NAME

nismatch, nisgrep – utilities for searching NIS+ tables

SYNOPSIS

nismatch [**–AchMoPv**] *key tablename*
nismatch [**–AchMoPv**] *colname=key*. . . *tablename*
nismatch [**–AchMoPv**] *indexedname*

nisgrep [**–AchMov**] *keypat tablename*
nisgrep [**–AchMov**] *colname=keypat*. . . *tablename*

AVAILABILITY

SUNWnisu

DESCRIPTION

nismatch and **nisgrep** can be used to search NIS+ tables. The command **nisgrep** differs from the **nismatch** command in its ability to accept regular expressions *keypat* for the search criteria rather than simple text matches.

Because **nisgrep** uses a callback function, it is not constrained to searching only those columns that are specifically made searchable at the time of table creation. This makes it more flexible, but slower, than **nismatch**.

In **nismatch**, the server does the searching; wheareas in **nisgrep**, the server returns all the readable entries and then the client does the pattern-matching.

In both commands, the parameter *tablename* is the NIS+ name of the table to be searched. If only one key or key pattern is specified without the column name, then it is applied searching the first column. Specific named columns can be searched by using the *colname=key* syntax. When multiple columns are searched, only entries that match in all columns are returned. This is the equivalent of a logical join operation.

nismatch accepts an additional form of search criteria, *indexedname*, which is a NIS+ indexed name of the form:

> **[** *colname***=***value***, . . .],***tablename*

OPTIONS

–A All data. Return the data within the table and all of the data in tables in the initial table's concatenation path.

–c Print only a count of the number of entries that matched the search criteria.

–h Display a header line before the matching entries that contains the names of the table's columns

–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.

–o Display the internal representation of the matching NIS+ object(s).

–P Follow concatenation path. Specify that the lookup should follow the concatenation path of a table if the initial search is unsuccessful.

–v Verbose. Do not suppress the output of binary data when displaying matching entries. Without this option binary data is displayed as the string ***BINARY***.

RETURN VALUES

0 Successfully matches some entries.

1 Successfully searches the table and no matches are found.

2 An error condition occurs. An error message is also printed.

EXAMPLES

This example searches a table named **passwd** in the **org_dir** subdirectory of the **zotz.com.** domain. It returns the entry that has the username of **skippy**. In this example, all the work is done on the server.

example% nismatch name=skippy passwd.org_dir.zotz.com.

This example is similar to the one above except that it uses **nisgrep** to find all users in the table named **passwd** that are using either **ksh**(1) or **csh**(1).

example% nisgrep 'shell=[ck]sh' passwd.org_dir.zotz.com.

ENVIRONMENT

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

SEE ALSO

niscat(1), **nisdefaults**(1), **nisls**(1), **nistbladm**(1), **nis_objects**(3N)

DIAGNOSTICS

No memory
An attempt to allocate some memory for the search failed.

tablename **is not a table**
The object with the name *tablename* was not a table object.

Can't compile regular expression
The regular expression in *keypat* was malformed.

column not found: *colname*
The column named *colname* does not exist in the table named *tablename*.