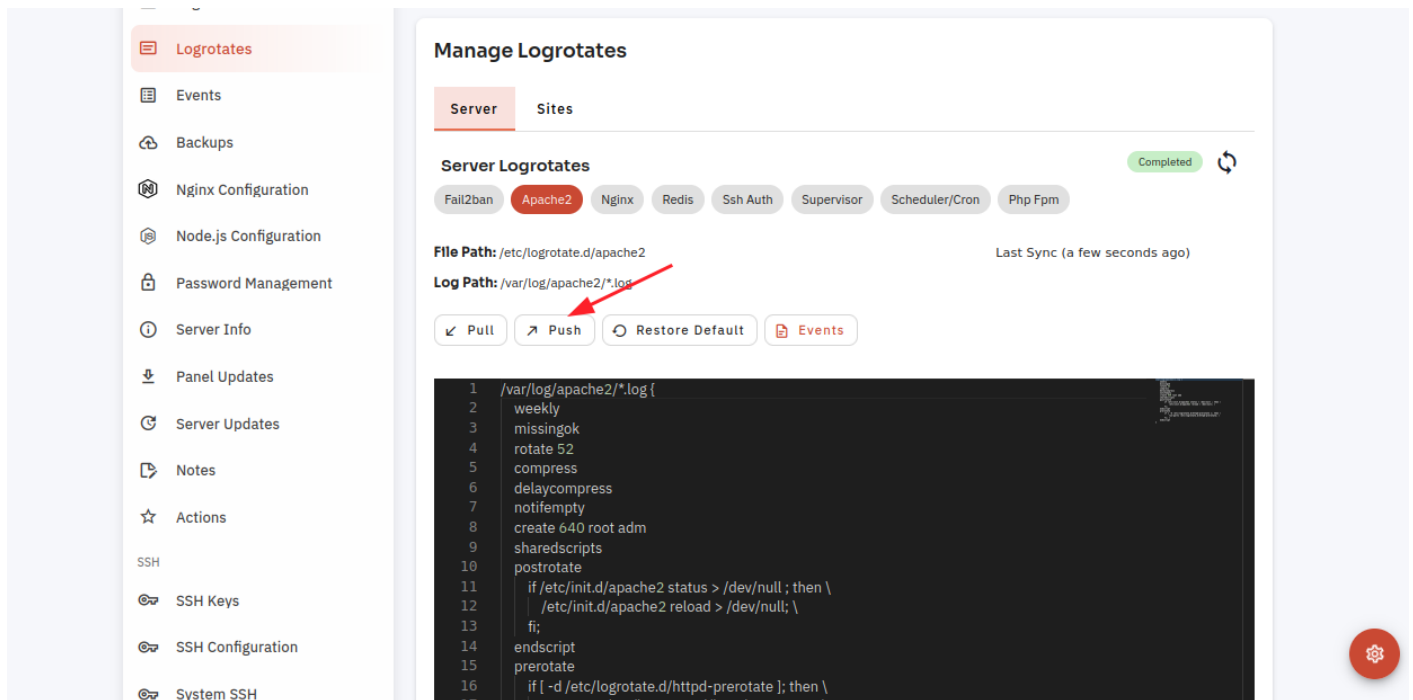
Here, You can see Server Logrotates configured successfully.



5. Select Apache2 and click on the pull button.



6. Click on the push button.



7. Here, you can see Server Logrotates Apache2 configured successfully.

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Logrotates' interface. On the left is a sidebar with various system management options. The main panel has tabs for 'Server' and 'Sites'. Under 'Server Logrotates', several services are listed as buttons: Fail2ban, Apache2, Nginx, Redis, Ssh Auth, Supervisor, Scheduler/Cron, and Php Fpm. The 'Completed' status is shown in a green box with a refresh icon, indicated by a red arrow. Below this, the 'File Path' is /etc/logrotate.d/apache2 and the 'Log Path' is /var/log/apache2/\*.log. A 'Last Sync' timestamp is also present. At the bottom, there are buttons for Pull, Push, Restore Default, and Events. A code editor displays the logrotate configuration for Apache2.

