NAME

Net::Config - Local configuration data for libnet

SYNOPSYS

```
use Net::Config qw(%NetConfig);
```

DESCRIPTION

Net::Config holds configuration data for the modules in the libnet distribution. During installation you will be asked for these values.

The configuration data is held globally in `/etc/perl/Net/libnet.cfg`, but a user may override any of these values by providing their own. This can be done by having a `.libnetrc` file in their home directory. This file should return a reference to a HASH containing the keys described below. For example

```
# .libnetrc
{
nntp_hosts => [ "my_preferred_host" ],
ph_hosts => [ "my_ph_server" ],
}
__END__
```

METHODS

Net::Config defines the following methods. They are methods as they are invoked as class methods. This is because Net::Config inherits from Net::LocalCfg so you can override these methods if you want.

requires_firewall HOST

Attempts to determine if a given host is outside your firewall. Possible return values are.

```
-1 Cannot lookup hostname
0 Host is inside firewall (or there is no ftp_firewall entry)
1 Host is outside the firewall
```

This is done by using hostname lookup and the `local_netmask` entry in the configuration data.

NetConfig VALUES

nntp_hosts
snpp_hosts
pop3_hosts
smtp_hosts
ph_hosts
daytime_hosts
time_hosts

Each is a reference to an array of hostnames (in order of preference), which should be used for the given protocol

inet_domain

Your internet domain name

ftp_firewall

If you have an FTP proxy firewall (**NOT** an HTTP or SOCKS firewall) then this value should be set to the firewall hostname. If your firewall does not listen to port 21, then this value should be set to `"hostname:port"` (eg `"hostname:99"`)

ftp_firewall_type

There are many different ftp firewall products available. But unfortunately there is no standard for how to traverse a firewall. The list below shows the sequence of commands that Net::FTP will use

```
user Username for remote host
pass Password for remote host
fwuser Username for firewall
fwpass Password for firewall
remote.host The hostname of the remote ftp server
```

0   There is no firewall

1

```
    USER user@remote.host
    PASS pass
```

2

```
    USER fwuser
    PASS fwpass
    USER user@remote.host
    PASS pass
```

3

```
    USER fwuser
    PASS fwpass
    SITE remote.site
    USER user
    PASS pass
```

4

```
    USER fwuser
    PASS fwpass
    OPEN remote.site
    USER user
    PASS pass
```

5

```
    USER user@fwuser@remote.site
    PASS pass@fwpass
```

6

```
    USER fwuser@remote.site
    PASS fwpass
    USER user
    PASS pass
```

7

```
    USER user@remote.host
    PASS pass
    AUTH fwuser
    RESP fwpass
```

ftp_ext_passive
ftp_int_passive

> FTP servers can work in passive or active mode. Active mode is when you want to transfer data you have to tell the server the address and port to connect to. Passive mode is when the server provide the address and port and you establish the connection.
>
> With some firewalls active mode does not work as the server cannot connect to your machine (because you are behind a firewall) and the firewall does not re-write the command. In this case you should set `ftp_ext_passive` to a *true* value.
>
> Some servers are configured to only work in passive mode. If you have one of these you can force `Net::FTP` to always transfer in passive mode; when not going via a firewall, by setting `ftp_int_passive` to a *true* value.

local_netmask
> A reference to a list of netmask strings in the form `"134.99.4.0/24"`. These are used by the `requires_firewall` function to determine if a given host is inside or outside your firewall.

The following entries are used during installation & testing on the libnet package

test_hosts
> If true then `make test` may attempt to connect to hosts given in the configuration.

test_exists
> If true then `Configure` will check each hostname given that it exists