



## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'anacron.8' command***

**\$ man anacron.8**

ANACRON(8)                      System Administration                      ANACRON(8)

### NAME

anacron - runs commands periodically

### SYNOPSIS

anacron [-s] [-f] [-n] [-d] [-q] [-t anacrontab] [-S spooldir] [job]

anacron [-S spooldir] -u [-t anacrontab] [job]

anacron [-V|-h]

anacron -T [-t anacrontab]

### DESCRIPTION

Anacron is used to execute commands periodically, with a frequency specified in days. Unlike cron(8), it does not assume that the machine is running continuously. Hence, it can be used on machines that are not running 24 hours a day to control regular jobs as daily, weekly, and monthly jobs.

Anacron reads a list of jobs from the /etc/anacrontab configuration file (see anacrontab(5)). This file contains the list of jobs that Anacron controls. Each job entry specifies a period in days, a delay in minutes, a unique job identifier, and a shell command.

For each job, Anacron checks whether this job has been executed in the last *n* days, where *n* is the time period specified for that job. If a job has not been executed in *n* days or more, Anacron runs the job's shell command, after waiting for the number of minutes specified as the delay parameter.

After the command exits, Anacron records the date (excludes the hour) in a special timestamp file for that job, so it knows when to execute that job again.

When there are no more jobs to be run, Anacron exits.

Anacron only considers jobs whose identifier, as specified in `anacrontab(5)`, matches any of the job command-line arguments. The job command-line arguments can be represented by shell wildcard patterns (be sure to protect them from your shell with adequate quoting). Specifying no job command-line arguments is equivalent to specifying `"**"` (that is, all jobs are considered by Anacron).

Unless Anacron is run with the `-d` option (specified below), it forks to the background when it starts, and any parent processes exit immediately.

Unless Anacron is run with the `-s` or `-n` options, it starts jobs immediately when their delay is over. The execution of different jobs is completely independent.

If an executed job generates any output to standard output or to standard error, the output is mailed to the user under whom Anacron is running (usually root), or to the address specified in the `MAILTO` environment variable in the `/etc/anacrontab` file, if such exists. If the `LOGNAME` environment variable is set, it is used in the `From:` field of the mail.

Any informative messages generated by Anacron are sent to `syslogd(8)` or `rsyslogd(8)` under with facility set to `cron` and priority set to `notice`.

Any error messages are sent with the priority `error`.

"Active" jobs (i.e., jobs that Anacron already decided to run and are now waiting for their delay to pass, and jobs that are currently being executed by Anacron), are "locked", so that other copies of Anacron cannot run them at the same time.

## OPTIONS

- `-f` Forces execution of all jobs, ignoring any timestamps.
- `-u` Updates the timestamps of all jobs to the current date, but does not run any.

- s Serializes execution of jobs. Anacron does not start a new job before the previous one finished.
- n Runs jobs immediately and ignores the specified delays in the `/etc/anacrontab` file. This options implies -s.
- d Does not fork Anacron to the background. In this mode, Anacron will output informational messages to standard error, as well as to syslog. The output of any job is mailed by Anacron.
- q Suppresses any messages to standard error. Only applicable with -d.
- t `some_anacrontab`  
Uses the specified anacrontab, rather than the `/etc/anacrontab` default one.
- T Anacrontab testing. Tests the `/etc/anacrontab` configuration file for validity. If there is an error in the file, it is shown on the standard output and Anacron returns the value of 1. Valid anacrontabs return the value of 0.
- S `spooldir`  
Uses the specified spooldir to store timestamps in. This option is required for users who wish to run anacron themselves.
- V Prints version information, and exits.
- h Prints short usage message, and exits.

## SIGNALS

After receiving a SIGUSR1 signal, Anacron waits for any running jobs to finish and then exits. This can be used to stop Anacron cleanly.

## NOTES

Make sure your time-zone is set correctly before Anacron is started since the time-zone affects the date. This is usually accomplished by setting the TZ environment variable, or by installing a `/usr/lib/zoneinfo/localtime` file. See `tzset(3)` for more information.

Timestamp files are created in the spool directory for each job specified in an anacrontab. These files are never removed automatically by Anacron, and should be removed by hand if a job is no longer being scheduled.

## FILES

/etc/anacrontab

Contains specifications of jobs. See `anacrontab(5)` for a complete description.

/var/spool/anacron

This directory is used by Anacron for storing timestamp files.

## SEE ALSO

`anacrontab(5)`, `cron(8)`, `tzset(3)`

The Anacron README file.

## BUGS

Anacron never removes timestamp files. Remove unused files manually.

Anacron uses up to two file descriptors for each active job. It may run out of descriptors if there are lots of active jobs. See `echo $((($ulimit -n) / 2))` for information how many concurrent jobs anacron may run.

Mail comments, suggestions and bug reports to Sean 'Shaleh' Perry [shaleh@debian.org|valinux.com](mailto:shaleh@debian.org|valinux.com)?

## AUTHOR

Anacron was originally conceived and implemented by Christian Schwarz [schwarz@monet.m.isar.de](mailto:schwarz@monet.m.isar.de)?

The current implementation is a complete rewrite by Itai Tzur [itzur@actcom.co.il](mailto:itzur@actcom.co.il)?

The code base was maintained by Sean 'Shaleh' Perry [shaleh@debian.org|valinux.com](mailto:shaleh@debian.org|valinux.com)?

Since 2004, it is maintained by Pascal Hakim [pasc@debian.org|redellipse.net](mailto:pasc@debian.org|redellipse.net)?

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