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### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'msgctl.2'***

**\$ man msgctl.2**

MSGCTL(2)           Linux Programmer's Manual           MSGCTL(2)

NAME

msgctl - System V message control operations

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/msg.h>

int msgctl(int msqid, int cmd, struct msqid_ds *buf);
```

DESCRIPTION

msgctl() performs the control operation specified by cmd on the System V message queue with identifier msqid.

The msqid\_ds data structure is defined in <sys/msg.h> as follows:

```
struct msqid_ds {
    struct ipc_perm msg_perm; /* Ownership and permissions */
    time_t      msg_stime; /* Time of last msgsnd(2) */
    time_t      msg_rtime; /* Time of last msgrcv(2) */
    time_t      msg_ctime; /* Time of creation or last
                            modification by msgctl() */
```

```

unsigned long  msg_cbytes; /* # of bytes in queue */
msgqnum_t     msg_qnum; /* # number of messages in queue */
msglen_t      msg_qbytes; /* Maximum # of bytes in queue */
pid_t         msg_lspid; /* PID of last msgsnd(2) */
pid_t         msg_lrpid; /* PID of last msgrcv(2) */
};

```

The fields of the `msgqid_ds` structure are as follows:

`msg_perm` This is an `ipc_perm` structure (see below) that specifies the access permissions on the message queue.

`msg_stime` Time of the last `msgsnd(2)` system call.

`msg_rtime` Time of the last `msgrcv(2)` system call.

`msg_ctime` Time of creation of queue or time of last `msgctl()` `IPC_SET` operation.

`msg_cbytes` Number of bytes in all messages currently on the message queue. This is a nonstandard Linux extension that is not specified in POSIX.

`msg_qnum` Number of messages currently on the message queue.

`msg_qbytes` Maximum number of bytes of message text allowed on the message queue.

`msg_lspid` ID of the process that performed the last `msgsnd(2)` system call.

`msg_lrpid` ID of the process that performed the last `msgrcv(2)` system call.

The `ipc_perm` structure is defined as follows (the highlighted fields are settable using `IPC_SET`):

```

struct ipc_perm {
    key_t      __key; /* Key supplied to msgget(2) */
    uid_t      uid; /* Effective UID of owner */
    gid_t      gid; /* Effective GID of owner */
    uid_t      cuid; /* Effective UID of creator */
    gid_t      cgid; /* Effective GID of creator */
    unsigned short mode; /* Permissions */
    unsigned short __seq; /* Sequence number */
};

```

};

The least significant 9 bits of the mode field of the `ipc_perm` structure define the access permissions for the message queue. The permission bits are as follows:

0400 Read by user

0200 Write by user

0040 Read by group

0020 Write by group

0004 Read by others

0002 Write by others

Bits 0100, 0010, and 0001 (the execute bits) are unused by the system.

Valid values for `cmd` are:

#### IPC\_STAT

Copy information from the kernel data structure associated with `msqid` into the `msqid_ds` structure pointed to by `buf`. The caller must have read permission on the message queue.

#### IPC\_SET

Write the values of some members of the `msqid_ds` structure pointed to by `buf` to the kernel data structure associated with this message queue, updating also its `msg_ctime` member.

The following members of the structure are updated: `msg_qbytes`, `msg_perm.uid`, `msg_perm.gid`, and (the least significant 9 bits of) `msg_perm.mode`.

The effective UID of the calling process must match the owner (`msg_perm.uid`) or creator (`msg_perm.cuid`) of the message queue, or the caller must be privileged. Appropriate privilege (Linux: the `CAP_SYS_RESOURCE` capability) is required to raise the `msg_qbytes` value beyond the system parameter `MSGMNB`.

#### IPC\_RMID

Immediately remove the message queue, awakening all waiting reader and writer processes (with an error return and `errno` set to `EIDRM`). The calling process must have appropriate privileges or its effective user ID must be either that of the creator or

owner of the message queue. The third argument to `msgctl()` is ignored in this case.

#### IPC\_INFO (Linux-specific)

Return information about system-wide message queue limits and parameters in the structure pointed to by `buf`. This structure is of type `msginfo` (thus, a cast is required), defined in `<sys/msg.h>` if the `_GNU_SOURCE` feature test macro is defined:

