AUTOMATION OF JOBS

To Schedule the tasks we use the schedule task or automat of Job. We can automate the Jobs using Two utilities.

(1) At
(2) crontab

1) At :

The at job will execute only once. After execution the job NN as killed automatically.

To assign the jobs : #at now
at > mkdir d1
ctrl+D (To save 84 quit from the at prompt)
Examples:
#at 10 am (or) pm
#at 2:00 at now + i min /hour/dat/week/month/year)
#at 172312009 (mm dd yy)
#at 12.31.2009 (or) #at 12/31/2009
#at lOpm tomorrow; #at Spm + 5 das
To see the at jobs list : at -1 (or) #atq
To see the job details : at -c <job id>
at jobs location is at /var/spool/at
To kill the paticular job #at -r <job-id>

To restrict a user to generate at job, his name has to be mentioned in the file /etc/at.deny.
Defaultly only /etc/at.deny file is available. If /etc/at.allow is created then /etc/at.deny file doesn't consider and the use, who mentioned in the /etc/at.allow
file only can generate the at jobs.

Crantab : This utility is used to generate the jobs which have to be executed repeatedly. To generate a crontab we have to type
#crontab -e
When we type the above command a file will be opened in vi editor.
crontab file fields :

*	*	*	*	*	*
minutes	hours	day of month	month of year	day of week	job/task
(0-59)	0-23)	(1-31)	(1-12)	(0-07)	

To assign the Job:
crontab -e
EXAMPLE TASK :- take backup of the file system /dev/hdal for every 20 minutes

* 20 * * * dump -Ouf /dev/st0/dump /dev/hdal
To see the crontab jobs : # crontab -l
To Remove the all crontab jobs # crontab -r
To remove the particular job, then open the crontab file and delete the job related line
crontab jobs location : cd /var/spool/cron

Note : Ifyou want to restrict the normal user to generate crontab jobs. The user name has to be mentioned in file /etc/cron.deny Then the user can't utilize the crontab jobs.

Runlevels:- The following types of runlevel are available
1) InitO : This is for halt/shutdown the system. If we use this run level then the system will be in the pox\ eroff mode.
2) Init1 : This is single user mode. In this normal user can't login to the system
3) lnit2 This is text based, in this level all the services (like NFS, FTP, DNS etc.) are in stop mode.

4) Init3 : This is also same as init2. But all the services are active in this run level.
5) init4 : Not used
6) Jnit5 : It is multiuser mode and provides graphical utility .
7) Init6 : System will he in the reboot mode

@@runlevels are maintained in the file /etc/inittab
To check runlevel #runlevel (or) who -r
To shutdown the system # poweroff (or) halt
To restart the system it #reboot (or) #init 6