


Crontab entry format linux

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ENTRY LEVEL COVER LETTER

M.Zhong@gmail.com (908) 589-2222 142 Wilson Ave., Rochester, NY 12982

Sep 28, 2019

Robert Jacobson
19 16th St.
New York, NY 10005
(781) 182-1110
Robertjacobson@gmail.com

Dear Mr. Jacobson,

As a long-term admirer of the impressive work being done by the team at Mayflower Technologies, I'm delighted to submit my application for the entry-level IT technician position posted on Indeed.com. As a recent graduate from the University of Rochester with a B.S. in Computer Science, I'm confident that my knowledge of Linux systems, experience in backend coding, and precise attention to detail would make me an asset to the team at Mayflower.

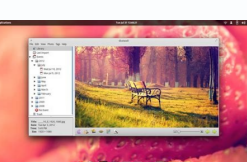
In my former role as a student worker at the University of Rochester's Technical Services department, I was responsible for troubleshooting a variety of technical issues for staff, assisting with server maintenance, and installing a wide range of equipment. While employed there, I assisted in the development and rollout of new department practices, and helped improve our ticket response time by 12%. I'm sure that this experience will help me hit the ground running at Mayflower.

I also understand that Mayflower is seeking to expand their cloud computing services. While at the University of Rochester, I specialized in and completed my thesis on cloud computing. The IT technician position at Mayflower would be an exciting opportunity for me to bring my educational background to the table, and learn more about a growing industry.

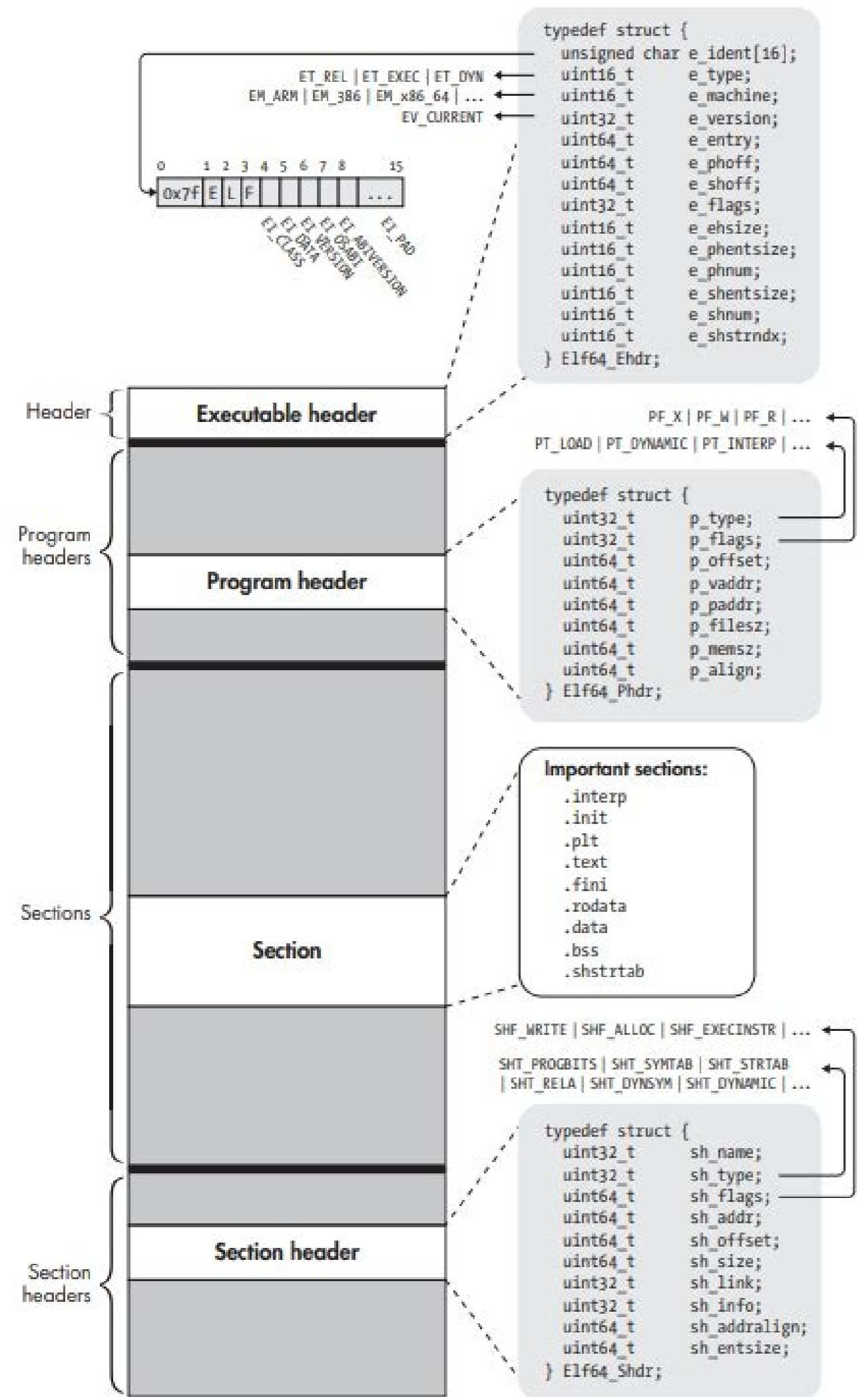
I've attached my resume, which further details my skills and educational background. Please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any questions about my background. I look forward to the opportunity to speak with you further; thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Marianne Zhong



```
# EXECUTE BACKUP JOB EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:30 AM
0 30 2 * * * root /usr/local/sbin/backup.sh
# EXECUTE COMMAND AS A USER ROOT
# DAY OF WEEK: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
# MONTH: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
# MINUTE
```



