

PROGRAMACIÓN DE TAREAS Y COPIAS DE SEGURIDAD

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1. PROGRAMACIÓN DE TAREAS

CREAR

```
usuario@server2:~$ crontab -e
no crontab for usuario - using an empty one

Select an editor. To change later, run 'select-editor'.
 1. /bin/nano      <---- easiest
 2. /usr/bin/vim.basic
 3. /usr/bin/vim.tiny
 4. /bin/ed

Choose 1-4 [1]: 1
No modification made
```

```
GNU nano 4.8 /tmp/crontab.FW5ECG/crontab
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').
#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.
#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
#
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h dom mon dow  command
```

Programar el apagado automático del ordenador, todos los días laborales a las 15:30 horas.

Minuto (0 a 59)	Hora (0 a 23)	Día de mes (1 a 31)	Mes (1 a 12)	Día de semana (0 a 7)	Acción
30	15	*	*	1-5	/sbin/poweroff

Nos desplazamos hasta la última línea del archivo y la añadimos.

```
# m h dom mon dow  command
30 15 * * 1-5 /sbin/poweroff
```

VER las tareas programadas del usuario **sudo crontab -l**

```
usuario@virtual22:~/Documentos/ejemplo1$ sudo crontab -l
[sudo] contraseña para usuario:
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.
#
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').
#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.
#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
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# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h dom mon dow  command
0 */3 * * * /usr/lib/cgi-bin/awstats.pl -config=sitio1.com -update > /dev/null
```

ELIMINAR las tareas programadas: **sudo crontab -r**

VER LAS TAREAS GENERALES DEL SISTEMA **cat /etc/crontab**.

```
usuario@virtual22:~/Documentos/ejemplo1$ cat /etc/crontab
# /etc/crontab: system-wide crontab
# Unlike any other crontab you don't have to run the `crontab`
# command to install the new version when you edit this file
# and files in /etc/cron.d. These files also have username fields,
# that none of the other crontabs do.

SHELL=/bin/sh
# You can also override PATH, but by default, newer versions inherit it from the environment
#PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin

# 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
17 * * * * root    cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.hourly
25 6 * * * root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.daily )
47 6 * * 7 root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.weekly )
52 6 1 * * root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.monthly )
#
```

2. COPIAS DE SEGURIDAD

2.1. MEDIANTE COMANDOS

TAR

<https://www.ionos.es/digitalguide/servidores/herramientas/programa-de-archivo-tar-como-crear-backups-en-linux/>

DD

sudo dd if=/ruta/fichero.iso of=/dev/sdh

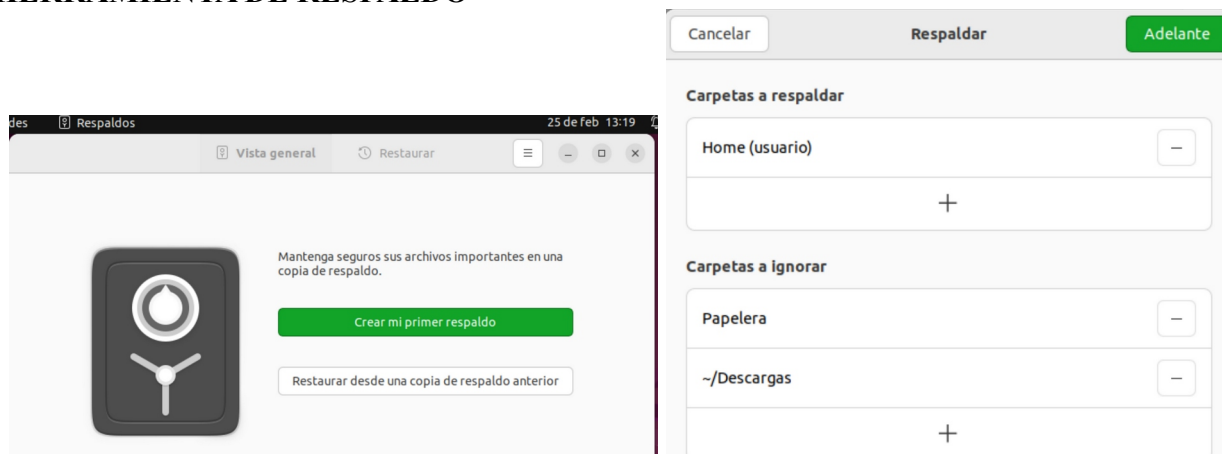
La ruta es la ubicación donde se encuentra la imagen y fichero.iso es el nombre de la imagen. sdh es el dispositivo USB donde vas a grabar la imagen.

<https://www.linuxparty.es/26-hackers/8176-copias-de-seguridad-en-linux-usando-dd-ejemplos.html>

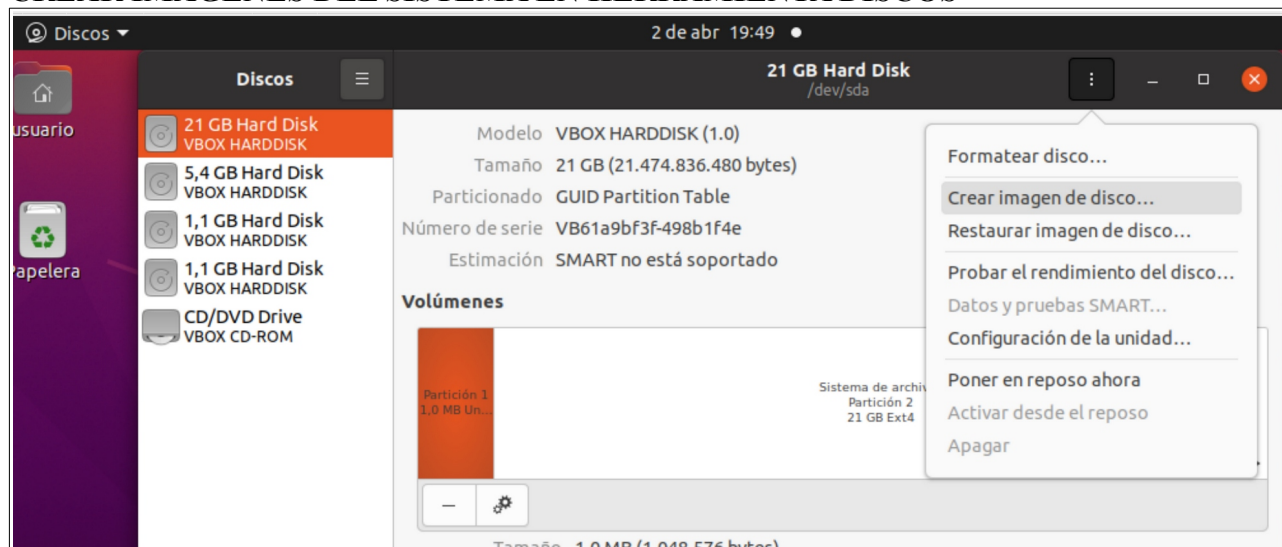
2.2. MEDIANTE HERRAMIENTAS GRÁFICAS

APLICACIONES PARA COPIAS DE SEGURIDAD <https://www.neoguias.com/mejores-aplicaciones-backup-linux/>

HERRAMIENTA DE RESPALDO



CREAR IMÁGENES DEL SISTEMA EN HERRAMIENTA DISCOS



DISCOS DE ARRANQUE Y RECUPERACIÓN

