NAME

nisupdkeys – update the public keys in a NIS+ directory object

SYNOPSIS

/usr/lib/nis/nisupdkeys [**–a** | **–C**] [**–H** *host*] [*directory*]

/usr/lib/nis/nisupdkeys –s [**–a** | **–C**] **–H** *host*

DESCRIPTION

This command updates the public keys in an NIS+ directory object. When the public key for a NIS+ server is changed, the new key must be propagated to all directory objects that reference that server.

nisupdkeys reads a directory object and attempts to get the public key for each server of that directory. These keys are placed in the directory object and the object is then modified to reflect the new keys.

If *directory* is present, the directory object for that directory is updated. Otherwise the directory object for the default domain is updated.

On the other hand, **nisupdkeys -s** gets a list of all the directories served by *host* and updates those directory objects. This assumes that the caller has adequate permission to change all the associated directory objects. The list of directories being served by a given server can also be obtained by **nisstat**(1M).

Before you do this operation, make sure that the new address/public key has been propagated to all replicas.

OPTIONS

–a
: Update the universal addresses of the NIS+ servers in the directory object. Currently, this only works for the TCP/IP family of transports. This option should be used when the IP address of the server is changed. The server's new address is resolved using **gethostbyname**(3N) on this machine. The **/etc/nsswitch.conf** file must point to the correct source for the *hosts* entry for this resolution to work.

–C
: Specify to clear rather than set the public key. Communication with a server that has no public key does not require the use of secure RPC.

–H *host*
: Limit key changes only to the server named *host*. If the hostname is not a fully qualified NIS+ name, then it is assumed to be a host in the default domain. If the named host does not serve the directory, no action is taken.

-s
: Update all the NIS+ directory objects served by the specified server. This assumes that the caller has adequate access rights to change all the associated directory objects. If the NIS+ principal making this call does not have adequate permissions to update the directory objects, those particular updates will fail and the caller will be notified. If the **rpc.nisd** on *host* cannot return the list of servers it serves, the command will print an error message. The caller would then have to invoke **nisupdkeys** multiple times (as in the first synopsis), once per NIS+ directory that it serves.

EXAMPLES

The following example updates the keys for servers of the *foo.bar.* domain.

example% nisupdkeys foo.bar.

This example updates the key for host *fred* which serves the *foo.bar.* domain.

example% nisupdkeys −H fred foo.bar.

This example clears the public key for host *wilma* in the *foo.bar.* directory.

example% nisupdkeys −CH wilma foo.bar.

This example updates the public key in all directory objects that are served by the host *wilma.*

example% nisupdkeys −s −H wilma

SEE ALSO

chkey(1), **niscat**(1), **nisaddcred**(1M), **gethostbyname**(3N), **nis_objects**(3N)

NOTES

The user executing this command must have modify access to the directory object for it to succeed. The existing directory object can be displayed with the **niscat**(1) command using the −**o** option.

This command does not update the directory objects stored in the **NIS_COLD_START** file on the NIS+ clients.

If a server is also the root master server, then **nisupdkeys -s** cannot be used to update the root directory.