**Cron Scheduling**

#### 1. List Crontab Entries

List or manage the task with crontab command with **-l** option for current user.

**# crontab -l**

00 10 \* \* \* /bin/ls >/ls.txt

#### 2. Edit Crontab Entries

To edit crontab entry, use **-e** option as shown below. In the below example will open schedule jobs in **VI** editor. Make a necessary changes and quit pressing **:wq** keys which saves the setting automatically.

**# crontab -e**

#### 3. List Scheduled Cron Jobs

To list scheduled jobs of a particular user called **tecmint** using option as **-u** (**User**) and **-l** (**List**).

**Note:** Only **root** user have complete privileges to see other users crontab entry. Normal user can’t view it others.

**# crontab -u tecmint -l**

no crontab for tecmint

#### 4. Remove Crontab Entry

**Caution:** Crontab with **-r** parameter will remove complete scheduled jobs without confirmation from crontab. Use **-i** option before deleting user’s crontab.

**# crontab -r**

#### 5. Prompt Before Deleting Crontab

crontab with **-i** option will prompt you confirmation from user before deleting user’s crontab.

**# crontab -i -r**

crontab: really delete root's crontab?

#### 6. Allowed special character (\*, -, /, ?, #)

1. Asterik(\*) – Match all values in the field or any possible value.
2. Hyphen(-) – To define range.
3. Slash (/) – 1st field /10 meaning every ten minute or increment of range.
4. Comma (,) – To separate items.

#### 7. System Wide Cron Schedule

System administrator can use predefine cron directory as shown below.

1. /etc/cron.d
2. /etc/cron.daily
3. /etc/cron.hourly
4. /etc/cron.monthly
5. /etc/cron.weekly

#### 8. Schedule a Jobs for Specific Time

The below jobs delete empty files and directory from **/tmp** at **12:30** am daily. You need to mention user name to perform crontab command. In below example **root** user is performing cron job.

**# crontab -e**

30 0 \* \* \* root find /tmp -type f -empty -delete