Scheduling Jobs using two ways

1 Cron

Cron is a mechanism that uses Cron daemon called crond. So cron daemon should be running in order to use cron and by default it run so it is not a problem. You use cron for reoccurring jobs.
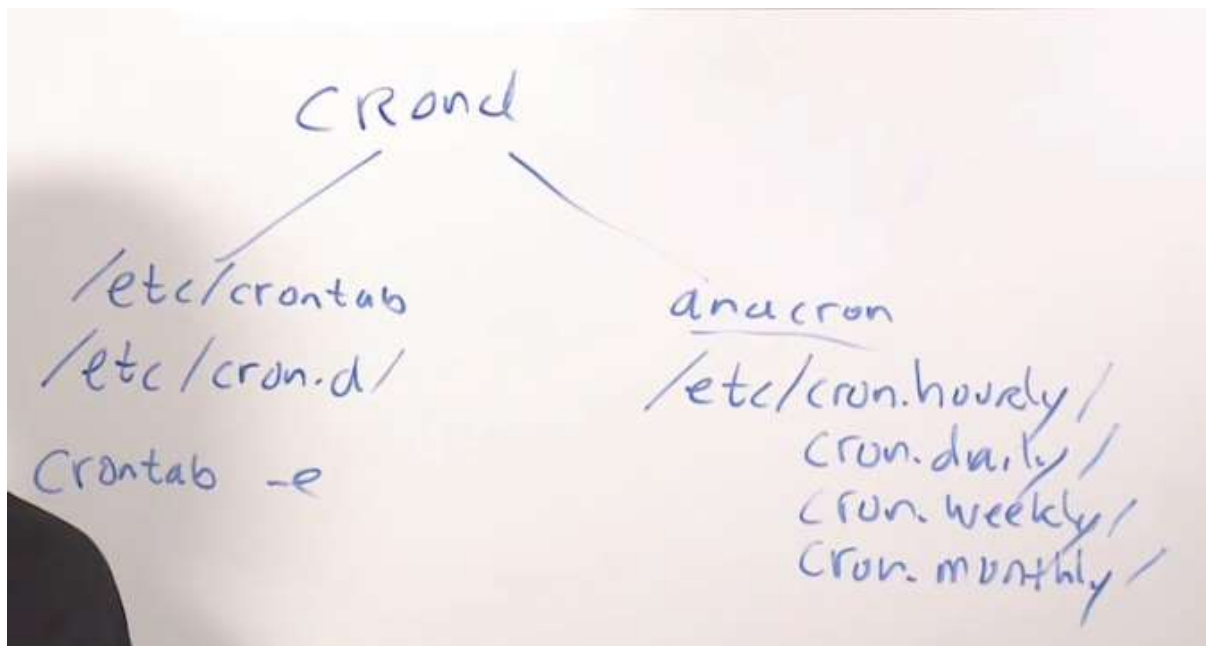
Ex:- If you want to make a backup of Database every night cron is the solution

For cron jobs you need to specify execution times examples of cron tab can be found at cat /etc/crontab

```
SHELL=/bin/bash
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
MAILTO=root

# For details see man 4 crontabs

# Example of job definition:
# .---------------- minute (0 - 59)
# |  .------------- hour (0 - 23)
# |  |  .---------- day of month (1 - 31)
# |  |  |  .------- month (1 - 12) OR jan,feb,mar,apr ...
# |  |  |  |  .---- day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7) OR sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
# |  |  |  |  |
# *  *  *  *  * user-name  command to be executed
```


/etc/crontab is that you should not change, this is the file that should be considered that is managed by rpms and it might get updated and chances are low and if you want to create cron configuration probably /etc/cron.d is a nice directory to get started

You could see couple of files dropped in /etc/cron.d by rpms and other places you could use are

/etc/cron.hourly

/etc/cron.daily

/etc/cron.monthly

The other way creating cron jobs is --- crontab -e and crontab –help for more options

/etc/cron.yearly

2. at

At is the use the solution you use once only and it uses daemon called atd. You use cmnds like

At 4pm then it open the shell you type the cmnd and close the shell and it run that cmnd at given specific time for once only

cat /etc/anacrontab

systemctl status atd --- to see the status of atd daemon

at 20:00

>at enter your cmnd

> no of cmds can be executed like this

Ctrl+D to save the configuration

At is flexible for times you can use times like teatime=4.00 pm