



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'setnetgrent.3'

\$ man setnetgrent.3

SETNETGRENT(3) Linux Programmer's Manual SETNETGRENT(3)

NAME

setnetgrent, endnetgrent, getnetgrent, getnetgrent_r, innetgr - handle
network group entries

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <netdb.h>

int setnetgrent(const char *netgroup);

void endnetgrent(void);

int getnetgrent(char **host, char **user, char **domain);

int getnetgrent_r(char **host, char **user,
                  char **domain, char *buf, size_t buflen);

int innetgr(const char *netgroup, const char *host,
            const char *user, const char *domain);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

setnetgrent(), endnetgrent(), getnetgrent(), getnetgrent_r(), in?
netgr():

Since glibc 2.19:

 _DEFAULT_SOURCE

Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

`_BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE`

DESCRIPTION

The `netgroup` is a SunOS invention. A `netgroup` database is a list of string triples (hostname, username, domainname) or other `netgroup` names. Any of the elements in a triple can be empty, which means that anything matches. The functions described here allow access to the `netgroup` databases. The file `/etc/nsswitch.conf` defines what database is searched.

The `setnetgrent()` call defines the `netgroup` that will be searched by subsequent `getnetgrent()` calls. The `getnetgrent()` function retrieves the next `netgroup` entry, and returns pointers in `host`, `user`, `domain`. A null pointer means that the corresponding entry matches any string. The pointers are valid only as long as there is no call to other `netgroup`-related functions. To avoid this problem you can use the GNU function `getnetgrent_r()` that stores the strings in the supplied buffer. To free all allocated buffers use `endnetgrent()`.

In most cases you want to check only if the triplet (hostname, username, domainname) is a member of a `netgroup`. The function `innetgr()` can be used for this without calling the above three functions. Again, a null pointer is a wildcard and matches any string. The function is thread-safe.

RETURN VALUE

These functions return 1 on success and 0 for failure.

FILES

`/etc/netgroup`

`/etc/nsswitch.conf`

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

setnetgrent()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe	race:netgrent
getnetgrent_r()		locale	
innetgr()			
endnetgrent()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe	race:netgrent
getnetgrent()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe	race:netgrent
		race:netgrentbuf	locale

In the above table, netgrent in race:netgrent signifies that if any of the functions setnetgrent(), getnetgrent_r(), innetgr(), getnetgrent(), or endnetgrent() are used in parallel in different threads of a program, then data races could occur.

CONFORMING TO

These functions are not in POSIX.1, but setnetgrent(), endnetgrent(), getnetgrent(), and innetgr() are available on most UNIX systems. getnetgrent_r() is not widely available on other systems.

NOTES

In the BSD implementation, setnetgrent() returns void.

SEE ALSO

sethostent(3), setprotoent(3), setservent(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.