NAME

nisaddent – create NIS+ tables from corresponding /etc files or NIS maps

SYNOPSIS

/usr/lib/nis/nisaddent [–**D** *defaults*] [–**Parv**] [–**t** *table*] *type* [*nisdomain*]

/usr/lib/nis/nisaddent [–**D** *defaults*] [–**Paprmv**] –**f** *file* [–**t** *table*] *type* [*nisdomain*]

/usr/lib/nis/nisaddent [–**D** *defaults*] [–**Parmv**] [–**t** *table*] –**y** *ypdomain* [–**Y** *map*] *type* [*nisdomain*]

/usr/lib/nis/nisaddent –**d [–AMq]** [–**t** *table*] *type* [*nisdomain*]

DESCRIPTION

nisaddent creates entries in NIS+ tables from their corresponding **/etc** files and NIS maps. This operation is customized for each of the standard tables that are used in the administration of Solaris systems. The *type* argument specifies the type of the data being processed. Legal values for this type are one of **aliases**, **bootparams**, **ethers**, **group**, **hosts**, **netid**, **netmasks**, **networks**, **passwd**, **protocols**, **publickey**, **rpc**, **services**, **shadow**, or **timezone** for the standard tables, or **key-value** for a generic two-column (key, value) table. For a site specific table, which is not of **key-value** type, one can use **nistbladm**(1) to administer it.

The NIS+ tables should have already been created by **nistbladm**(1), **nissetup**(1M), or **nisserver**(1M).

It is easier to use **nispopulate**(1M) instead of **nisaddent** to populate the system tables.

By default, **nisaddent** reads from the standard input and adds this data to the NIS+ table associated with the *type* specified on the command line. An alternate NIS+ table may be specified with the –**t** option. For type **key-value**, a table specification is required.

Note that the *data* type can be different than the table name (–**t**). For example, the automounter tables have **key-value** as the table type.

Although, there is a *shadow* data type, there is no corresponding *shadow* table. Both the shadow and the passwd data is stored in the **passwd** table itself.

Files may be processed using the –**f** option, and NIS version 2 (YP) maps may be processed using the –**y** option. The merge option is not available when reading data from standard input.

When a *ypdomain* is specified, the **nisaddent** command takes its input from the **dbm** files for the appropriate NIS map (**mail.aliases**, **bootparams**, **ethers.byaddr**, **group.byname**, **hosts.byaddr**, **netid.byname**, **netmasks.byaddr**, **networks.byname**, **passwd.byname**, **protocols.byname**, **publickey.byname**, **rpc.bynumber**, **services.byname**, or **timezone.byname**). An alternate NIS map may be specified with the –**Y** option. For type **key-value**, a map specification is required. The map must be in the **/var/yp/***ypdomain* directory on the local machine. Note that *ypdomain* is case sensitive. **ypxfr**(1M) can be used to get the NIS maps.

If a *nisdomain* is specified, **nisaddent** operates on the NIS+ table in that NIS+ domain, otherwise the default domain is used.

In terms of performance, loading up the tables is fastest when done through the dbm files (−**y**).

OPTIONS

−a Add the file or map to the NIS+ table without deleting any existing entries. This option is the default. Note that this mode only propagates additions and modifications, not deletions.

−p Process the password field when loading password information from a file. By default, the password field is ignored because it is usually not valid (the actual password appears in a shadow file).

−q Dump tables in "quick" mode. The default method for dumping tables processes each entry individually. For some tables (e.g., hosts), multiple entries must be combined into a single line, so extra requests to the server must be made. In "quick" mode, all of the entries for a table are retrieved in one call to the server, so the table can be dumped more quickly. However, for large tables, there is a chance that the process will run out of virtual memory and the table will not be dumped.

−r Replace the file or map in the existing NIS+ table by first deleting any existing entries, and then add the entries from the source (**/etc** files, or NIS+ maps). This option has the same effect as the −**m** option. The use of this option is *strongly* discouraged due to its adverse impact on performance, unless there are a large number of changes.

−m Merge the file or map with the NIS+ table. This is the most efficient way to bring an NIS+ table up to date with a file or NIS map when there are only a small number of changes. This option adds entries that are not already in the database, modifies entries that already exist (if changed), and deletes any entries that are not in the source. Use the −**m** option whenever the database is large and replicated, and the map being loaded differs only in a few entries. This option reduces the number of update messages that have to be sent to the replicas. Also see the −**r** option.

