



## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'getservbyport.3' command***

### ***\$ man getservbyport.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 `attributes(7)`.

`attributes(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 occur.

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/>.