



"COMMAND [ARGS]" until COMMAND exits successfully (ie, exits zero).

run-one-until-failure operates exactly like run-one-constantly except that it respawns

"COMMAND [ARGS]" until COMMAND exits with failure (ie, exits non-zero).

## EXAMPLE

In one shell:

```
$ run-one rsync -azP $HOME $USER@example.com:/srv/backup
```

```
foouser/
```

```
foouser/.bash_history
```

```
40298 100% 37.13MB/s 0:00:00 (xfer#1, to-check=3509/3516)
```

```
foouser/.viminfo
```

```
20352 100% 98.39kB/s 0:00:00 (xfer#3, to-check=3478/3516)
```

```
...
```

```
sent 746228 bytes received 413059 bytes 36802.76 bytes/sec
```

```
total size is 3732890955 speedup is 3219.99
```

In another shell, while the first is still running:

```
$ run-one rsync -azP $HOME $USER@example.com:/srv/backup
```

```
$ echo $?
```

```
1
```

Another example... In one shell:

```
$ run-one top
```

In another shell:

```
$ run-one top
```

```
$ echo $?
```

```
1
```

```
$ run-this-one top
```

```
top - 17:15:36 up 1:43, 3 users, load average: 1.05, 1.04, 1.00
```

```
Tasks: 170 total, 1 running, 169 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
```

```
...
```

And note that the process in the first shell was killed.

You might want to keep one ssh connection up and running all the time, with:

```
$ run-one-constantly ssh -N -C -L 3128:localhost:3128 -L 7778:localhost:7778 example.com
```

```
&
```

flock(1), kill(1), pgrep(1)

## AUTHOR

This manpage and the utility was written by Dustin Kirkland <kirkland@ubuntu.com> for Ubuntu systems (but may be used by others). Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU General Public License, Version 3 published by the Free Software Foundation.

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run-one

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