

**Addendum to  
CONVEX Network File System  
User's Guide**

Document No. 710-001499-201

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November 1988

**CONVEX Computer Corporation**  
Richardson, Texas

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## Replacement Instructions for *CONVEX Network File System* *User's Guide*

This addendum updates the *CONVEX Network File System User's Guide*, Document No. 710-001530-202, Second Edition, Rev. 1, as follows:

- This documentation supports CONVEX UNIX V7.0
- This documentation corrects errors in the previous manual.
- The *CONVEX Network File System User's Guide* document number changes to Document No. 710-001530-203
- The *CONVEX Network File System User's Guide* changes from Second Edition, Rev. 1 to Second Edition, Rev. 2.

Other changes are described in the Revision Information page. Please update your document as indicated in the following table.

Remove Pages	Insert Pages
title and copyright pages	title and copyright pages
Revision Information	Revision Information
3-3 through 3-4	3-3 through 3-4
3-7 through 3-8	3-7 through 3-8
Reader's Forum	Reader's Forum

Place this sheet after the title and copyright pages for future reference.



**CONVEX Network File System  
User's Guide**

Document No. 710-001530-203

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Second Edition, Rev. 2  
November 1988

**CONVEX Computer Corporation**  
Richardson, Texas

*CONVEX Network File System*  
*User's Guide*  
Order No. DSW-112  
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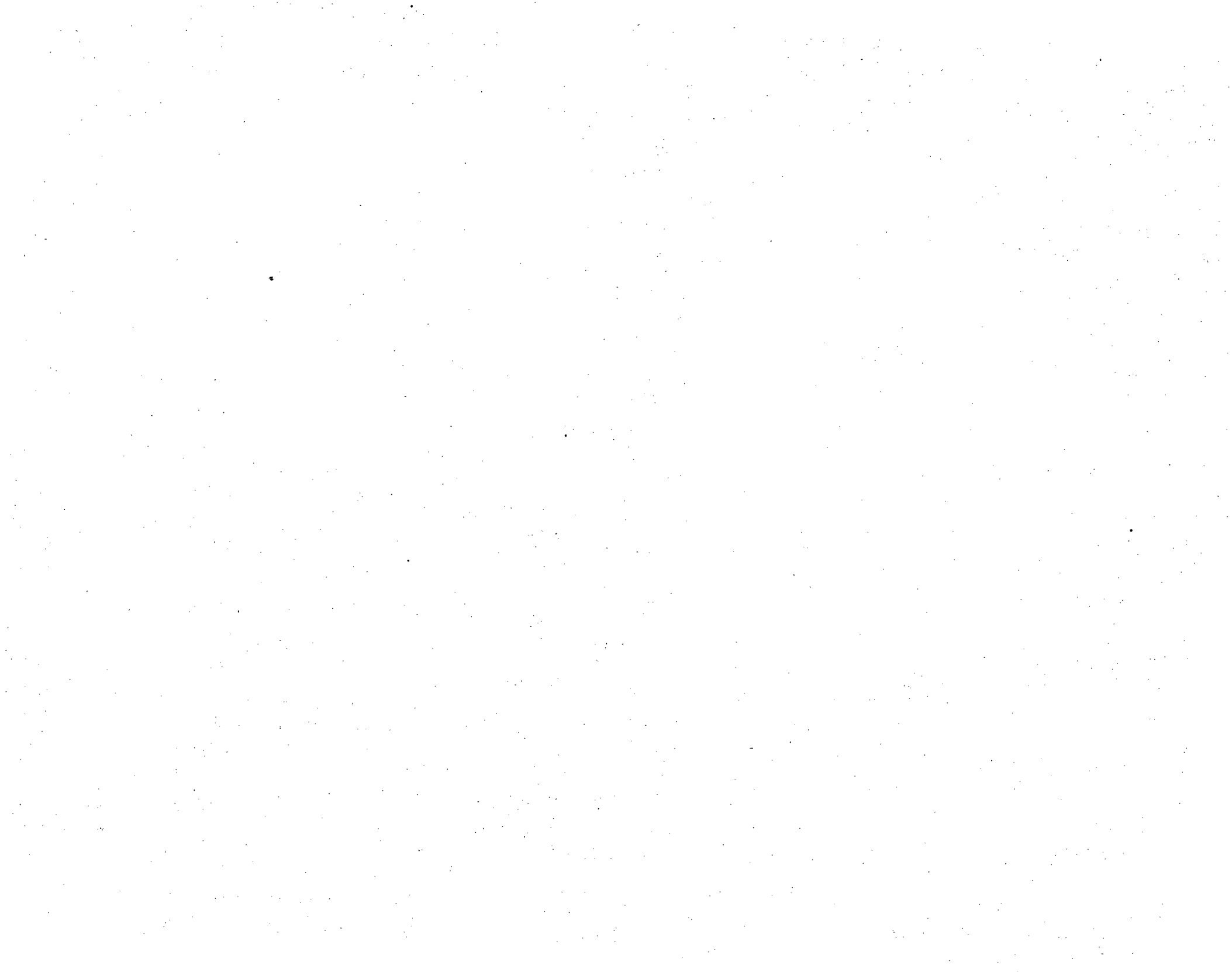
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**Revision Information for**  
*CONVEX Network File System*  
*User's Guide*

