Commands

journalctl	Shows more detailed information from the journal.
tail -f <logfile>	Shows in real time which lines are added to the log file.
systemctl status <unit>	Show a short overview of the last significant events that have been logged by Systemd units through journald.
logger	Enables users to write messages to rsyslog from the command line or a script
journalctl --since [--until]	to show all messages that have been written since given date (and up to, if provided)

Definitions

Facility	Specifies a category of information that is logged. rsyslogd uses a fixed list of facilities, which cannot be extended. This is because of backward compatibility with the legacy syslog service.
Priority	Used to define the severity of the message that needs to be logged. When you specify a priority, by default all messages with that priority and all higher priorities are logged. This is a fixed list.
Destination	Defines where the message should be written. Typical destinations are files, but rsyslog modules can be used as a destination as well, to allow further processing through a rsyslogd module.
local0 through local7	If services that do not have their own rsyslogd facility need to write log messages to a specific log file anyway, these services can be configured.
/run	This directory is used for current process status information only, which means that the journal is cleared when the system reboots.

journald

journald	provides an advanced log management system. journald collects messages from the kernel, the entire boot procedure, and services and writes these messages to an event journal.
Implemented:	which is implemented by the systemd-journald daemon
Format:	Binary
Retention:	Non-persistent; however, forwarded to rsyslogd

Tips & Configuration

Logger	Services and users can write directly to log files themselves or through rsyslogd.
/etc/rsyslog.conf	You can configure the rsyslogd service through here.
/etc/sysconfig/rsyslog	If specific options need to be passed to the rsyslogd service on startup, you can do this by using this file.
(-) Buffered logging	Begin destinations with hyphens caused to have the log messages will not be immediately committed to the file but instead will be buffered to make writes more efficient.
/etc/logrotate.conf	The default settings for log rotation are kept in here.
/etc/logrotate.d	Specific logging configurations are placed here and override default configurations.
/var/log/journal	Create to make the journal persistent between system restarts.
/etc/systemd/journal.conf	Storing the journal permanently requires setting the Storage=auto parameter.