Section 9: Logs

Logs are essential for troubleshooting and monitoring the performance and activities on a server.

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1. Server Mail Logs

Server mail logs provide detailed information about email activities on your server.

Location of Mail Logs: Mail logs are typically located at:

/var/log/maillog

Viewing Mail Logs: To view the latest entries in the mail log:

tail -f /var/log/maillog

Searching for Specific Events: You can use the grep command to search for specific email addresses, dates, or error messages:

grep "example@example.com" /var/log/maillog

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2. CyberPanel Main Log File

The main CyberPanel log file records actions and events within CyberPanel itself, such as user logins, task executions, and changes to settings. This is useful for auditing and troubleshooting CyberPanel operations.

Location of CyberPanel Log File:

/usr/local/lscp/logs/error.log

Viewing CyberPanel Log: Use the following command to view real-time logs:

tail -f /usr/local/lscp/logs/error.log

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3. Access Logs

Access logs record all HTTP requests to your web server, including details about each request such as

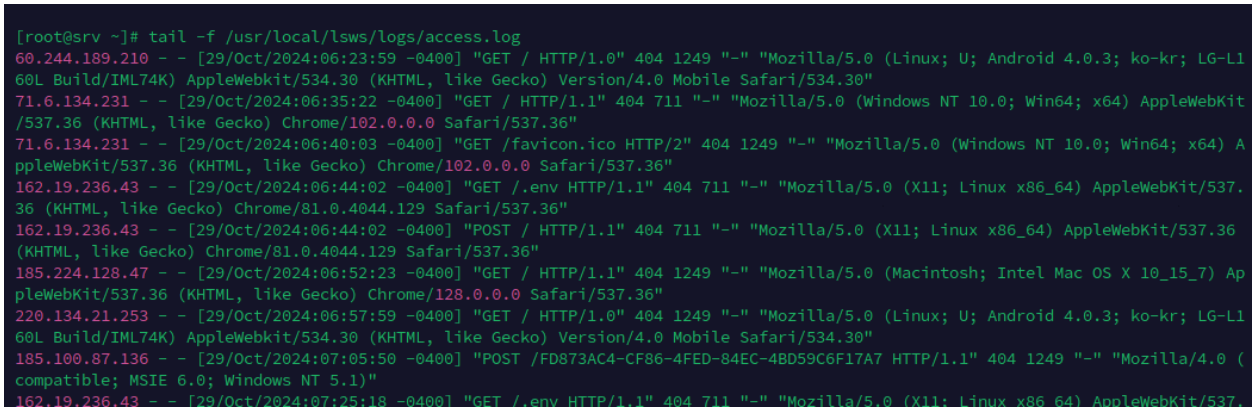
- the client's IP address
- requested URLs
- response codes and
- user agents.
- These logs are essential for monitoring traffic, identifying potential security threats, and troubleshooting connectivity issues.

Location of Access Logs: For websites hosted on OpenLiteSpeed, access logs can typically be found in:

/usr/local/lsws/logs/access.log

Viewing Access Logs: Use the following command to monitor access logs:

tail -f /usr/local/lsws/logs/access.log



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4. Error Logs

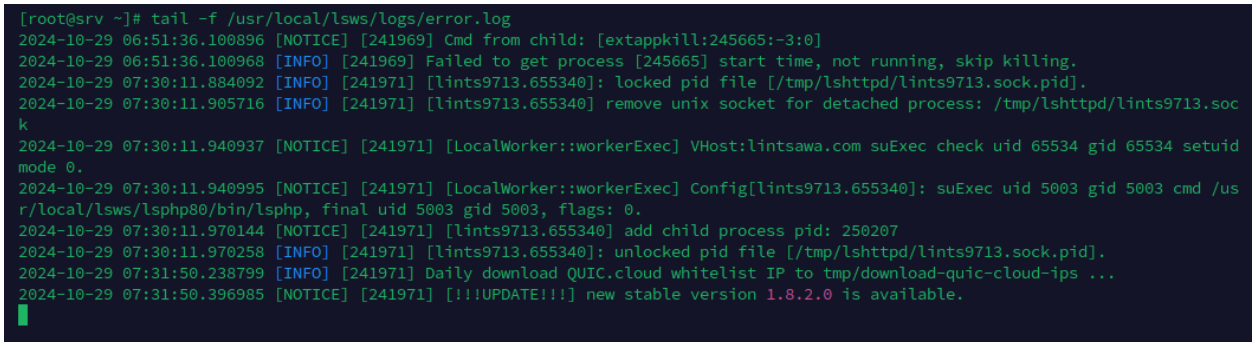
Error logs capture server-side issues like misconfigured web applications, server crashes, or other critical errors. They are an essential tool for debugging problems with websites or services.

Location of Error Logs: Error logs for OpenLiteSpeed are found here:

/usr/local/lsws/logs/error.log

Viewing Error Logs: You can use the following command to track error logs in real-time:

tail -f /usr/local/lsws/logs/error.log



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5. Email Logs

The email log file contains detailed records of incoming and outgoing emails on the server, including details like sender, recipient, status, and any errors encountered.

These logs are helpful for diagnosing email delivery issues or spam-related problems.

Location of Email Logs: Similar to mail logs, email logs are found in:

/var/log/maillog

Viewing Email Logs: Use the **tail** command to watch email logs:

tail -f /var/log/maillog

Email Log Analysis for Errors: To filter logs for any errors:

grep "error" /var/log/maillog

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6. FTP Logs

FTP logs record activities related to file transfers, including successful file uploads, downloads, user authentication, and any errors that occur during these processes.

Location of FTP Logs: The FTP logs for Pure-FTPd are stored in:

/var/log/pureftpd.log

Viewing FTP Logs: Use the following command to view the latest FTP logs:

tail -f /var/log/pureftpd.log

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7. ModSec Audit Logs

ModSecurity (ModSec) is a web application firewall that protects against a wide range of attacks. ModSec logs are vital for identifying potential security threats, blocking malicious traffic, and ensuring the safety of web applications.

Location of ModSec Logs: ModSec audit logs are stored in:

/usr/local/lsws/logs/auditmodsec.log

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Viewing ModSec Logs: To monitor audit logs in real-time:

tail -f /usr/local/lsws/logs/auditmodsec.log

- **Search for Blocked Requests:** To find blocked requests or suspicious activities:

  grep "ModSecurity" /usr/local/lsws/logs/auditmodsec.log

This Marks The End of the Course.