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how to run cron jobs as a specific user other than root in linux

december 5, 2015 by barkeep



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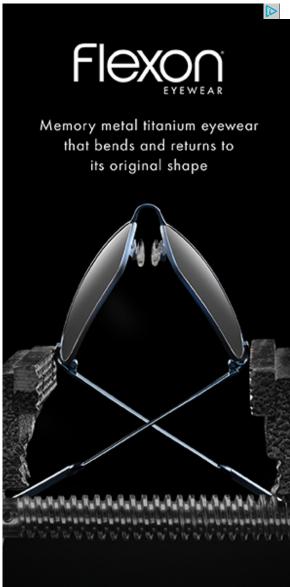
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jobs are an essential part of Linux and Unix systems. The is a software utility that is available on almost all versions of and Linux by default. It is a time-based scheduler program can run jobs, such as commands and scripts at specified or times. As mentioned it is primarily used for system tenance purposes but you could use it for any purpose.

u might already know, *Cron jobs* are maintained in a guration file. You can edit the configuration file by using the *-e* n in the **crontab** command. The *-*/option will display or list the ntly configured jobs for the user.

ontab -e

an usually run cron jobs as root without any issues. Most m maintenance jobs will need to be run root or super user ays. However it is possible for each user in the system to their own crontab or cron jobs. The system administrator or uper-user will need to provide the user with explicit issions in order to run cron.

tab Permissions

are two files that control the permissions for **crontab**: cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny. If there is a cron.allow file, the user or users that need to use cron will need to be listed in le. You can use cron.deny to explicitly disallow certain users

from using cron.

If neither files exist, then only the super user is allowed to run cron. Well, that depends on the system specific configuration to be exact. Most configuration do not allow any users to run jobs, while some systems allow all users to run jobs by default.

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So, the first step is to create a file named *cron.allow* in the /etc/ folder. Add the user name to this file in order to allow the user to run jobs.

Setting up Cron Jobs

Once the proper permissions has been set, the user should be able to modify and run jobs using the **crontab** command. The -*e* option allows the user to edit and add new jobs while the -/command line option can be used to list the jobs for that particular user.

\$ crontab -I

I am going to assume that you are familiar with the cron job format and how to set up jobs. So, I am not going to go into the syntax of the cron job formats.

Cron Jobs as Other Users

If you are the super user then you can also modify or create the cron jobs of other users. The crontab command line option -u allows you to specify an username and edit the jobs of that user. To modify the cron jobs for user *tom*, use the following command.

\$ crontab -u tom -e

The above allows you to modify the cron jobs for another user. But sometimes, you want to run a particular command as another user while still using the root or super-user crontab. You can use the **su** or **sudo** command to do that. While creating the job prefix the command with **sudo-u** or **su < username>-c**.

1 2 * * * su username -c "/path/to/my/scriptfile.sh"

1 2 * * * sudo -u username "/path/to/my/scriptfile.sh"

Troubleshooting

Existing systems can have varying types of issues, mostly related to file permissions. Make sure you have permissions to /var/spool/cron files. Most times the command output will let you know which file permissions are needed.

Execute the command that you want to run as a job from the command prompt. This will let you figure out what the error is most of the time.

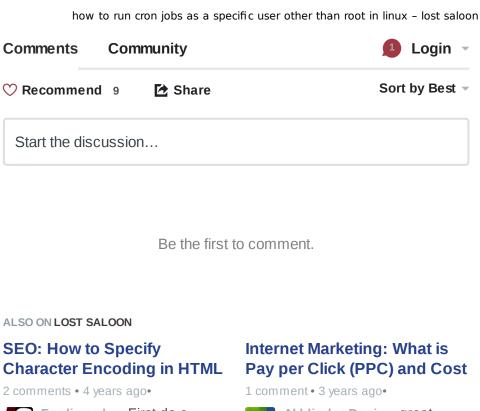
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