

How to schedule a script to run every x days at x:00

To schedule a script to run automatically at a specific time in Debian, you can use the `cron` utility. `cron` is a built-in Linux utility that allows you to schedule tasks to run automatically at a specified time or interval.

To schedule a script to run at a specific time using `cron`, you will need to edit the `crontab` file for the user that will be running the script. The `crontab` file is a configuration file that contains a list of tasks that `cron` will run automatically.

To edit the `crontab` file, you can use the `crontab -e` command. This will open the `crontab` file in a text editor, where you can add a new entry to schedule your script to run.

For example, to schedule a script called "myscript.sh" to run every day at 8:00 AM, you can add the following entry to the `crontab` file:

```
0 8 * * * /path/to/myscript.sh
```

This entry tells `cron` to run the script at 8:00 AM every day. The `0 8 * * *` part of the entry specifies the time and date that the script should be run. The `/path/to/myscript.sh` part specifies the path to the script that should be run.

Once you have added the entry to the `crontab` file, you can save and exit the file. `cron` will automatically run the script at the specified time.

It's important to note that the `crontab` file uses a specific format for specifying the time and date when a script should be run. The first five fields in the entry specify the minute (0-59), hour (0-23), day of the month (1-31), month (1-12), and day of the week (0-6, with 0 being Sunday) when the script should be run. The last field is the command that should be run.

For more information on the `crontab` file and how to use it to schedule tasks, you can refer to the `crontab` man page by running the following command:

```
man crontab
```

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