−d Dump the NIS+ table to the standard output in the appropriate format for the given *type*. For tables of type **key-value**, use **niscat**(1) instead. To dump the **cred** table, dump the **publickey** and the **netid** types.

−v Verbose.

−f *file* Specify that *file* should be used as the source of input (instead of the standard input).

−y *ypdomain*
Use the **dbm** files for the appropriate NIS map, from the NIS domain *ypdomain*, as the source of input. The files are expected to be on the local machine in the **/var/yp/***ypdomain* directory. If the machine is not an NIS server, use **ypxfr**(1M) to get a copy of the **dbm** files for the appropriate map.

−Y *map* Use the **dbm** files for *map* as the source of input.

−t *table* Specify that *table* should be the NIS+ table for this operation. This should be a relative name as compared to your default domain or the *domainname* if it has been specified.

–P Follow concatenation path. This option specifies that lookups should follow the concatenation path of a table if the initial search is unsuccessful.

–A All data. This option specifies that the data within the table and all of the data in tables in the initial table's concatenation path be returned.

–M Master server only. This option specifies that lookups should be sent to the master server. This guarantees that the most up-to-date information is seen at the possible expense that the master server may be busy, or that it may be made busy by this operation.

–D *defaults*
This option specifies a different set of defaults to be used during this operation. The *defaults* string is a series of tokens separated by colons. These tokens represent the default values to be used for the generic object properties. All of the legal tokens are described below.

ttl=*time*
This token sets the default time to live for objects that are created by this command. The value *time* is specified in the format as defined by the **nischttl**(1) command. The default is 12 hours.

owner=*ownername*
This token specifies that the NIS+ principal *ownername* should own the created object. The default for this value is the principal who is executing the command.

group=*groupname*
This token specifies that the group *groupname* should be the group owner for the object that is created. The default is **NULL**.

access=*rights*
This token specifies the set of access rights that are to be granted for the given object. The value *rights* is specified in the format as defined by the **nischmod**(1) command. The default is ––––**rmcdr**–––**r**–––.

EXAMPLES

This example adds the contents of **/etc/passwd** to the **passwd.org_dir** table.

example% cat /etc/passwd | nisaddent passwd

The next example adds the shadow information; note that the table type here is "shadow", not "passwd", even though the actual information is stored in the **passwd** table.

example% cat /etc/shadow | nisaddent shadow

This example replaces the **hosts.org_dir** table with the contents of **/etc/hosts** (in verbose mode).

example% nisaddent –rv –f /etc/hosts hosts

This example merges the **passwd** map from **yypdomain** with the **passwd.org_dir.nisdomain** table (in verbose mode). The example assumes that the **/var/yp/myypdomain** directory contains the **yppasswd** map.

example% nisaddent −mv −y myypdomain passwd nisdomain

This example merges the **auto.master** map from **myypdomain** with the **auto_master.org_dir** table.

**example% nisaddent −m −y myypdomain −Y auto.master **
−t auto_master.org_dir key-value

This example dumps the **hosts.org_dir** table.

example% nisaddent −d hosts

ENVIRONMENT

NIS_DEFAULTS This variable contains a default string that will override the NIS+ standard defaults. If the −**D** switch is used, those values will then override both the **NIS_DEFAULTS** variable and the standard defaults. To avoid security accidents, the access rights in the **NIS_DEFAULTS** variable are ignored for the **passwd** table (but access rights specified with −**D** are used).

NIS_PATH If this variable is set, and neither the *nisdomain* nor the *table* are fully qualified, each directory specified in **NIS_PATH** will be searched until the table is found (see **nisdefaults**(1)).

EXIT CODES

0 Success.

1 Failure caused by an error other than parsing.

2 A parsing error occurred on an entry. A parsing error does not cause termination; the invalid entries are simply skipped.

SEE ALSO

niscat(1), **nischmod**(1), **nisdefaults**(1), **nistbladm**(1), **nispopulate**(1M), **nisserver**(1M), **nissetup**(1M), **ypxfr**(1M), **hosts**(4), **passwd**(4), **shadow**(4)