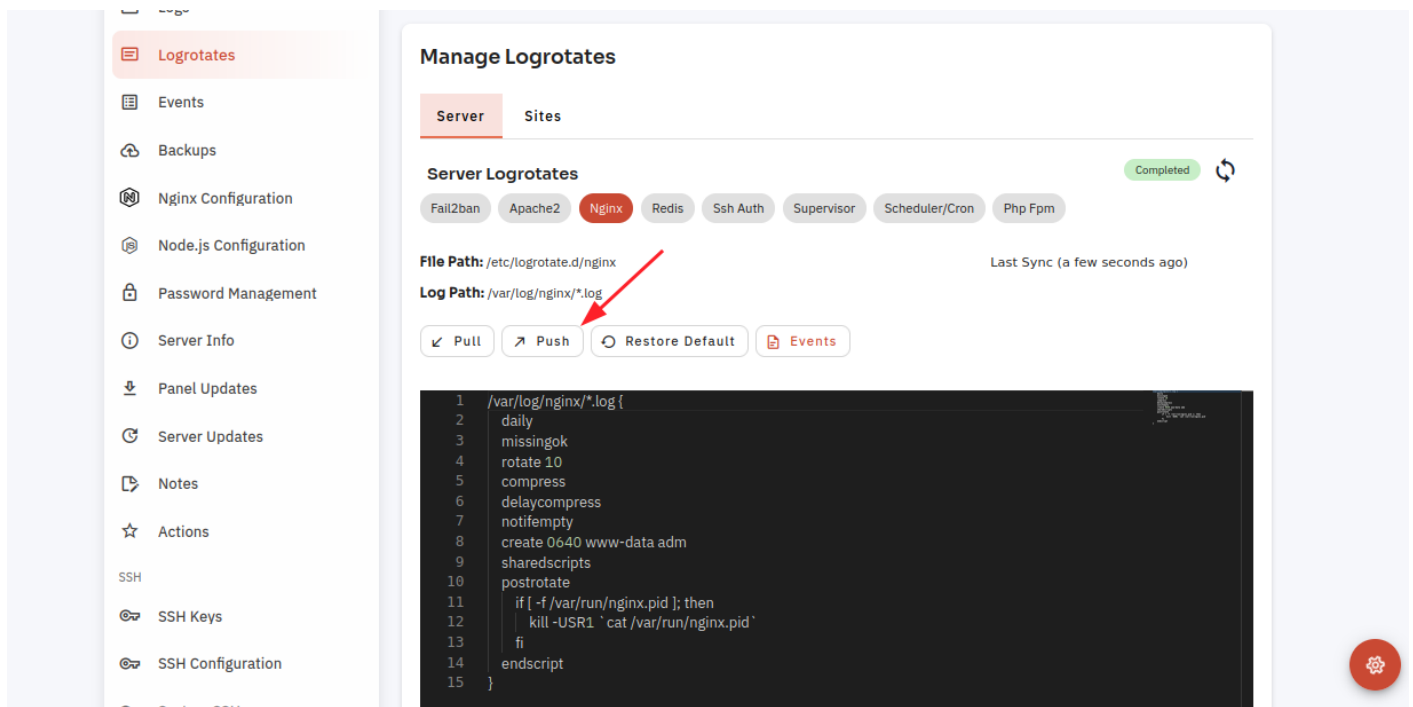
```
1 /var/log/apache2/*.log {
2   weekly
3   missingok
4   rotate 52
5   compress
6   delaycompress
7   notifempty
8   create 640 root adm
9   sharedscripts
10  postrotate
11    if /etc/init.d/apache2 status > /dev/null ; then \
12      /etc/init.d/apache2 reload > /dev/null; \
13    fi;
14  endscript
15  prerotate
16    if [ -d /etc/logrotate.d/httpd-prerotate ]; then \
```

