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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'xhost.1'

\$ man xhost.1

XHOST(1) General Commands Manual XHOST(1)

NAME

xhost - server access control program for X

SYNOPSIS

xhost [[+/-]name ...]

DESCRIPTION

The xhost program is used to add and delete host names or user names to the list allowed to make connections to the X server. In the case of hosts, this provides a rudimentary form of privacy control and security. It is only sufficient for a workstation (single user) environment, although it does limit the worst abuses. Environments which require more sophisticated measures should implement the user-based mechanism or use the hooks in the protocol for passing other authentication data to the server.

OPTIONS

Xhost accepts the following command line options described below. For security, the options that affect access control may only be run from the "controlling host". For workstations, this is the same machine as

the server. For X terminals, it is the login host.

-help Prints a usage message.

[+]name The given name (the plus sign is optional) is added to the list

allowed to connect to the X server. The name can be a host

name or a complete name (See NAMES for more details).

-name The given name is removed from the list of allowed to connect

to the server. The name can be a host name or a complete name

(See NAMES for more details). Existing connections are not

broken, but new connection attempts will be denied. Note that

the current machine is allowed to be removed; however, further

connections (including attempts to add it back) will not be

permitted. Resetting the server (thereby breaking all connec?

tions) is the only way to allow local connections again.

+ Access is granted to everyone, even if they aren't on the list

(i.e., access control is turned off).

- Access is restricted to only those on the list (i.e., access

control is turned on).

nothing If no command line arguments are given, a message indicating

whether or not access control is currently enabled is printed,

followed by the list of those allowed to connect. This is the

only option that may be used from machines other than the con?

trolling host.

NAMES

A complete name has the syntax ``family:name" where the families are

as follows:

inet Internet host (IPv4)

inet6 Internet host (IPv6)

dnet DECnet host

nis Secure RPC network name

krb Kerberos V5 principal

local contains only one name, the empty string

si Server Interpreted

The family is case insensitive. The format of the name varies with the

family.

When Secure RPC is being used, the network independent netname (e.g., "nis:unix.uid@domainname") can be specified, or a local user can be specified with just the username and a trailing at-sign (e.g., "nis:pat@").

For backward compatibility with pre-R6 xhost, names that contain an at-sign (@) are assumed to be in the nis family. Otherwise they are assumed to be Internet addresses. If compiled to support IPv6, then all IPv4 and IPv6 addresses returned by getaddrinfo(3) are added to the access list in the appropriate inet or inet6 family.

The local family specifies all the local connections at once. However, the server interpreted address "si:localuser:username" can be used to specify a single local user. (See the Xsecurity(7) manual page for more details.)

Server interpreted addresses consist of a case-sensitive type tag and a string representing a given value, separated by a colon. For example, "si:hostname:almas" is a server interpreted address of type hostname, with a value of almas. For more information on the available forms of server interpreted addresses, see the Xsecurity(7) manual page.

The initial access control list for display number n may be set by the file /etc/Xn.hosts, where n is the display number of the server. See Xserver(1) for details.

DIAGNOSTICS

For each name added to the access control list, a line of the form "name being added to access control list" is printed. For each name removed from the access control list, a line of the form "name being removed from access control list" is printed.

SEE ALSO

X(7), Xsecurity(7), Xserver(1), xdm(1), xauth(1), getaddrinfo(3)

ENVIRONMENT

DISPLAY to get the default host and display to use.

BUGS

You can't specify a display on the command line because -display is a

valid command line argument (indicating that you want to remove the machine named "display" from the access list).

The X server stores network addresses, not host names, unless you use the server-interpreted hostname type address. If somehow you change a host's network address while the server is still running, and you are using a network-address based form of authentication, xhost must be used to add the new address and/or remove the old address.

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