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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'batch.1p' command

$ man batch.1p

BATCH(1P) POSIX Programmer's Manual BATCH(1P)

PROLOG

This manual page is part of the POSIX Programmer's Manual. The Linux implementation of this interface may differ (consult the corresponding Linux manual page for details of Linux behavior), or the interface may not be implemented on Linux.

NAME

batch ? schedule commands to be executed in a batch queue

SYNOPSIS

batch

DESCRIPTION

The batch utility shall read commands from standard input and schedule them for execution in a batch queue. It shall be the equivalent of the command:

at -q b -m now

where queue b is a special at queue, specifically for batch jobs. Batch jobs shall be submitted to the batch queue with no time constraints and shall be run by the system using algorithms, based on unspecified fac? tors, that may vary with each invocation of batch.

Users shall be permitted to use batch if their name appears in the file at.allow which is located in an implementation-defined directory. If that file does not exist, the file at.deny, which is located in an im? plementation-defined directory, shall be checked to determine whether

the user shall be denied access to batch. If neither file exists, only a process with appropriate privileges shall be allowed to submit a job. If only at.deny exists and is empty, global usage shall be permitted. The at.allow and at.deny files shall consist of one user name per line.

OPTIONS

None.

OPERANDS

None.

STDIN

The standard input shall be a text file consisting of commands accept? able to the shell command language described in Chapter 2, Shell Com? mand Language.

INPUT FILES

The text files at.allow and at.deny, which are located in an implemen? tation-defined directory, shall contain zero or more user names, one per line, of users who are, respectively, authorized or denied access to the at and batch utilities.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

The following environment variables shall affect the execution of batch:

LANG Provide a default value for the internationalization vari? ables that are unset or null. (See the Base Definitions vol? ume of POSIX.1?2017, Section 8.2, Internationalization Vari? ables for the precedence of internationalization variables used to determine the values of locale categories.)

LC_ALL If set to a non-empty string value, override the values of all the other internationalization variables.

LC_CTYPE Determine the locale for the interpretation of sequences of bytes of text data as characters (for example, single-byte as opposed to multi-byte characters in arguments and input files).

LC_MESSAGES

Determine the locale that should be used to affect the format

and contents of diagnostic messages written to standard error and informative messages written to standard output.

LC_TIME Determine the format and contents for date and time strings written by batch.

NLSPATH Determine the location of message catalogs for the processing of LC_MESSAGES.

SHELL Determine the name of a command interpreter to be used to in? voke the at-job. If the variable is unset or null, sh shall be used. If it is set to a value other than a name for sh, the implementation shall do one of the following: use that shell; use sh; use the login shell from the user database; any of the preceding accompanied by a warning diagnostic about which was chosen.

TZ Determine the timezone. The job shall be submitted for execu? tion at the time specified by timespec or -t time relative to the timezone specified by the TZ variable. If timespec speci? fies a timezone, it overrides TZ. If timespec does not spec? ify a timezone and TZ is unset or null, an unspecified de? fault timezone shall be used.

ASYNCHRONOUS EVENTS

Default.

STDOUT

When standard input is a terminal, prompts of unspecified format for each line of the user input described in the STDIN section may be writ? ten to standard output.

STDERR

The following shall be written to standard error when a job has been successfully submitted:

"job %s at %s\n", at_job_id, <date>

where date shall be equivalent in format to the output of:

date +"%a %b %e %T %Y"

The date and time written shall be adjusted so that they appear in the timezone of the user (as determined by the TZ variable).

Neither this, nor warning messages concerning the selection of the com?
mand interpreter, are considered a diagnostic that changes the exit
status.

Diagnostic messages, if any, shall be written to standard error.

OUTPUT FILES

None.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

None.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values shall be returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

CONSEQUENCES OF ERRORS

The job shall not be scheduled.

The following sections are informative.

APPLICATION USAGE

It may be useful to redirect standard output within the specified com?
mands.

EXAMPLES

1. This sequence can be used at a terminal:

```
batch
sort < file >outfile
EOT
```

2. This sequence, which demonstrates redirecting standard error to a
pipe, is useful in a command procedure (the sequence of output re?
direction specifications is significant):

```
batch <<!
diff file1 file2 2>&1 >outfile | mailx mygroup
!
```

RATIONALE

Early proposals described batch in a manner totally separated from at,
even though the historical model treated it almost as a synonym for at
-qb. A number of features were added to list and control batch work

separately from those in at. Upon further reflection, it was decided that the benefit of this did not merit the change to the historical in? terface.

The -m option was included on the equivalent at command because it is historical practice to mail results to the submitter, even if all job-produced output is redirected. As explained in the RATIONALE for at, the now keyword submits the job for immediate execution (after schedul? ing delays), despite some historical systems where at now would have been considered an error.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

None.

SEE ALSO

at

The Base Definitions volume of POSIX.1?2017, Chapter 8, Environment Variables

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