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

\$ man getnetgrent_r.3

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

NAME

setnetgrent, endnetgrent, getnetgrent, getnetgrent_r, inetgr - 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 inetgr(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?

inetgr():

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)`.

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?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

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