8. Select Nginx and click on the Pull Button.

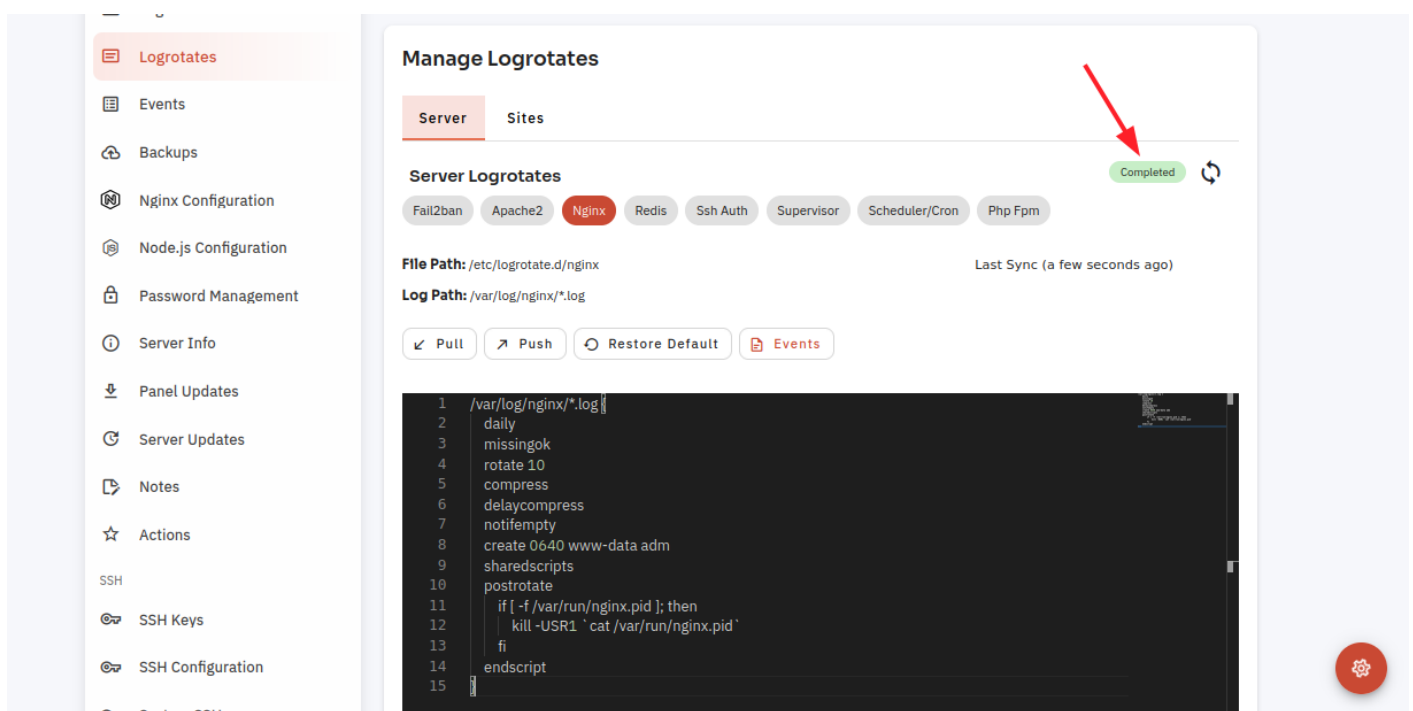
This screenshot shows the 'Manage Logrotates' interface with the 'Nginx' service selected. A red arrow points to the 'Nginx' button in the 'Server Logrotates' list. Another red arrow points to the 'Pull' button. The 'Completed' status is still shown. The 'File Path' is now /etc/logrotate.d/nginx and the 'Log Path' is /var/log/nginx/\*.log. The code editor displays the logrotate configuration for Nginx.

```
1 /var/log/nginx/*.log {
2   daily
3   missingok
4   rotate 10
5   compress
6   delaycompress
7   notifempty
8   create 0640 www-data adm
9   sharedscripts
10  postrotate
11    if [ -f /var/run/nginx.pid ]; then
12      kill -USR1 `cat /var/run/nginx.pid`
13    fi
14  endscript
15 }
```

9. Click on the push button.



10 . Here, you can see Server Logrotates Nginx configured Successfully.



Other Options are also configured in the Server Logrotates.

Revision #3

Created 16 September 2024 05:18:04 by Admin

Updated 16 September 2024 06:16:32 by Admin