NAME

nisgrpadm – NIS+ group administration command

SYNOPSIS

nisgrpadm –a | **–r** | **–t**] [**–s**] *group principal*. . .

nisgrpadm –c | **–d** | **–l** [**–M**] [**–s**] *group*

AVAILABILITY

SUNWnisu

DESCRIPTION

nisgrpadm is used to administer NIS+ groups. This command administers both groups and the groups' membership lists. **nisgrpadm** can create, destroy, or list NIS+ groups. **nisgrpadm** can be used to administer a group's membership list. It can add or delete principals to the group, or test principals for membership in the group.

The names of NIS+ groups are syntactically similar to names of NIS+ objects but they occupy a separate namespace. A group named "a.b.c.d." is represented by a NIS+ group object named "a.groups_dir.b.c.d."; the functions described here all expect the name of the group, not the name of the corresponding group object.

There are three types of group members:

- An *explicit* member is just a NIS+ principal-name, for example "wickedwitch.west.oz."
- An *implicit* ("domain") member, written "∗.west.oz.", means that all principals in the given domain belong to this member. No other forms of wildcarding are allowed: "wickedwitch.∗.oz." is invalid, as is "wickedwitch.west.∗.". Note that principals in subdomains of the given domain are *not* included.
- A *recursive* ("group") member, written "@cowards.oz.", refers to another group; all principals that belong to that group are considered to belong here.

Any member may be made *negative* by prefixing it with a minus sign ('–'). A group may thus contain explicit, implicit, recursive, negative explicit, negative implicit, and negative recursive members.

A principal is considered to belong to a group if it belongs to at least one non-negative group member of the group and belongs to no negative group members.

OPTIONS

–a Add the list of NIS+ principals specified to *group*. The principal name should be fully qualified.

–c Create *group* in the NIS+ namespace. The NIS+ group name should be fully qualified.

–d Destroy (remove) *group* from the namespace.

–l List the membership list of the specified *group*. (See **–M**.)

–M Master server only. Send the lookup to the master server of the named data. This guarantees that the most up to date information is seen at the possible expense that the master server may be busy. Note that the **–M** flag is applicable only with the **–l** flag.

–r Remove the list of principals specified from *group*. The principal name should be fully qualified.

−s Work silently. Results are returned using the exit status of the command. This status can be translated into a text string using the **niserror**(1) command.

−t Display whether the principals specified are members in *group*.

EXAMPLES

Administering Groups

This example shows how to create a group in the **foo.com.** domain.

example% nisgrpadm −c my_buds.foo.com.

This example shows how to remove the group from the current domain.

example% nisgrpadm −d freds_group

Administering Members

This example shows how one would add two principals, **bob** and **betty** to the group **my_buds.foo.com.**

example% nisgrpadm −a my_buds.foo.com. bob.bar.com. betty.foo.com.

This example shows how to remove **betty** from **freds_group**.

example% nisgrpadm −r freds_group betty.foo.com.

ENVIRONMENT

NIS_PATH If this variable is set, and the NIS+ group name is not fully qualified, each directory specified will be searched until the group is found (see **nisdefaults**(1)).

SEE ALSO

nis+(1), **nischgrp**(1), **nisdefaults**(1), **niserror**(1), **nis_groups**(3N)

DIAGNOSTICS

NIS_SUCCESS On success, this command returns an exit status of **0**.

NIS_PERMISSION When you do not have the needed access right to change the group, the command returns this error.

NIS_NOTFOUND This is returned when the group does not exist.

NIS_TRYAGAIN This error is returned when the server for the group's domain is currently checkpointing or otherwise in a read-only state. The command should be retried at a later date.

NIS_MODERROR This error is returned when the group was modified by someone else during the execution of the command. Reissue the command and optionally recheck the group's membership list.

NOTES

Principal names *must* be fully qualified, whereas groups can be abbreviated on all operations *except* create.