Linux crontab entry format.

CRONTAB(5) File Formats CRONTAB(5) crontab -files used to plan the execution of programs A file crontab contains instructions for the cron(8) daemon in the following simplified way: "resume this command at this time on this date". Each user can define their own crontab. The commands defined in any given crontab are executed under the user who owns that particular crontab. Uucp and News usually have their own crontabs, eliminating the need to explicitly run on(1) as part of a cron command. Empty lines, main spaces and cards are ignored. Lines whose first non-white character of space is a sign of libber ('35') are comments and are not elaborated. Note that comments are not allowed on the same line as cron commands, as # are considered part of the command. Similarly, comments are not allowed on the same line as environment variable settings. An active line in a crontab is an environment or a cron command. An environment setting is of form: the name = value in which white spaces around the same sign (=) are optional, and any subsequent non-leading white space in value is a part of the value assigned to the name. The value string can be placed in quotes (single or double, but combined) to preserve white spaces on the first floor or in trailing. Several environment variables are automatically set by the cron(8) daemon. SHELL is set to /bin/sh, and LOGNAME and HOME are set by the line /etc/passwd of the crontab owner. HOME and SHELL can be overwritten by the crontab settings; LOGNAME cannot. (Note: The LOGNAME variable is sometimes called USER on BSD systems and is set automatically). In addition to LOGNAME, HOME, and SHELL, cron(8) looks at the MAIL variable if an email must be sent as a result of executing any command in that particular crontab. If MAILTO defined (and not empty), no mail is sent. Otherwise, the mail is sent to the owner of the crontab. This option useful if you decide to use /bin/mail instead of /usr/lib/sendmail as your mailman. Note that /bin/mail does not provide aliasing and UUCP does not usually read your mail. If MAIFLDA is defined (and not empty), it is used as the address of the sender of the envelope, otherwise, "root" is used. (Note: Both MAIFLDA and MALTO variables are expanded, so set them as in the following example works as planned: MAIFLDA=cron-\$USER@cron.com (\$USER is replaced by the system user)) By default, cron sends an email using the header of the Content-Type: of the text/plain header with the charset= parameter set on the charmap/codefile of the locale where the cron(8) is started, i.e. the default system space, if LC environmental variables are not set, or the location specified by the environmental LC variables (see local(7)). Different character numbers can be used for mailing cron workout outputs by setting the TYPE and TRANSFER/ENCODING CONTENT variable in a crontab to the correct values of the headers of these names. The CRON/TZ variable specifies the specific time zone for the cron table. The user must enter a date according to the time zone specified in the table. The time used to write in a log file is taken from the local time zone, where the demon is running. The MLS-u LEVEL environment variable provides support for multiple SELinux work security contexts in the same crontab. By default, cron jobs run with the default SELinux security context of the user who created the crontab file. However, if the same user can operate in different roles or different levels of security. For more information on roles and SELinux MLS/MCS, see selinux(8) and the example crontab mentioned below in this text. It is possible the MLS_LIVEL variable to the SELinux security context string specifying the particular SELinux security context in which you want jobs to run. cron will then set the the of those works which meet the specifications of the particular safety context. For more information, see the crontab(1) -s option. The RANDOM/DELAY variable allows you to delay starting work for a random amount of minutes with the upper limit specified by the variable. The random scale factor is determined during the start of the cron daemon, so it remains constant throughout the demon's execution time. The format of a chronological command is similar to standard V7, with a number of extensions compatible with the above. Each line has five fields given and now followed by a username (if this is the system crontab file), and followed by a command. Commands are executed by cron (8) when the fields "minute", "time" and "month" of the year correspond to the current time, and at least one of the two "day"(day of the month, or "day of the week") corresponds to the current time (see under "Note"). Note that this means that the non-existent hours, such as the "missing hours" during the conversion of the summer time, will never coincide, thus preventing the execution of the planned work during the missing hours. Likewise, the times that occur more than once (again during the conversion of the summer) will cause the corresponding jobs to be performed twice. cron (8) examines the cron entries every minute. The fields of time and date are: field values