



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'update-inetd.1'

C:~>man update-inetd.1

UPDATE-INETD(1) User Contributed Perl Documentation UPDATE-INETD(1)

NAME

update-inetd - create, remove, enable or disable entry /etc/inetd.conf

SYNOPSIS

update-inetd [option...] command argument

DESCRIPTION

update-inetd can be used to add, remove, enable or disable entries in the /etc/inetd.conf file (you can specify a different file by using the --file option).

After the /etc/inetd.conf file has been changed, update-inetd will send a SIGHUP signal to the inetd process to make sure that inetd will use the new

/etc/inetd.conf file. For Perl scripts you can also use the Perl module DebianNet.

See DebianNet(3pm) for further information. update-inetd can also be used to add entries that are commented out by default. They will be treated like normal entries. That also means that if you already have an entry that is commented out you cannot add an entry for the same service without removing the old one first.

In accordance with the Debian Policy, update-inetd treats entries that are prefixed with a single '#' character as commented out by a user. This means that for a user to disable a service using update-inetd, and for the service to remain disabled after upgrades, the user must run update-inetd with --comment-chars '#' (see relevant option below). Conversely, package maintainer scripts should not override the default comment chars (and when they do, they must not use '#').

Also note that --enable and --remove will not be acted upon for service entries

that are commented out using anything but the value specified with `--comment-chars` (or the default value if none is specified).

COMMANDS

`--add entry-line`

Add an entry to `/etc/inetd.conf`. A description of the entry-line format can be found in the `inetd(8)` or `inetd.conf(5)` manual pages (or just look at `/etc/inetd.conf`). In order to prevent the shell from changing your entry-line definition you have to quote the entry-line using single or double quotes. You can use tabs (tab character or `\t`) and spaces to separate the fields of the entry-line. To add the entry-line to a specific section in the `/etc/inetd.conf` file please use the `--group` option.

If you are trying to add an entry which already exists, `update-inetd` will not add the entry. For uncommented entries it will do nothing and for entries that are commented out by the `comment-chars` (see option `--comment-chars`) it will enable the existing entry. If you want to completely replace an entry just remove the entry with the `--remove` command first.

`--remove entry-regex`

Remove an entry-line matching `entry-regex` (e.g. "telnet") from `/etc/inetd.conf`. The entry-regex will be anchored at the beginning of the entry line.

`--enable service[,...]`

Enable service (e.g. "ftp") in `/etc/inetd.conf`. If you want to enable more than one service you can use a comma-separated list of services (no whitespace characters allowed).

`--disable service[,...]`

Disable service (e.g. "ftp") in `/etc/inetd.conf`. If you want to disable more than one service you can use a comma-separated list of services (no whitespace characters allowed).

OPTIONS

`--group groupname`

Specify that the new entry should be placed in group `groupname` (e.g. "MAIL").

If the group does not exist the entry will be placed at the end of the file.

The default group is "OTHER".

This option is only relevant with the `--add` command.

--pattern pattern

This option can be used to select a service. You only need this option if you have two (or more) services of the same name.

This option is not relevant with the --add command.

--comment-chars characters

update-inetd uses "#<off># " as the default comment characters. You can use this option to specify different comment characters. This is only necessary if you have to deal with two (or more) services of the same name. If you do use this option, it is your responsibility to eventually remove the commented out entry.

--multi

If you want to disable/remove more than one entry at a time you should use this option. If you try to remove more than one entry at a time without using this option the program will show a warning and prompt the user for an explicit confirmation.

--file filename

Use filename instead of /etc/inetd.conf.

--verbose

Explain what is being done.

--debug

Enables debugging mode.

--help

Print a usage message on standard output and exit successfully.

--version

Print version information on standard output and exit successfully.

EXAMPLES

You have installed ssh (secure encrypting remote shell) and wish to disable its unencrypted cousins:

```
update-inetd --comment-chars '#' --disable login,shell,exec,telnet
```

Using a single '#' character as a comment-char prevents update-inetd to re-enable the services on package upgrades.

You think the clock on your computer is often inaccurate and wish to make sure other computers cannot read it:

```
update-inetd --comment-chars '#' --disable time,daytime
```

You get the clock fixed:

```
update-inetd --enable time,daytime
```

You hear a rumor that inetd is easily crashed via a SYN attack against the time and daytime services, you want to turn off only their TCP versions, while leaving the analogous UDP services enabled:

```
update-inetd --comment-chars '#' --pattern tcp --disable time,daytime
```

You just finished writing a POP3 server and want to install the /etc/inetd.conf entry from the Makefile:

```
update-inetd --group MAIL --add \  
'pop-3\t\tstream\ttcp\tnowait\troot\t/usr/sbin/tcpd\t/usr/sbin/in.pop3d'
```

FILES

```
/etc/inetd.conf /var/run/inetd.pid
```

SEE ALSO

inetd(8), DebianNet(3pm)

perl v5.28.1

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