Increase the web server's timeout limit to a bigger value, up to the server-side script's max execution time. For example, increase Nginx's **fastcgi\_read\_timeout** to the same value of PHP's **max\_execution\_time**.

- Decrease the server-side script's execution time, e.g. by limiting the number of items processed per execution.

- Make the server-side script continue to execute even when the web server stops waiting for it, e.g. enable PHP's **ignore\_user\_abort**.

Using relative paths. If your cron job is executing a script of some kind, you must be sure to use only absolute paths inside that script.

Permissions are too strict. Please be sure all scripts, files, and folders that are being used are set to executable. In the case of writing to a file or folder, it MUST be writable.

In your server's shell, this is the command that will make a file executable.

The servers contain a cron log that will record all cron activity and any errors encountered. You can view this file at /var/log/cron.

You can also have your server send you an email with details of each cron job. To do this, simply select the domain under which you're running the cron job and then click Crontab. Select the user you are running the cron job under, then select Preferences. Specify your email address here and any output will be emailed to you.