

System Information: Chapter 6

- Users -- /etc/passwd
 - Root -- uid 0
 - encrypted passwords, shadow passwords
 - finger(1) (Print out password information)
 - chfn(1) (Change information in password file)
 - chsh(1) (Change your login shell)
- Groups -- /etc/group
 - wheel (BSD) - gid 0
- Program access?
 - struct passwd *getpwent(void); (open, get next)
 - void setpwent(void); (rewind)
 - void endpwent(void); (close)
- struct passwd *getpwnam(const char *login);
- struct passwd *getpwuid(uid_t uid);

```
struct passwd
```

```
struct passwd { /* Linux version */
    char *pw_name;      /* user name */
    char *pw_passwd;    /* encrypted password */
    uid_t pw_uid;       /* user uid */
    gid_t pw_gid;       /* user gid */
    char *pw_gecos;    /* general information */
    char *pw_dir;       /* home directory */
    char *pw_shell;     /* default shell */
};
```

Returned pointers are not dynamically allocated

Don't free them!

Group information

- struct group *getgrent(void); (open, get next)
- void setgrent(void); (rewind)
- void endgrent(void); (close)
- struct group *getgrnam(const char *name);
- struct group *getgrgid(gid_t gid);

```
struct group {  
    char *gr_name; /* group name */  
    char *gr_passwd; /* group password */  
    gid_t gr_gid; /* group id */  
    char **gr_mem; /* group members */  
};
```

Supplementary Group Ids

- Belong to more than just the primary group
- Group checks -- if you are a member of that group
- User can change group of any file/directory to any group of which they are a member.

Other data & configuration files

Very UNIX version specific

Network related

- /etc/hosts
- /etc/networks
- /etc/protocols
- /etc/services
- /etc/resolv.conf
- /etc/ssh

Shell related

- /etc/csh.cshrc
- /etc/profile

Other data & configuration files (page 2)

System startup

- /etc/rc* (BSD)
- /etc/init.d (SYSV)

Generic information

- /etc/termcap (/usr/share/misc/termcap)
- /etc/printcap
- /etc/motd

Many more

Login accounting & such

finger(1)

❑ List information about users

who(1)

❑ /var/log/wtmp

❑ /var/run/utmp

last(1)

uptime(1)

rwho(1), ruptime(1)

lastcomm(1) [accton(8)]

System identification

uname(1)

uname(3)

```
#define _SYS_NMLN    256
```

```
#if !defined(_POSIX_C_SOURCE) && !defined(_XOPEN_SOURCE)
```

```
#define SYS_NMLN    _SYS_NMLN
```

```
#endif
```

```
struct utsname {
```

```
    char sysname[_SYS_NMLN]; /* Name of this OS. */
```

```
    char nodename[_SYS_NMLN]; /* Name of this network node. */
```

```
    char release[_SYS_NMLN]; /* Release level. */
```

```
    char version[_SYS_NMLN]; /* Version level. */
```

```
    char machine[_SYS_NMLN]; /* Hardware type. */
```

```
};
```

BSD -- gethostname(3)

Date & Time routines

```
time_t time(time_t *calptr);
```

□ seconds since epoch

□ midnight Jan 1, 1970

BSD systems / Linux systems

□ int gettimeofday(struct timeval *tp, struct timezone *tzp);

□ int settimeofday(struct timeval *tp, struct timezone *tzp);

```
struct timeval {  
    long tv_sec;      /* seconds since Jan. 1, 1970 */  
    long tv_usec;     /* and microseconds */  
};
```

```
struct timezone {  
    int tz_minuteswest; /* of Greenwich */  
    int tz_dsttime;     /* type of dst correction to apply */  
};
```

Other time related stuff

Most UNIX systems have hardware clock set to Greenwich.

Time zone information (Actual details vary, NetBSD in example)

❑ /etc/localtime

❑ TZ=/usr/share/zoneinfo/US/Alaska date

time related functions

❑ strftime(3)

❑ ctime(3) and related functions

❑ struct tm *localtime(const time_t *timep)

❑ char *asctime(const struct tm *tm)

```
struct tm {  
    int tm_sec; /* Seconds (0-60) */  
    int tm_min; /* Minutes (0-59) */  
    int tm_hour; /* Hours (0-23) */  
    int tm_mday; /* Day of the month (1-31) */  
    int tm_mon; /* Month (0-11) */  
    int tm_year; /* Year - 1900 */  
    int tm_wday; /* Day of the week (0-6, Sunday = 0) */  
    int tm_yday; /* Day in the year (0-365, 1 Jan = 0) */  
    int tm_isdst; /* Daylight saving time */  
};
```

