



Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

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

\$ man endnetent.3

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

NAME

getnetent, getnetbyname, getnetbyaddr, setnetent, endnetent - get net?

work entry

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <netdb.h>

struct netent *getnetent(void);

struct netent *getnetbyname(const char *name);

struct netent *getnetbyaddr(uint32_t net, int type);

void setnetent(int stayopen);

void endnetent(void);
```

DESCRIPTION

The getnetent() function reads the next entry from the networks data? base and returns a netent structure containing the broken-out fields from the entry. A connection is opened to the database if necessary. The getnetbyname() function returns a netent structure for the entry from the database that matches the network name. The getnetbyaddr() function returns a netent structure for the entry

from the database that matches the network number `net` of type `type`.

The `net` argument must be in host byte order.

The `setnetent()` function opens a connection to the database, and sets the next entry to the first entry. If `stayopen` is nonzero, then the connection to the database will not be closed between calls to one of the `getnet*()` functions.

The `endnetent()` function closes the connection to the database.

The `netent` structure is defined in `<netdb.h>` as follows:

```
struct netent {
    char    *n_name; /* official network name */
    char    **n_aliases; /* alias list */
    int     n_addrtype; /* net address type */
    uint32_t n_net; /* network number */
}
```

The members of the `netent` structure are:

`n_name` The official name of the network.

`n_aliases`

A NULL-terminated list of alternative names for the network.

`n_addrtype`

The type of the network number; always `AF_INET`.

`n_net` The network number in host byte order.

RETURN VALUE

The `getnetent()`, `getnetbyname()`, and `getnetbyaddr()` functions return a pointer to a statically allocated `netent` structure, or a null pointer if an error occurs or the end of the file is reached.

FILES

`/etc/networks`

networks database file

ATTRIBUTES

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

`attributes(7)`.

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?getnetent() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:netent ?

? ? ? race:netentbuf env locale ?

??

?getnetbyname() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:netbyname ?

? ? ? env locale ?

??

?getnetbyaddr() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:netbyaddr ?

? ? ? locale ?

??

?setnetent(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:netent env ?

?endnetent() ? ? locale ?

??

In the above table, netent in race:netent signifies that if any of the functions setnetent(), getnetent(), or endnetent() are used in parallel in different threads of a program, then data races could occur.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.3BSD.

NOTES

In glibc versions before 2.2, the net argument of getnetbyaddr() was of type long.

SEE ALSO

getnetent_r(3), getprotoent(3), getservent(3)

RFC 1101

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/>.