



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'getservent.3'***

**C:~>man getservent.3**

GETSERVENT(3)                      Linux Programmer's Manual                      GETSERVENT(3)

### NAME

getservent, getservbyname, getservbyport, setservent, endservent - get service en?  
try

### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <netdb.h>

struct servent *getservent(void);

struct servent *getservbyname(const char *name, const char *proto);

struct servent *getservbyport(int port, const char *proto);

void setservent(int stayopen);

void endservent(void);
```

### DESCRIPTION

The getservent() function reads the next entry from the services database (see ser? vices(5)) and returns a servent structure containing the broken-out fields from the entry. A connection is opened to the database if necessary.

The getservbyname() function returns a servent structure for the entry from the database that matches the service name using protocol proto. If proto is NULL, any protocol will be matched. A connection is opened to the database if necessary.

The getservbyport() function returns a servent structure for the entry from the database that matches the port port (given in network byte order) using protocol proto. If proto is NULL, any protocol will be matched. A connection is opened to the database if necessary.

The `setservent()` function opens a connection to the database, and sets the next entry to the first entry. If `stayopen` is nonzero, then the connection to the database will not be closed between calls to one of the `getserv*()` functions.

The `endservent()` function closes the connection to the database.

The `servent` structure is defined in `<netdb.h>` as follows:

```
struct servent {
    char *s_name; /* official service name */
    char **s_aliases; /* alias list */
    int s_port; /* port number */
    char *s_proto; /* protocol to use */
}
```

The members of the `servent` structure are:

`s_name` The official name of the service.

`s_aliases`

A NULL-terminated list of alternative names for the service.

`s_port` The port number for the service given in network byte order.

`s_proto`

The name of the protocol to use with this service.

## RETURN VALUE

The `getservent()`, `getservbyname()` and `getservbyport()` functions return a pointer to a statically allocated `servent` structure, or NULL if an error occurs or the end of the file is reached.

## FILES

`/etc/services`

services database file

## ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see `attributes(7)`.

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?`getservent()` ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:servent ?

? ? ? race:serventbuf locale ?

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?getservbyname() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:servbyname ?

? ? ? locale ?

??

?getservbyport() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:servbyport ?

? ? ? locale ?

??

?setservent(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:servent ?

?endservent() ? ? locale ?

??

In the above table, servent in race:servent signifies that if any of the functions setservent(), getservent(), or endservent() are used in parallel in different threads of a program, then data races could occur.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.3BSD.

SEE ALSO

getnetent(3), getprotoent(3), getservent\_r(3), services(5)

COLOPHON

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