Execute command on boot linux

You don't need root or even login. You can change your crontab (crontab -e) and create a voice like this: @reboot /path/to/script.sh This way, you can run it as a regular user. @reboot only means that it is executed when the computer starts (not necessarily only when it is restarted). P.S.: As for the comments that this does not work properly, some have said that this does not work on Debian-based Distros, like Ubuntu. I personally used this method with Ubuntu and Mint. There are some things to consider, however. Work @reboot will be performed when the Daemon Cron starts. I discovered that on Debian-based Distros, this could occur before the partition / house was mounted. If the script you are running is in your home folder, fail. Furthermore, this is not limited to Debian-based districts, but if the initial folder is encrypted, it may not be deciphered until after logging in. Probably there is no way around. Also, your network interface may not yet be opened and if the command requires Internet access, you may fail. Finally, again, this is not limited to Debian-based Distros, but Cron runs under a much more limited environment than your shell runs below. In particular, the path variable has much less traveled. It is possible that the command is found, if it is in, for example, something like $ home / .local / bin, which could be in your journey in the shell session, but not under the cron. It is also possible that the command is performed depends on some environment variables that is not set to cron. So, there are a number of reasons why your command will have to run under Croc, but it's not because @reboot doesn't work on your distribution. The execution of apps and scripts automatically at startup can be useful for automating start-up activities and common events. This will explain some methods that can be used for launching apps and scripts on a new restart or a new login. Ubuntu startup applications and other GNOME-based deployments are equipped with an application simply called callApplications â €. It can be used for managing apps and scripts that work on a new reboot or access system. Launch the â€ œStartup Applicationsâ€ app from the Launcher application and click the â€ œAdd button to add a new entry. Fill the fields â€ "and â€ œCommandâ€ fields as from your needs and then click on the â€ œAdd button to finish creating a new entry. The item created in the screenshot below will send a â€ "a backup memory" as a system notification on each reboot / login. You can replace it with your command or the full path of your bash script. You can also use any existing system command or executables usually located in various folders "Bin " across the filesystem. As stated above, a backup reminder is shown on each restart. Systemd Systemd is a DAEMON and Service Manager that contains various utilities to manage system processes and operating system components. In its simplistic form, it is usually used to start and finish services in a new startup cycle. SystemD can be used to automatically start an app or run a script on a new startup. To create the same notification of the above-explained backup reminder, you need to create the folders and the required file by running the below commands: $ mkdir -p ~ / .config / systemd / user $ nano ~ / .config / systemd / user / backup_reminder . Service replaced â€ œnanoâ€ with the command of your favorite text editor. Replace â€ œbackup_reminderâ€ with any other name you prefer. Paste the following code into the backup_reminder.service file created using the command above. [Unity] Description = Send a backup reminder on each partyf reboot = graphical-Session.target [Service] ExecStart = bash -c 'Sleep 10; Notification-Send "Create a backup" 'Type = Oneshot [install] wandby =The code above is quite simple. Send a Ã ¢ â,¬ "a backup notification" for 10 seconds after the graphic session is loaded (once every restart or login). Run the underlying commands to enable the service so that it can be automatically executed on each reboot. Restart. chmod 644 ~ / .config / systemd / user / backup_reminder.service $ systemctl --user enables backup_reminder.service $ systemctl daemon --user-reload $ reboot This is just a simple example to perform a basic command on boot using systemd . You can also create advanced services with more states and more commands. For more information, see the man page systemd running the command below: Note that this example shows the creation of a new service that does not require root access and is suitable for auto-start applications that do not require root permissions . If you want to automatically run scripts that require root access, you need to create a new systemd service in the directory "/ etc / systemd / system" instead of the folder "~ / .config / systemd / user" and omit "â user "switch in the commands mentioned above. Cron Jobs Cron is a tool that can periodically perform the activities planned under the conditions specified by a user. These scheduled jobs are created in the crontab in a predefined format. In simple terms, Crontab Cron tells what work to perform in that point of time. As systemd, jobs crontab can be used to launch applications and scripts run automatically on boot. To add a new cron job, execute the command below: Add the following lines at the end of the text file (automatically launches the GNOME terminal on each reboot): SHELL = / bin / bash sleep 30 && @reboot DISPLAY =: 0 gnome-terminal You can use your own command or provide the full path to a shell script. Note that unlike systemd, cron can not detect if your graphical session is loaded or not. You must specify an estimated waiting period until the X server load and a display identifier. You can know about your display ID by running the command below: The delay before the or script depends on system configuration and startup time. RC.Local Another method to run scripts and commands at startup is to use the "rc.local" file. Note that in my test, I was unable to defer the script execution until the graphic session was live. Add any any delay the delay to delay in displaying the access screen itself. For this reason, I did not succeed in running graphics apps on startup using the RC.Local file. Edit RC.Local also requires root access, unlike all other examples explained above. To add commands / scripts to RC.Local File, run the command below (create a new RC.Local file if there are no): $ sudo nano /etc/rc.local Add your commands between â€ œ #! / Bin / Bashâ € and â€ œExit 0 lines, as shown below: #! / Bin / Bash Path / to / my_script.sh Exit 0 Make RC.Local Executable File by running the command below: $ sudo chmod + x /etc/rc.local Conclusion These are some methods that can be used to automatically run scripts and apps on startup. If you are trying to run scripts that do not require root access, I would recommend using â€ "Canton Applications" GUI App. If you want to run apps and scripts with root access, I suggest you create a system system service. service.

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