

# Task Scheduling in Linux

## Overview

This article discusses some tools used in a Linux system to schedule tasks to run automatically at specified time intervals or at any given point of time in the future. This primer will not cover these commands in-depth; this is just a brief introduction to using these commands. See the individual HOWTOS for each command for an in-depth look at all relevant options and configurations.

Some task-scheduling daemons used in Linux/UNIX are:

- **at** - schedule one-time tasks for the future
- **cron** - the periodic scheduler most commonly used
- **anacron** - anachronistic cron; a periodic scheduler that doesn't rely on the system being left on 24x7

## Using at

The **at** command allows a user to execute commands or scripts at a specified time (required) and date (optional). The commands can be entered via standard input, redirection, or file.

```
darkstar:~% at
```

## Interactive at

Using the command **at** with standard input (keyboard) is a little more complicated than typing one line in at the prompt. The command uses an internal “sub-shell” to gather the required information. Once the command information entry is complete, **Ctrl+D** (EOT) will signify entry completion. The **-m** flag specifies a mail message will be sent to the user when the job is finished, regardless if any output was created.

```
darkstar:~% at 12:01 -m
warning: commands will be executed using (in order) a) $SHELL b) login shell
c) /bin/sh
at> ./my_script.sh
at> <EOT>
job 4 at 2015-06-22 12:01
darkstar:~%
```

## File-driven at

Commands can also be contained within a file and run by **at**:

```
darkstar:~% at 12:32 -m -f /usr/local/bin/my_script.sh
warning: commands will be executed using (in order) a) $SHELL b) login shell
c) /bin/sh
job 8 at 2015-06-22 12:10
```

The **-m** flag will email the user after completion of the command; the **-f** flag specifies the command will read the job from a file, not from standard input. After the command is typed in (and the appropriate warning is displayed), the **at** job number<sup>1)</sup> is displayed.

## at Internal Scheduling

The job numbers provided after a command is typed in, or when a file is read, allow the user to know which internal job will be run in sequential order. If a user wants to delete a specific task, all that needs to be known is this internal job number. To remove the job, the command **atrm** (**at remove**) is used:

```
darkstar:~% at -l
7      2015-06-22 12:10 p tux
8      2015-06-22 12:15 p root
```

The command **atq** (**at queue**) is the same as **at -l**:

```
darkstar:~% atq
7      2015-06-22 12:10 p tux
8      2015-06-22 12:15 p root
```

To remove the user job, use **atrm** with the job number:

```
darkstar:~% atrm 7
```

## Using cron

**cron** is a daemon that runs tasks in the background at specific times. For example, if you want to automate downloads of patches on a specific day (Monday), date (2 July), or time (1300), **cron** will allow you to set this up in a variety of ways. The flexibility inherent in **cron** can allow administrators and power users to automate repetitive tasks, such as creating backups and system maintenance.

**cron** is usually configured using a *crontab* file. The following command will open your user account *crontab* file:

```
darkstar:~% crontab -e
```

To edit the system-level *crontab*, first log into the root account:

```
darkstar:~# crontab -e
```

If your system has **sudo** installed, type in:

```
darkstar:~% sudo crontab -e
```

The *crontab* file syntax is:

```
# * * * * * command to execute
# | | | | |
# | | | | |
# | | | | | _____ day of week (0 - 6) (Sun(0) /Mon (1)/Tue (2)/Wed (3)/Thu
(4)/Fri (5)/Sat (6))
# | | | | | _____ month (1 - 12)
# | | | | | _____ day of month (1 - 31)
# | | | | | _____ hour (0 - 23)
# | | | | | _____ min (0 - 59)
```

Using an asterisk in any placeholder location, will match any value. For example, the following will run *example\_script.sh* at noon (1200) everyday during the first three months of the year:

```
#For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# min hr day month weekday command
#
#
0 11 * 1-3 * /home/user/example_script.sh
```

## Using anacron



**anacron** is not installed in Slackware by default.<sup>2)</sup>

**anacron** is unique from **cron** in the respect that it does not expect the operating system to be running continuously like a 24×7 server. If the time of execution passes while the system is turned off, **anacron** executes the command automatically when the machine is turned back on. The reverse is **not** true for **cron** - if the computer is turned off during the time of scheduled execution, **cron** will not execute the job. Another key difference between **anacron** and **cron** is the minimum chronological “granularity” - **anacron** can only execute jobs by *day*, versus the ability of **cron** to execute by the *minute*. Finally, **anacron** can only be used by root, while **cron** can be used by root and normal users.

## Sources

- Originally written by [vharishankar](#)
- Contributions by [mfillpot](#), [tdrspb](#)

- Example crontab example modified from [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/cron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/cron)

[howtos](#), [task scheduling](#), [needs attention](#), [author vharishankar](#), [author mfillpot](#)

<sup>1)</sup>

As distinct from a process ID (PID) known to the operating system

<sup>2)</sup>

See [Slackbuilds.org](https://slackbuilds.org) for more information on ***anacron*** on Slackware

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