nsswitch:name service switch 名称解析

功能：为应用程序提供名称解析转换功能的**框架**，同时也提供了多种不同解析模块。靠一大堆库文件完成。

The **Name Service Switch** (**NSS**) is a facility in [Unix-like](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix-like) [operating systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) that provides a variety of sources for common configuration databases and name resolution mechanisms. These sources include local operating system files (such as [/etc/passwd](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/etc/passwd), /etc/group, and [/etc/hosts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/etc/hosts)), the [Domain Name System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System) (DNS), the [Network Information Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_Information_Service) (NIS), and [LDAP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LDAP).

NIS服务器：Network Information Services  账号管控

组成：**libnss.so**和libnss的模块

模块：**ls -lh /usr/lib | grep libnss**

这个库文件由conf文件制定，指向不同的功能

配置文件/etc/nsswitch.conf

administrative database:resolve database

返回值：SUCCESS,NOTFOUND,UNAVAIL,TRYAGAIN

动作：return,continue

格式：中括号括起来[返回值=动作]

## nsswitch.conf

## A [system administrator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_administrator) usually configures the operating system's name services using the file /etc/nsswitch.conf. This lists databases (such as [passwd](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passwd_(database)),[shadow](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shadow_(database)&action=edit&redlink=1) and [group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_(database))) and one or more sources for obtaining that information. Examples for sources are *files* for local files, *ldap* for the [Lightweight Directory Access Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol), *nis* for the [Network Information Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_Information_Service), *nisplus* for [NIS+](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nisplus), and *wins* for [Windows Internet Name Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Internet_Name_Service).

The nsswitch.conf file has line entries for each service consisting of a database name in the first field, terminated by a colon, and a list of possible source databases mechanisms in the second field. A typical file might look like:

passwd: files ldap

shadow: files

group: files ldap

hosts: dns nis files

ethers: files nis

netmasks: files nis

networks: files nis

protocols: files nis

rpc: files nis

services: files nis

automount: files

aliases: files

The order of the services listed determines in which order NSS will attempt to use those services to resolve queries on the specified database.

getent 命令

getent admin\_database

getent admin\_database record

管理的库的所有条目 如getent passwd

getent passwd sync 为sync条目