NAME

    hosts.equiv, **.rhosts** - trusted remote host and user name data base

DESCRIPTION

    The **hosts.equiv** and **.rhosts** files contain information regarding trusted hosts and users on the network. For each host a single line should be present with the following information:

    simple

        hostname [username]

    or the more verbose

        [+-][hostname|@netgroup] [[+-][username|@netgroup]]

    A "@" indicates a host by netgroup or user by netgroup. A single "+" matches all hosts or users. A host name with a leading "-" will reject all matching hosts and all their users. A user name with leading "-" will reject all matching users from matching hosts.

    Items are separated by any number of blanks and/or tab characters. A "#" indicates the beginning of a comment; characters up to the end of the line are not interpreted by routines which search the file.

    Host names are specified in the conventional Internet DNS dotted-domains "." (dot) notation using the inet_addr(3) routine from the Internet address manipulation library, inet(3). Host names may contain any printable character other than a field delimiter, newline, or comment character.

    For security reasons, a user's **.rhosts** file will be ignored if it is not a regular file, or if it is not owned by the user, or if it is writable by anyone other than the user.

FILES

    /etc/hosts.equiv   The **hosts.equiv** file resides in */etc*.
    $HOME/.rhosts   **.rhosts** file resides in *$HOME*.

EXAMPLES

    bar.com foo

    Trust user "foo" from host "bar.com".

    +@allclient

   Trust all hosts from netgroup "allclient".

      +@allclient -@dau

   Trust all hosts from netgroup "allclient" and their users except users from netgroup "dau".

SEE ALSO
   rcp(1), gethostbyname(3), inet(3), innetgr(3), ruserok(3), netgroup(5), ifconfig(8), yp(8)

BUGS
   This manual page is incomplete. For more information read the source in *src/lib/libc/net/rcmd.c* or the
   SunOS manual page.