

**NAME**

networks – network name information

**DESCRIPTION**

The file */etc/networks* is a plain ASCII file that describes known DARPA networks and symbolic names for these networks. Each line represents a network and has the following structure:

*name number aliases ...*

where the fields are delimited by spaces or tabs. Empty lines are ignored. The hash character (#) indicates the start of a comment: this character, and the remaining characters up to the end of the current line, are ignored by library functions that process the file.

The field descriptions are:

*name* The symbolic name for the network. Network names can contain any printable characters except white-space characters or the comment character.

*number*

The official number for this network in numbers-and-dots notation (see **inet(3)**). The trailing ".0" (for the host component of the network address) may be omitted.

*aliases* Optional aliases for the network.

This file is read by the **route(8)** and **netstat(8)** utilities. Only Class A, B or C networks are supported, partitioned networks (i.e., network/26 or network/28) are not supported by this facility.

**FILES**

*/etc/networks*

The networks definition file.

**SEE ALSO**

**getnetbyaddr(3)**, **getnetbyname(3)**, **getnetent(3)**, **netstat(8)**, **route(8)**

**COLOPHON**

This page is part of release 5.05 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/>.