Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'endservent.3' command

$ man endservent.3

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

NAME

getservent, getservbyname, getservbyport, setservent, endservent - get service entry

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 data? base (see services(5)) and returns a servent structure containing the broken-out fields from the entry. A connection is opened to the data? base 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 or? der) 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 at? tributes(7).

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

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

? ? ? race:serventbuf locale ?

??

?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 oc? cur.

CONFORMING TO

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

SEE ALSO

getnetent(3), getprotoent(3), getservent_r(3), services(5)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.