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

**\$ man recv.2**

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

NAME

recv, recvfrom, recvmsg - receive a message from a socket

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>

ssize_t recv(int sockfd, void *buf, size_t len, int flags);
ssize_t recvfrom(int sockfd, void *buf, size_t len, int flags,
                 struct sockaddr *src_addr, socklen_t *addrlen);
ssize_t recvmsg(int sockfd, struct msghdr *msg, int flags);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `recv()`, `recvfrom()`, and `recvmsg()` calls are used to receive messages from a socket. They may be used to receive data on both connectionless and connection-oriented sockets. This page first describes common features of all three system calls, and then describes the differences between the calls.

The only difference between `recv()` and `read(2)` is the presence of flags. With a zero flags argument, `recv()` is generally equivalent to

read(2) (but see NOTES). Also, the following call

```
recv(sockfd, buf, len, flags);
```

is equivalent to

```
recvfrom(sockfd, buf, len, flags, NULL, NULL);
```

All three calls return the length of the message on successful completion.

If a message is too long to fit in the supplied buffer, excess bytes may be discarded depending on the type of socket the message is received from.

If no messages are available at the socket, the receive calls wait for a message to arrive, unless the socket is nonblocking (see fcntl(2)), in which case the value -1 is returned and the external variable errno is set to EAGAIN or EWOULDBLOCK. The receive calls normally return any data available, up to the requested amount, rather than waiting for receipt of the full amount requested.

An application can use select(2), poll(2), or epoll(7) to determine when more data arrives on a socket.

#### The flags argument

The flags argument is formed by ORing one or more of the following values:

**MSG\_CMSG\_CLOEXEC** (recvmsg() only; since Linux 2.6.23)

Set the close-on-exec flag for the file descriptor received via a UNIX domain file descriptor using the SCM\_RIGHTS operation (described in unix(7)). This flag is useful for the same reasons as the O\_CLOEXEC flag of open(2).

**MSG\_DONTWAIT** (since Linux 2.2)

Enables nonblocking operation; if the operation would block, the call fails with the error EAGAIN or EWOULDBLOCK. This provides similar behavior to setting the O\_NONBLOCK flag (via the fcntl(2) F\_SETFL operation), but differs in that MSG\_DONTWAIT is a per-call option, whereas O\_NONBLOCK is a setting on the open file description (see open(2)), which will affect all threads in the calling process and as well as other processes that hold file descriptors referring to the same open file description.

## MSG\_ERRQUEUE (since Linux 2.2)

This flag specifies that queued errors should be received from the socket error queue. The error is passed in an ancillary message with a type dependent on the protocol (for IPv4 IP\_RECVERR). The user should supply a buffer of sufficient size. See `cmsg(3)` and `ip(7)` for more information. The payload of the original packet that caused the error is passed as normal data via `msg_iovec`. The original destination address of the datagram that caused the error is supplied via `msg_name`.

The error is supplied in a `sock_extended_err` structure:

```
#define SO_EE_ORIGIN_NONE  0
#define SO_EE_ORIGIN_LOCAL 1
#define SO_EE_ORIGIN_ICMP  2
#define SO_EE_ORIGIN_ICMP6 3

struct sock_extended_err
{
    uint32_t ee_errno; /* Error number */
    uint8_t ee_origin; /* Where the error originated */
    uint8_t ee_type; /* Type */
    uint8_t ee_code; /* Code */
    uint8_t ee_pad; /* Padding */
    uint32_t ee_info; /* Additional information */
    uint32_t ee_data; /* Other data */

    /* More data may follow */
};

struct sockaddr *SO_EE_OFFENDER(struct sock_extended_err *);
```

`ee_errno` contains the `errno` number of the queued error. `ee_origin` is the origin code of where the error originated. The other fields are protocol-specific. The macro `SOCK_EE_OFFENDER` returns a pointer to the address of the network object where the error originated from given a pointer to the ancillary message. If this address is not known, the `sa_family` member of the `sockaddr` contains `AF_UNSPEC` and the other fields of the `sockaddr` are

undefined. The payload of the packet that caused the error is passed as normal data.

For local errors, no address is passed (this can be checked with the `msg_len` member of the `msg_hdr`). For error receives, the `MSG_ERRQUEUE` flag is set in the `msg_hdr`. After an error has been passed, the pending socket error is regenerated based on the next queued error and will be passed on the next socket operation.

#### MSG\_OOB

This flag requests receipt of out-of-band data that would not be received in the normal data stream. Some protocols place expedited data at the head of the normal data queue, and thus this flag cannot be used with such protocols.

#### MSG\_PEEK

This flag causes the receive operation to return data from the beginning of the receive queue without removing that data from the queue. Thus, a subsequent receive call will return the same data.

#### MSG\_TRUNC (since Linux 2.2)

For raw (`AF_PACKET`), Internet datagram (since Linux 2.4.27/2.6.8), netlink (since Linux 2.6.22), and UNIX datagram (since Linux 3.4) sockets: return the real length of the packet or datagram, even when it was longer than the passed buffer.

For use with Internet stream sockets, see `tcp(7)`.

#### MSG\_WAITALL (since Linux 2.2)

This flag requests that the operation block until the full request is satisfied. However, the call may still return less data than requested if a signal is caught, an error or disconnect occurs, or the next data to be received is of a different type than that returned. This flag has no effect for datagram sockets.

#### `recvfrom()`

`recvfrom()` places the received message into the buffer `buf`. The caller

must specify the size of the buffer in len.

If src\_addr is not NULL, and the underlying protocol provides the source address of the message, that source address is placed in the buffer pointed to by src\_addr. In this case, addrlen is a value-result argument. Before the call, it should be initialized to the size of the buffer associated with src\_addr. Upon return, addrlen is updated to contain the actual size of the source address. The returned address is truncated if the buffer provided is too small; in this case, addrlen will return a value greater than was supplied to the call.