allowed - minute 0-59 hours 0-23 day of month 1-31 month 1-12 (or names, see below) day of week 0-7 (0 or 7 is Sunday, or uses names) A field may contain an asterisk (*), which is always the first last. Number intervals are allowed. The intervals are two numbers separated by a dash. The specified range is comprehensible. For example, 8-11 for a specific time item, execution at eight, 9, 10 and 11 hours. The first number shall be less than or equal to the second. Lists are allowed. A list is a set of numbers (or separated by commas. Examples: A "1,2,5,9A", A "0-4,8-12.A" Step values can be used in conjunction with intervals. Following an interval with "/" specifies the jump of the of the value through the range. For example, "0-23/2" can be used in the field "hours" to specify the execution of the command for any other hour (the alternative in standard V7 is "0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18, 20,22"). The pass values are also allowed after an asterisk, so if you specify a job to be done every two hours, you can use "/2". Names can also be used for the monthly and weekday fields. Use the first three letters of the day or month (if not relevant). Ranges and lists of names are allowed. Examples: "mon, wed, fri", "jan-mar". If the owner's UID is 0 (root), the first character of a crontab entry can be "-" character. This will prevent cron from writing a syslog message on the running command. The "sixth" field (the rest of the line) specifies the command to be executed. The entire command portion of the line a, up to a new line or "%" character, will be run by /bin/sh or the shell specified in the SHELL variable of the crontab. A character "%" in the command, unless it escaped with a backslash (\), will be changed to newline characters, and all data after the first% will be sent to the command as standard input. Note: The day of execution of a command can be specified in the following two fields "day of the month" and "day of the week". If both fields are limited (i.e. do not contain the character "*"), the command will be executed when both fields correspond to the current time. For example, "30 4,1,15 *5" would cause a command to be executed at 4:30 the 1st and 15th of each month, more every Friday. A syntax of crontab files can be checked before an installation using the -T option. See crontab(1) for details. Use /bin/sh to execute commands, no matter what /etc/passwd says SHELL=/bin/sh 35; send any output to 'paul', no matter whose crontab this is MAILTO=paul; CRON TZ=japan 35; Run five minutes later every day 5* * * * * /bin/daily.job >> \$HOME/tmp/out 2>>8 1 35; execution at 2:15pm the first of each month-- output sent to Paul 15 14 1 * * * * * # # run at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, annoy joe 0 22 * * 1-5 mail -s A'And file 10:00A' joe%joe.%%%%%Where are your kids?% 23 0-23/2 * * * echo A'run 23 minutes after midn. 2am, 4am, ... every dayA' 5 4 * * * * * s' echo A'run at 5 after 4 every SundayA' Jobs in cron.d and /etc/crontab are system processes, which are usually used by more than one user, so the username is also required. MAILTO on the first line is optional. #login as root #create job with preferred editor (e.g. vim) MAILTO=root * * * * * root touch /tmp/file In a crontab, it is important to specify a security level via crontab -s or specify the required level in the first line of the crontab. Each level is specified in /etc/selinux/targeted/seusers. When using crontab in MLS mode, it is especially important: a check/change the current role, a set the correct role for the directory, which is used for input/output. # login as root newrole -r sysadm r mkdir /tmp/SystemHigh chcon -l SystemHigh /tmp/SystemHigh crontab -e # write to crontab MLS file LEVEL=SystemHigh 0-59 * * * * id -Z > /tmp/SystemHigh/crontest /etc/cron tab system's main crontab file. /var/spool/cron/ a directory to store user defined crontabs. /etc/cron.d/ a directory to store system crontabs. cron (8), crontab (1) These system specifications Nicknames are supported, which replace the initial 5 time and date fields with the prefix "@": @reboot: Run once after reboot. @yearly: Run once a year, i.e. "0 0 1 1 *." @monthly: Run once a month, that is. A "0 0 1 1 *." @weekly: Run once a week, e.g. "0 0 * * A." @daily: Run once a day, e.g. "0 0 * * A." @hourly: Run once per hour, e.g. "0 * * * *." Crontab files must be regular files or symbolic links to regular files, not be executable or written for anyone else. But the owner. This requirement can be ignored using the -P option on the crontab command line. If the INOTIFY support is in use, changes in symmetrically connected crontabs are not coming noticed by the cron demon. The cron daemon must receive a SIGHUP signal to recharge the crontabs. This is a limitation of the current API. cron requires that each entry in a crontab ends in a newline character. If the last entry in a crontab is missing a new line (i.e. interrupted by EOF), cron will consider the crontab (at least partially) broken. A warning will be written to syslog. Paul Vixie vixie@isc.org (EXCLAIMS) © This

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