Edition	Document No.	Description
Second Rev. 2	710-001530-203	Released with CONVEX UNIX V7.0, November 1988. Includes the following changes: Chapter 3 updated sample <i>yp</i> domain maps updated sample <i>ypwhich</i> domain maps
Second Rev. 1	710-001530-202	Released with CONVEX UNIX V6.2, April 1988.
2.0	710-001530-201	Released with CONVEX UNIX V6.1, October 1987.
1.0	710-000630-000	Initial release with CONVEX UNIX V6.0, April 1987.



domain name might have been *engineering*, *comp\_chem*, *passwd*, or *foobar*. In any case, though, the domain in question should be stored in a subdirectory of the same name.

Here's an example:

```
% ls /etc/yp
Makefile      makedbm*      revnetgroup*   ypnew          ypxfr.log
aliases.time  netgroup.time  rpc.time       yppoll*       ypxfr_1perday*
convexs/      networks.time  services.time  yppush*       ypxfr_1perhour*
ethers.time   passwd.time    stdhosts*     ypserv.log    ypxfr_2perday*
group.time    protocols.time tinman/        ypset*
hosts.time    pwrestrict.time ypinitt*      ypxfr*
```

Note the *convexs* and *eclipse* subdirectories, which contain the maps for the *convexs* and *eclipse* domains, respectively. If you *cd* into the */eclipse* subdirectory, you find the following map listing:

```
% ls /etc/yp/eclipse
bootparams.dir      netgroup.byhost.dir      protocols.bynumber.dir
bootparams.pag      netgroup.byhost.pag      protocols.bynumber.pag
ethers.byaddr.dir   netgroup.byuser.dir      pwrestrict.byname.dir
ethers.byaddr.pag   netgroup.byuser.pag      pwrestrict.byname.pag
ethers.byname.dir   netgroup.dir              pwrestrict.byuid.dir
ethers.byname.pag   netgroup.pag              pwrestrict.byuid.pag
group.bygid.dir     networks.byaddr.dir      rpc.byname.dir
group.bygid.pag     networks.byaddr.pag      rpc.byname.pag
group.byname.dir    networks.byname.dir      rpc.bynumber.dir
group.byname.pag    networks.byname.pag      rpc.bynumber.pag
hosts.byaddr.dir    passwd.byname.dir        services.byname.dir
hosts.byaddr.pag    passwd.byname.pag        services.byname.pag
hosts.byname.dir    passwd.byuid.dir         services.dir
hosts.byname.pag    passwd.byuid.pag         services.pag
mail.aliases.dir   protocols.byname.dir     ypservers.dir
mail.aliases.pag   protocols.byname.pag     ypservers.pag
```

## Yellow Pages User Programs

### *ypcat*

*ypcat* enables you to print values from the yellow pages maps stored on your machine or on other machines across the network. *ypcat* is typically used with a map name as an argument. The command sequence:

```
% ypcat hosts.byaddr
```

for example, prints the contents of the map *hosts.byaddr*, which contains a listing of the names and addresses of network hosts. You can also invoke a map by using a "nickname." For example:

```
% ypcat hosts
```

has the same effect as the previous example; *hosts.byaddr* and *hosts* are just different ways of referring to the same map. You can list the nicknames for maps in your domain by using the *-x* argument with *ypcat*. For example:

```
% ypcat -x
Use "passwd" for map "passwd.byname"
Use "group" for map "group.byname"
Use "networks" for map "networks.byaddr"
Use "hosts" for map "hosts.byaddr"
Use "protocols" for map "protocols.bynumber"
Use "services" for map "services.byname"
Use "aliases" for map "mail.aliases"
Use "ethers" for map "ethers.byname"
Use "rpc" for map "rpc.bynumber"
Use "pwraprestrict" for map "pwraprestrict.byname"
```

If you invoke *ypcat -x* on your machine, you get a good look at the maps that are available to you.

