accept(3p) — Linux manual page

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POSIX Programmer's Manual

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PROLOG top

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NAME top

accept - accept a new connection on a socket

SYNOPSIS top

#include <sys/socket.h>

DESCRIPTION

The accept() function shall extract the first connection on the queue of pending connections, create a new socket with the same socket type protocol and address family as the specified socket, and allocate a new file descriptor for that socket. The file descriptor shall be allocated as described in Section 2.14, Descriptor Allocation.

The accept() function takes the following arguments:

socket Specifies a socket that was created with socket(),
has been bound to an address with bind(), and has
issued a successful call to listen().

address Either a null pointer, or a pointer to a **sockaddr** structure where the address of the connecting socket shall be returned.

address_len Either a null pointer, if address is a null pointer, or a pointer to a object which on input specifies the length of the supplied **sockaddr** structure, and on output specifies the length of the stored address.

If address is not a null pointer, the address of the peer for the accepted connection shall be stored in the **sockaddr** structure pointed to by address, and the length of this address shall be stored in the object pointed to by address len.

If the actual length of the address is greater than the length of the supplied structure, the stored address shall be truncated.

If the protocol permits connections by unbound clients, and the peer is not bound, then the value stored in the object pointed to by address is unspecified.

If the listen queue is empty of connection requests and O_NONBLOCK is not set on the file descriptor for the socket, <code>accept()</code> shall block until a connection is present. If the <code>listen()</code> queue is empty of connection requests and O_NONBLOCK is set on the file descriptor for the socket, <code>accept()</code> shall fail and set <code>errno</code> to <code>[EAGAIN]</code> or <code>[EWOULDBLOCK]</code>.

The accepted socket cannot itself accept more connections. The original socket remains open and can accept more connections.

RETURN VALUE top

Upon successful completion, accept() shall return the non-negative file descriptor of the accepted socket. Otherwise, -1 shall be returned, errno shall be set to indicate the error, and any object pointed to by address_len shall remain unchanged.

ERRORS top

The accept() function shall fail if:

EAGAIN or **EWOULDBLOCK**

O_NONBLOCK is set for the socket file descriptor and no connections are present to be accepted.

EBADF The *socket* argument is not a valid file descriptor.

ECONNABORTED

A connection has been aborted.

EINTR accept() function was interrupted by a signal that was caught before a valid connection arrived.

EINVAL socket is not accepting connections.

EMFILE All file descriptors available to the process are currently open.

ENFILE The maximum number of file descriptors in the system are already open.

ENOBUFS

No buffer space is available.

ENOMEM There was insufficient memory available to complete the operation.

ENOTSOCK

The socket argument does not refer to a socket.

EOPNOTSUPP

The socket type of the specified socket does not support accepting connections.

The accept() function may fail if:

EPROTO A protocol error has occurred; for example, the STREAMS protocol stack has not been initialized.

The following sections are informative.

EXAMPLES top

None.

APPLICATION USAGE top

When a connection is available, *select()* indicates that the file descriptor for the socket is ready for reading.

RATIONALE top

None.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS top

None.

SEE ALSO top

Section 2.14, File Descriptor Allocation, bind(3p), connect(3p), listen(3p), socket(3p)

The Base Definitions volume of POSIX.1-2017, sys_socket.h(0p)

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Pages that refer to this page: sys_socket.h(0p), connect(3p), getpeername(3p), getsockname(3p), listen(3p), pselect(3p), socket(3p)

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