NAME

    auth_destroy, **authnone_create**, **authsys_create**, **authsys_create_default** — library routines for client side remote procedure call authentication

SYNOPSIS

    #include <rpc/rpc.h>

    void
    auth_destroy(*AUTH *auth*);

    *AUTH **
    authnone_create(*void*);

    *AUTH **
    authsys_create(*const char *host*, *const uid_t uid*, *const gid_t gid*,
        const int len, *const gid_t *aup_gids*);

    *AUTH **
    authsys_create_default(*void*);

DESCRIPTION

    These routines are part of the RPC library that allows C language programs to make procedure calls on other machines across the network, with desired authentication.

    These routines are normally called after creating the *CLIENT* handle. The *cl_auth* field of the *CLIENT* structure should be initialized by the *AUTH* structure returned by some of the following routines. The client's authentication information is passed to the server when the RPC call is made.

    Only the NULL and the SYS style of authentication is discussed here.

Routines

    auth_destroy()   A function macro that destroys the authentication information associated with *auth*. Destruction usually involves deallocation of private data structures. The use of *auth* is undefined after calling **auth_destroy**().

    authnone_create()   Create and return an RPC authentication handle that passes nonusable authentication information with each remote procedure call. This is the default authentication used by RPC.

    authsys_create()   Create and return an RPC authentication handle that contains AUTH_SYS authentication information. The *host* argument is the name of the machine on which the information was created; *uid* is the user's user ID; *gid* is the user's current group ID; *len* and *aup_gids* refer to a counted array of groups to which the user belongs.

    authsys_create_default() Call **authsys_create**() with the appropriate arguments.

AVAILABILITY

    These functions are part of libtirpc.

SEE ALSO

    rpc(3), rpc_clnt_calls(3), rpc_clnt_create(3)