NAME

fncreate – Create an FNS context

SYNOPSIS

fncreate -t *context_type* [**-f** *input_file*] [**-o**] [**-r** *reference_type*] [**-s**] [**-v**] [**-D**] *composite_name*

DESCRIPTION

fncreate creates an FNS context of type *context_type*, where a *context_type* must be one of **org**, **hostname**, **host**, **username**, **user**, **service**, **fs**, **site**, **nsid**, or **generic**. It takes as the last argument a composite name for the context to be created. In addition to creating the context named, **fncreate** also creates subcontexts of the named context using FNS Policies of what types of contexts should be bound in those contexts. See **fns_policies**(5).

fncreate creates NIS+ tables and directories in the NIS+ hierarchy. See **fns**(5) for more information on the necessary NIS+ credentials and the use of the environment variable NIS_GROUP when using fncreate and other FNS commands.

OPTIONS

-t org

Create organization context, and default subcontexts, for an existing NIS+ domain. *composite_name* is of the form *org/domain/* where **domain** is an NIS+ domain name. An empty domain name indicates the creation of the organization context for the root NIS+ domain; otherwise, the domain name names the corresponding NIS+ domain. **domain** can be either the fully-qualified NIS+ domain name — dot ('.') terminated — or the NIS+ domain name named relative to the NIS+ root domain.

For example, the following creates the root organization context and its subcontexts for the NIS+ root domain Wiz.COM:

eg% fncreate -t org org//

The same thing could have been achieved using the following command:

eg% fncreate -t org org/Wiz.COM./

Typically, this is the first FNS context created.

To create the organization context for a subdomain of Wiz.COM., execute either of the following commands:

eg% fncreate -t org org/sales/

or

eg% fncreate -t org org/sales.Wiz.COM./

Note that if the corresponding NIS+ domain does not exist, **fncreate** fails. See **nissetup**(1M) for setting up a NIS+ domain.

A **ctx_dir** directory is created under the directory of the organization named. Its immediate subcontexts **host, user** and **service** and their subcontexts, including a context for every host entry in the corresponding *hosts.org_dir* NIS+ table and every user entry in the *passwd.org_dir* NIS+ table, are created unless the option **-o** is specified. Bindings for these subcontexts are recorded under the organization context.

-t hostname Create a hostname context in which atomic **host** names can be bound, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* If the suffix of *composite_name* is **host/,** the hostname context created is also bound to the composite name with this suffix replaced by **_host/,** and vice versa (i.e. if a composite name with a **_host/** suffix was supplied, a binding would be created for **host/**). Also create a host context for every host entry in the corresponding *hosts.org_dir* NIS+ table unless either options **-o** or **-f** is specified.
eg% fncreate -t hostname org/sales/host/
Typically, a hostname context need not be created explicitly since it is created by default, as a subcontext under **org.**

-t host Create a host context for a specific host, and its **service** and **fs** subcontexts, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* For example, the following creates a host context and service and fs subcontexts for host *sylvan.*
eg% fncreate -t host org/sales/host/sylvan/

-t username Create a username context in which atomic **user** names can be bound, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* If the suffix of *composite_name* is **user/,** the username context created is also bound to the composite name with this suffix replaced by **_user/,** and vice versa. Also create a user context for every user entry in the corresponding *passwd.org_dir* NIS+ table unless either the options **-o** or **-f** is specified.
eg% fncreate -t username org/sales/user/
Typically, a username context need not be created explicitly since it is created by default, as a subcontext under **org.**

-t user Create a user context for a specific user, and its **service** and **fs** subcontexts, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* For example, the following creates a user context and service and fs subcontexts for user *jsmith.*
eg% fncreate -t user org/sales/user/jsmith/

-t service Create a service context in which slash-separated left-to-right service names can be bound, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* If the suffix of *composite_name* is **service/,** the service context created is also bound to the composite name with this suffix replaced by **_service/,** and vice versa. Typically, a service context need not be created explicitly since it is created by default, as a subcontext under **org, host,** or **user** contexts.

