Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'subgid.5' command

$ man subgid.5

SUBGID(5)   File Formats and Conversions   SUBGID(5)

NAME

    subgid - the configuration for subordinate group ids

DESCRIPTION

    Subgid authorizes a group id to map ranges of group ids from its

    namespace into child namespaces.

    The delegation of the subordinate gids can be configured via the subid

    field in /etc/nsswitch.conf file. Only one value can be set as the

    delegation source. Setting this field to files configures the

    delegation of gids to /etc/subgid. Setting any other value treats the

    delegation as a plugin following with a name of the form

    libsubid_$value.so. If the value or plugin is missing, then the

    subordinate gid delegation falls back to files.

    Note, that groupadd will only create entries in /etc/subgid if subid

    delegation is managed via subid files.

LOCAL SUBORDINATE DELEGATION

    Each line in /etc/subgid contains a user name and a range of

    subordinate group ids that user is allowed to use. This is specified

    with three fields delimited by colons (?:?). These fields are:

    ?   login name or UID

    ?   numerical subordinate group ID

    ?   numerical subordinate group ID count

    This file specifies the group IDs that ordinary users can use, with the

newgidmap command, to configure gid mapping in a user namespace. Multiple ranges may be specified per user.

When large number of entries (10000-100000 or more) are defined in /etc/subgid, parsing performance penalty will become noticeable. In this case it is recommended to use UIDs instead of login names. Benchmarks have shown speed-ups up to 20x.

FILES

/etc/subgid

Per user subordinate group IDs.

/etc/subgid-

Backup file for /etc/subgid.

SEE ALSO

login.defs(5), newgidmap(1), newuidmap(1), newusers(8), subuid(5), useradd(8), userdel(8), usermod(8), user_namespaces(7).