

Bash Shell Scripting

Scheduling jobs with crontab Part-2

```
#!/bin/bash
```

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Scheduling jobs with crontab:

- The crontab is used for running specific tasks on a regular interval.
- Each user can schedule jobs using crontab.
- Syntax:
 - **minute(s) hour(s) day(s) month(s) weekday(s) command/script**
- Each scheduled job has six fields
- Don't change the order and six fields are separated by space
- The first five are integer patterns and the sixth is the command/script to execute.

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Crontab First Five Fields info:

Field	Value	Description
minute	0-59	The exact minute that the command sequence executes
hour	0-23	The hour of the day that the command sequence executes
day	1-31	The day of the month that the command sequence executes
month	1-12	The month of the year that the command sequence executes
weekday	0-6	The day of the week that the command sequence executes (Sunday = 0, Monday = 1, Tuesday = 2, and so forth)

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Useful crontab commands:

- Use `crontab -e` to schedule a job.
- Use `crontab -l` to list the jobs (`crontab -u user_name -l`)
- Use `crontab -r` to remove jobs

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Scheduling jobs with crontab:

- `30 9 15 11 6 /root/my_backup.sh`
- `30 9 15 * 6 /root/my_backup.sh`
- `30 9 15 * * /root/my_backup.sh`
- `30 9 * * * /root/my_backup.sh`
- `30 * * * * /root/my_backup.sh`
- `* * * * /root/my_backup.sh`
- Schedule a crontab to execute on every Sunday at 5 PM.
 - `0 17 * * 0 /root/my_backup.sh`
- Schedule a crontab to execute on every Sunday at 5 AM and 5 PM
 - `0 5,17 * * 0 /root/my_backup.sh`
- Schedule a crontab to execute on every two hours.
 - `0 */2 * * * /root/my_backup.sh`

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Scheduling jobs with crontab:

- Yearly once:
 - `0 0 1 1 * /root/my_backup.sh`
 - `@yearly /root/my_backup.sh`
- `@monthly`
- `@weekly`
- `@daily`
- `@hourly`
- `@reboot` It useful for those tasks which you want to run on your system startup.

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Thank you