To display maps from different domains, use the *-d* switch. If, for example, you wanted to list *networks.byname* from the *eclipse* domain, you would use the following command sequence:

```
% ypcat -d eclipse networks

sun-ether      192.9.200      sunether ethernet localnet
loopback       127            loopback-net
sun-oldether   125            sunoldether
mktg-net       105
dragon-net     102
convex-net     100
ucb-ether      46            ucbether
arpanet        10            arpa
loopback-net  127
dragon-net     102
hyper-net     101            hyper
convex-net     100            convex
arpanet        10            # the arpanet
```

## *ypmatch*

*ypmatch*, like *ypcat*, enables you to access data stored in databases not only on your machine but on other machines connected to the network. Unlike *ypcat*, *ypmatch* enables you to get at *selected* parts of the database by printing information that matches *keys* that you provide. Suppose, for example, you want to check the Internet address of the machine *eclipse*. You could log in to *eclipse* remotely, or you could use *ypcat* to print the contents of the *hosts* database on your machine. A simpler method is to use *ypmatch* to search the *hosts* database for values associated with the *eclipse* key. For example:

```
% ypmatch eclipse hosts
100.0.5.1      eclipse
```

```
% ypwhich -V1
```

```
convexs
```

```
% ypwhich -V2
```

```
convexs
```

You can print a list of every map in a domain (with its associated master server) by invoking the *-m* flag without arguments. For example:

```
% ypwhich -m
```

```
bootparams convexs
mail.aliases convexs
pwrestrict.byuid convexs
pwrestrict.byname convexs
netgroup.byhost convexs
netgroup.byuser convexs
netgroup convexs
protocols.byname convexs
services convexs
services.byname convexs
rpc.byname convexs
rpc.bynumber convexs
networks.byaddr convexs
networks.byname convexs
ethers.byname convexs
ethers.byaddr convexs
hosts.byaddr convexs
hosts.byname convexs
group.bygid convexs
group.byname convexs
passwd.byuid convexs
protocols.bynumber convexs
ypservers convexs
passwd.byname convexs
```

To list maps in other domains, use the *-d* switch in conjunction with the *-m* switch:

```
% ypwhich -d eclipse -m
```

```
bootparams eclipse
mail.aliases eclipse
netgroup.byhost eclipse
netgroup.byuser eclipse
netgroup eclipse
pwrestrict.byuid eclipse
pwrestrict.byname eclipse
protocols.byname eclipse
services eclipse
services.byname eclipse
rpc.byname eclipse
rpc.bynumber eclipse
networks.byaddr eclipse
networks.byname eclipse
ethers.byname eclipse
ethers.byaddr eclipse
```

```
hosts.byaddr eclipse
hosts.byname eclipse
group.bygid eclipse
group.byname eclipse
passwd.byuid eclipse
protocols.bynumber eclipse
ypservers eclipse
passwd.byname eclipse
```

## *ypclnt*

*ypclnt(3N)* is a package of library functions that you can use to build your own interfaces to the yellow pages. These functions are designed to be used in *programs*; they are not stand-alone programs, and do not do you much good if you are not a C programmer. This section describes the available functions and provides examples. See the *ypclnt(3N)* manual page for more information and for a look at the functions themselves.

The functions available to you include the following:

<i>yp_bind</i>	Binds client program to a given <i>yp</i> server (domain)
<i>yp_unbind</i>	Unbinds client programs from given <i>yp</i> domain
<i>yp_get_default_domain</i>	Returns default system domain name
<i>yp_match</i>	Matches a key in a given <i>yp</i> map
<i>yp_first</i>	Returns first entry in a <i>yp</i> map
<i>yp_next</i>	Returns next entry in a <i>yp</i> map
<i>yp_all</i>	Transfers an entire map in one TCP request
<i>yp_order</i>	Returns map order number (a datestamp in seconds)
<i>yp_master</i>	Returns machine name of master server for a given map
<i>yperr_string</i>	Returns string describing a given error
<i>ypprot_err</i>	Converts <i>yp</i> protocol error to <i>ypclnt</i> error code

The examples shown in Figures 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3 illustrate the use of *ypclnt* functions.