If the caller is not interested in the source address, src\_addr and addrlen should be specified as NULL.

recv()

The recv() call is normally used only on a connected socket (see connect(2)). It is equivalent to the call:

```
recvfrom(fd, buf, len, flags, NULL, 0);
```

recvmsg()

The recvmsg() call uses a msghdr structure to minimize the number of directly supplied arguments. This structure is defined as follows in <sys/socket.h>:

```
struct iovec {          /* Scatter/gather array items */
    void *iov_base;     /* Starting address */
    size_t iov_len;     /* Number of bytes to transfer */
};

struct msghdr {
    void *msg_name;     /* Optional address */
    socklen_t msg_namelen; /* Size of address */
    struct iovec *msg_iov; /* Scatter/gather array */
    size_t msg_iovlen; /* # elements in msg_iov */
    void *msg_control; /* Ancillary data, see below */
    size_t msg_controllen; /* Ancillary data buffer len */
    int msg_flags; /* Flags on received message */
};
```

The msg\_name field points to a caller-allocated buffer that is used to

return the source address if the socket is unconnected. The caller should set `msg_namelen` to the size of this buffer before this call; upon return from a successful call, `msg_namelen` will contain the length of the returned address. If the application does not need to know the source address, `msg_name` can be specified as `NULL`.

The fields `msg_iov` and `msg_iovlen` describe scatter-gather locations, as discussed in `readv(2)`.

The field `msg_control`, which has length `msg_controllen`, points to a buffer for other protocol control-related messages or miscellaneous ancillary data. When `recvmsg()` is called, `msg_controllen` should contain the length of the available buffer in `msg_control`; upon return from a successful call it will contain the length of the control message sequence.

The messages are of the form:

```
struct cmsghdr {
    size_t msg_len; /* Data byte count, including header
                    (type is socklen_t in POSIX) */
    int msg_level; /* Originating protocol */
    int msg_type; /* Protocol-specific type */
    /* followed by
       unsigned char msg_data[]; */
};
```

Ancillary data should be accessed only by the macros defined in `msg(3)`.

As an example, Linux uses this ancillary data mechanism to pass extended errors, IP options, or file descriptors over UNIX domain sockets etc. For further information on the use of ancillary data in various socket domains, see `unix(7)` and `ip(7)`.

The `msg_flags` field in the `msghdr` is set on return of `recvmsg()`. It can contain several flags:

#### MSG\_EOR

indicates end-of-record; the data returned completed a record (generally used with sockets of type `SOCK_SEQPACKET`).

## MSG\_TRUNC

indicates that the trailing portion of a datagram was discarded because the datagram was larger than the buffer supplied.

## MSG\_CTRUNC

indicates that some control data was discarded due to lack of space in the buffer for ancillary data.

## MSG\_OOB

is returned to indicate that expedited or out-of-band data was received.

## MSG\_ERRQUEUE

indicates that no data was received but an extended error from the socket error queue.

## RETURN VALUE

These calls return the number of bytes received, or -1 if an error occurred. In the event of an error, `errno` is set to indicate the error.

When a stream socket peer has performed an orderly shutdown, the return value will be 0 (the traditional "end-of-file" return).

Datagram sockets in various domains (e.g., the UNIX and Internet domains) permit zero-length datagrams. When such a datagram is received, the return value is 0.

The value 0 may also be returned if the requested number of bytes to receive from a stream socket was 0.

## ERRORS

These are some standard errors generated by the socket layer. Additional errors may be generated and returned from the underlying protocol modules; see their manual pages.

## EAGAIN or EWOULDBLOCK

The socket is marked nonblocking and the receive operation would block, or a receive timeout had been set and the timeout expired before data was received. POSIX.1 allows either error to be returned for this case, and does not require these constants to have the same value, so a portable application should check for both possibilities.

EBADF The argument sockfd is an invalid file descriptor.

#### ECONNREFUSED

A remote host refused to allow the network connection (typically because it is not running the requested service).

EFAULT The receive buffer pointer(s) point outside the process's address space.

EINTR The receive was interrupted by delivery of a signal before any data was available; see signal(7).

EINVAL Invalid argument passed.

ENOMEM Could not allocate memory for recvmsg().

#### ENOTCONN

The socket is associated with a connection-oriented protocol and has not been connected (see connect(2) and accept(2)).

#### ENOTSOCK

The file descriptor sockfd does not refer to a socket.

#### CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.4BSD (these interfaces first appeared in 4.2BSD).

POSIX.1 describes only the MSG\_OOB, MSG\_PEEK, and MSG\_WAITALL flags.

#### NOTES

If a zero-length datagram is pending, read(2) and recv() with a flags argument of zero provide different behavior. In this circumstance, read(2) has no effect (the datagram remains pending), while recv() consumes the pending datagram.

The socklen\_t type was invented by POSIX. See also accept(2).

According to POSIX.1, the msg\_controllen field of the msghdr structure should be typed as socklen\_t, and the msg\_iovlen field should be typed as int, but glibc currently types both as size\_t.

See recvmsg(2) for information about a Linux-specific system call that can be used to receive multiple datagrams in a single call.

#### EXAMPLES

An example of the use of recvfrom() is shown in getaddrinfo(3).

#### SEE ALSO



fcntl(2), getsockopt(2), read(2), recvmsg(2), select(2), shutdown(2),  
socket(2), cmsg(3), sockatmark(3), ip(7), ipv6(7), socket(7), tcp(7),  
udp(7), unix(7)

## COLOPHON

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