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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'getnetbyaddr_r.3' command

\$ man getnetbyaddr_r.3

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

NAME

getnetent_r, getnetbyname_r, getnetbyaddr_r - get network entry (reen?
trant)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <netdb.h>

int getnetent_r(struct netent *result_buf, char *buf,
               size_t buflen, struct netent **result,
               int *h_errnop);

int getnetbyname_r(const char *name,
                  struct netent *result_buf, char *buf,
                  size_t buflen, struct netent **result,
                  int *h_errnop);

int getnetbyaddr_r(uint32_t net, int type,
                  struct netent *result_buf, char *buf,
                  size_t buflen, struct netent **result,
                  int *h_errnop);
```

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

getnetent_r(), getnetbyname_r(), getnetbyaddr_r():

Since glibc 2.19:

 _DEFAULT_SOURCE

Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

 _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

The `getnetent_r()`, `getnetbyname_r()`, and `getnetbyaddr_r()` functions are the reentrant equivalents of, respectively, `getnetent(3)`, `getnetbyname(3)`, and `getnetbynumber(3)`. They differ in the way that the netent structure is returned, and in the function calling signature and return value. This manual page describes just the differences from the non-reentrant functions.

Instead of returning a pointer to a statically allocated netent structure as the function result, these functions copy the structure into the location pointed to by `result_buf`.

The `buf` array is used to store the string fields pointed to by the returned netent structure. (The nonreentrant functions allocate these strings in static storage.) The size of this array is specified in `buf_len`. If `buf` is too small, the call fails with the error `ERANGE`, and the caller must try again with a larger buffer. (A buffer of length 1024 bytes should be sufficient for most applications.)

If the function call successfully obtains a network record, then `*result` is set pointing to `result_buf`; otherwise, `*result` is set to `NULL`.

The buffer pointed to by `h_errnop` is used to return the value that would be stored in the global variable `h_errno` by the nonreentrant versions of these functions.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return 0. On error, they return one of the positive error numbers listed in `ERRORS`.

On error, record not found (`getnetbyname_r()`, `getnetbyaddr_r()`), or end of input (`getnetent_r()`) result is set to `NULL`.

ERRORS

`ENOENT` (`getnetent_r()`) No more records in database.

`ERANGE` `buf` is too small. Try again with a larger buffer (and increased `buf_len`).

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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?getnetent_r(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?

?getnetbyname_r(), ? ? ?

?getnetbyaddr_r() ? ? ?

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CONFORMING TO

These functions are GNU extensions. Functions with similar names exist on some other systems, though typically with different calling signatures.

SEE ALSO

getnetent(3), networks(5)

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/>.

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