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Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'innetgr.3'

\$ man innetgr.3

setnetgrent(3) Library Functions Manual setnetgrent(3)

NAME

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

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <netdb.h>
```

```
int setnetgrent(const char *netgroup);
```

```
void endnetgrent(void);
```

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

```
int getnetgrent_r(size_t size;  
                  char **restrict host,  
                  char **restrict user, char **restrict domain,  
                  char buff[restrict size], size_t size);
```

```
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(), innetgr():

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 (host? name, 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)`.

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? Interface	? Attribute	? Value	?
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??

? <code>setnetgrent()</code> ,	? Thread safety	? MT-Unsafe race:netgrent locale	?
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? <code>getnetgrent_r()</code> ,	?	?	?
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? <code>innetgr()</code>	?	?	?
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??

? <code>endnetgrent()</code>	? Thread safety	? MT-Unsafe race:netgrent	?
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??

? <code>getnetgrent()</code>	? Thread safety	? MT-Unsafe race:netgrent race:netgrentbuf locale	?
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??

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.

VERSIONS

In the BSD implementation, `setnetgrent()` returns `void`.

STANDARDS

None.

HISTORY

`setnetgrent()`, `endnetgrent()`, `getnetgrent()`, and `innetgr()` are available on most UNIX systems. `getnetgrent_r()` is not widely available on other systems.

SEE ALSO

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

Linux man-pages 6.17

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`setnetgrent(3)`