-t fs Create a file system context for a user or host, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name*. The composite name must be the name of a host or a user, with either **fs/** or **_fs/** appended to it. If the suffix of composite_name is **fs/**, the file system context created is also bound to the composite name with this suffix replaced by **_fs/**, and vice versa.

Typically, a file system context need not be created explicitly since it is created by default, as a subcontext of a user or host context.

The file system context of a user is the user's home directory as stored in the NIS+ table **passwd.org_dir**. The file system context of a host is the set of NFS file systems that the host exports.

Use the **fncreate_fs**(1M) command to create file system contexts for organizations and sites, or to create file system contexts other than the defaults for users and hosts.

-t site Create a site context in which dot-separated right-to-left site names can be bound, and a service subcontext, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* If the suffix of *composite_name* is **site/,** the hostname context created is also bound to the composite name with this suffix replaced by **_site/,** and vice versa. Typically, a site context is created at the same level as the **org** context and is used for creating a geographical namespace that complements the organizational namespace of an enterprise.

-t nsid Create a context in which namespace identifiers can be bound. This context has a flat namespace, in which only atomic names can be bound. An example of such a context is the context to which the name **site/east/** is bound. This context can have the following bindings: **site/east/host, site/east/user,** and **site/east/service.**

-t generic Create a generic context in which slash-separated left-to-right names can be bound, and bind the reference of the context to *composite_name.* The option **-r** can be used to specify the reference type to be associated with the context. If the **-r** option is omitted, the reference type used is the reference type of the parent context if the parent context is a generic context; otherwise, the reference type is **onc_fn_generic.**

-f Create a context for every user or host listed in **input_file.** This option is only applicable when used with the **-t username** or **-t hostname** options. The format of the file is an atomic user name or host name per line. This option is used to create contexts for a subset of the users/hosts found in the corresponding NIS+ *passwd.org_dir* or *hosts.org_dir* tables, respectively. If this option is omitted, **fncreate** creates a context for every user/host found in the corresponding NIS+ *passwd.org_dir* or *hosts.org_dir* tables, respectively.

-o Only the context named by *composite_name* is created; no subcontexts are created. When this option is omitted, subcontexts are created according to the FNS Policies for the type of the new object.

-r Use *reference_type* as the reference type of the generic context being created. This option can only be used with the **-t generic** option.

-s Create the context and bind it in to supercede any existing binding associated with *composite_name.* If this option is omitted, **fncreate** fails if *composite_name* is already bound.

-v Information about the creation of a context is displayed as each context is created.

-D Information about the creation of a context, and corresponding NIS+ directories and tables, is displayed as each context is created.

RETURN VALUES

1 This command returns **0** if it is successful. It returns **1** if it is not successful.

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate creation of a host context in the root organization and a user context in a sub-organization.

Create a context, and subcontexts, for the root organization:

eg% fncreate -t org org//

It causes the following commands to be invoked automatically:

eg% fncreate -t service org//service/
eg% fncreate -t hostname org//host/
eg% fncreate -t username org//user/

Create a context, and subcontexts, for host *sylvan:*

eg% fncreate -t host org//host/sylvan/

It causes the following commands to be invoked automatically:

eg% fncreate -t service org//host/sylvan/service/
eg% fncreate -t fs org//host/sylvan/fs/

Create a context, and subcontexts, associated with a sub-organization *dct:*

eg% fncreate -t org org/dct/

It causes the following commands to be invoked automatically:

eg% fncreate -t service org/dct/service/
eg% fncreate -t hostname org/dct/host/
eg% fncreate -t username org/dct/user/

Create a context, and subcontexts, for user msmith:

eg% fncreate -t user org/dct/user/msmith/

It causes the following command to be invoked automatically:

eg% fncreate -t service org/dct/user/msmith/service/
eg% fncreate -t fs org/dct/user/msmith/fs/

The following examples create service contexts:

eg% fncreate -t service org/dct/service/fax
eg% fncreate -t service org/dct/service/fax/classA

SEE ALSO

fncheck(1M), **fncreate_fs**(1M), **fndestroy**(1M), **nis**(1), **nissetup**(1M), **xfn**(3N), **fns**(5), **fns_policies**(5), **fns_references**(5)