```
struct msginfo {
    int msgpool; /* Size in kibibytes of buffer pool
                 used to hold message data;
                 unused within kernel */
    int msgmap; /* Maximum number of entries in message
                 map; unused within kernel */
    int msgmax; /* Maximum number of bytes that can be
                 written in a single message */
    int msgmnb; /* Maximum number of bytes that can be
                 written to queue; used to initialize
                 msg_qbytes during queue creation
                 (msgget(2)) */
    int msgmni; /* Maximum number of message queues */
    int msgssz; /* Message segment size;
                 unused within kernel */
    int msgtql; /* Maximum number of messages on all queues
                 in system; unused within kernel */
    unsigned short msgseg;
                 /* Maximum number of segments;
                 unused within kernel */
};
```

The `msgmni`, `msgmax`, and `msgmnb` settings can be changed via `/proc` files of the same name; see `proc(5)` for details.

#### MSG\_INFO (Linux-specific)

Return a `msginfo` structure containing the same information as for `IPC_INFO`, except that the following fields are returned with

information about system resources consumed by message queues:

the `msgpool` field returns the number of message queues that currently exist on the system; the `msgmap` field returns the total number of messages in all queues on the system; and the `msgtql` field returns the total number of bytes in all messages in all queues on the system.

#### MSG\_STAT (Linux-specific)

Return a `msqid_ds` structure as for `IPC_STAT`. However, the `msqid` argument is not a queue identifier, but instead an index into the kernel's internal array that maintains information about all message queues on the system.

#### MSG\_STAT\_ANY (Linux-specific, since Linux 4.17)

Return a `msqid_ds` structure as for `MSG_STAT`. However, `msg_perm.mode` is not checked for read access for `msqid` meaning that any user can employ this operation (just as any user may read `/proc/sysvipc/msg` to obtain the same information).

#### RETURN VALUE

On success, `IPC_STAT`, `IPC_SET`, and `IPC_RMID` return 0. A successful `IPC_INFO` or `MSG_INFO` operation returns the index of the highest used entry in the kernel's internal array recording information about all message queues. (This information can be used with repeated `MSG_STAT` or `MSG_STAT_ANY` operations to obtain information about all queues on the system.) A successful `MSG_STAT` or `MSG_STAT_ANY` operation returns the identifier of the queue whose index was given in `msqid`.

On error, -1 is returned with `errno` indicating the error.

#### ERRORS

On failure, `errno` is set to one of the following:

**EACCES** The argument `cmd` is equal to `IPC_STAT` or `MSG_STAT`, but the calling process does not have read permission on the message queue `msqid`, and does not have the `CAP_IPC_OWNER` capability in the user namespace that governs its IPC namespace.

**EFAULT** The argument `cmd` has the value `IPC_SET` or `IPC_STAT`, but the address pointed to by `buf` isn't accessible.

EIDRM The message queue was removed.

EINVAL Invalid value for cmd or msqid. Or: for a MSG\_STAT operation, the index value specified in msqid referred to an array slot that is currently unused.

EPERM The argument cmd has the value IPC\_SET or IPC\_RMID, but the effective user ID of the calling process is not the creator (as found in msg\_perm.cuid) or the owner (as found in msg\_perm.uid) of the message queue, and the caller is not privileged (Linux: does not have the CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN capability).

EPERM An attempt (IPC\_SET) was made to increase msg\_qbytes beyond the system parameter MSGMNB, but the caller is not privileged (Linux: does not have the CAP\_SYS\_RESOURCE capability).

## CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4.

## NOTES

The inclusion of `<sys/types.h>` and `<sys/ipc.h>` isn't required on Linux or by any version of POSIX. However, some old implementations required the inclusion of these header files, and the SVID also documented their inclusion. Applications intended to be portable to such old systems may need to include these header files.

The IPC\_INFO, MSG\_STAT, and MSG\_INFO operations are used by the `ipcs(1)` program to provide information on allocated resources. In the future these may be modified or moved to a `/proc` filesystem interface.

Various fields in the struct `msqid_ds` were typed as `short` under Linux 2.2 and have become `long` under Linux 2.4. To take advantage of this, a recompilation under `glibc-2.1.91` or later should suffice. (The kernel distinguishes old and new calls by an `IPC_64` flag in `cmd`.)

## SEE ALSO

`msgget(2)`, `msgrcv(2)`, `msgsnd(2)`, `capabilities(7)`, `mq_overview(7)`, `sysvipc(7)`

## 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/>.

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