

NAME

rpc - library routines for remote procedure calls

LIBRARY

Standard C Library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include <netconfig.h>
```

DESCRIPTION

These routines allow C language programs to make procedure calls on other machines across a network. First, the client sends a request to the server. On receipt of the request, the server calls a dispatch routine to perform the requested service, and then sends back a reply.

All RPC routines require the header *<rpc/rpc.h>*. Routines that take a *struct netconfig* also require that *<netconfig.h>* be included.

Nettype

Some of the high-level RPC interface routines take a *nettype* string as one of the arguments (for example, **clnt_create()**, **svc_create()**, **rpc_reg()**, **rpc_call()**). This string defines a class of transports which can be used for a particular application.

The *nettype* argument can be one of the following:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| netpath | Choose from the transports which have been indicated by their token names in the NETPATH environment variable. NETPATH is unset or NULL, it defaults to "visible". "netpath" is the default <i>nettype</i> . |
| visible | Choose the transports which have the visible flag (v) set in the <i>/etc/netconfig</i> file. |
| circuit_v | This is same as "visible" except that it chooses only the connection oriented transports (semantics "tpi_cots" or "tpi_cots_ord") from the entries in the <i>/etc/netconfig</i> file. |
| datagram_v | This is same as "visible" except that it chooses only the connectionless datagram transports (semantics "tpi_clts") from the entries in the <i>/etc/netconfig</i> file. |
| circuit_n | This is same as "netpath" except that it chooses only the connection oriented datagram transports (semantics "tpi_cots" or "tpi_cots_ord"). |

`datagram_n` This is same as "netpath" except that it chooses only the connectionless datagram transports (semantics "tpi_clts").

`udp` This refers to Internet UDP, both version 4 and 6.

`tcp` This refers to Internet TCP, both version 4 and 6.

If `nettype` is NULL, it defaults to "netpath". The transports are tried in left to right order in the `NETPATH` variable or in top to down order in the `/etc/netconfig` file.

Derived Types

The derived types used in the RPC interfaces are defined as follows:

```
typedef uint32_t rpcprog_t;
typedef uint32_t rpcvers_t;
typedef uint32_t rpcproc_t;
typedef uint32_t rpcprot_t;
typedef uint32_t rpcport_t;
typedef int32_t rpc_inline_t;
```

Data Structures

Some of the data structures used by the RPC package are shown below.

The AUTH Structure

```
/*
 * Authentication info. Opaque to client.
 */
struct opaque_auth {
    enum_t oa_flavor; /* flavor of auth */
    caddr_t oa_base; /* address of more auth stuff */
    u_int oa_length; /* not to exceed MAX_AUTH_BYTES */
};

/*
 * Auth handle, interface to client side authenticators.
 */
typedef struct {
    struct opaque_auth ah_cred;
    struct opaque_auth ah_verf;
    struct auth_ops {

```

```

void (*ah_nextverf)();
int (*ah_marshal)(); /* nextverf & serialize */
int (*ah_validate)(); /* validate verifier */
int (*ah_refresh)(); /* refresh credentials */
void (*ah_destroy)(); /* destroy this structure */
} *ah_ops;
caddr_t ah_private;
} AUTH;

```

The CLIENT Structure

```

/*
 * Client rpc handle.
 * Created by individual implementations.
 * Client is responsible for initializing auth.
 */

```

```

typedef struct {
    AUTH *cl_auth; /* authenticator */
    struct clnt_ops {
        enum clnt_stat (*cl_call)(); /* call remote procedure */
        void (*cl_abort)(); /* abort a call */
        void (*cl_geterr)(); /* get specific error code */
        bool_t (*cl_freeres)(); /* frees results */
        void (*cl_destroy)(); /* destroy this structure */
        bool_t (*cl_control)(); /* the ioctl() of rpc */
    } *cl_ops;
    caddr_t cl_private; /* private stuff */
    char *cl_netid; /* network identifier */
    char *cl_tp; /* device name */
} CLIENT;

```

The SVCXPRT structure

```

enum xprt_stat {
    XPRT_DIED,
    XPRT_MOREREQS,
    XPRT_IDLE
};

/*
 * Server side transport handle

```

```
*/
typedef struct {
    int    xp_fd;    /* file descriptor for the server handle */
    u_short  xp_port; /* obsolete */
    const struct xp_ops {
        bool_t  (*xp_recv)(); /* receive incoming requests */
        enum xpert_stat  (*xp_stat)(); /* get transport status */
        bool_t  (*xp_getargs)(); /* get arguments */
        bool_t  (*xp_reply)(); /* send reply */
        bool_t  (*xp_freeargs)(); /* free mem allocated for args */
        void   (*xp_destroy)(); /* destroy this struct */
    } *xp_ops;
    int    xp_addrlen; /* length of remote addr. Obsolete */
    struct sockaddr_in  xp_raddr; /* Obsolete */
    const struct xp_ops2 {
        bool_t  (*xp_control)(); /* catch-all function */
    } *xp_ops2;
    char   *xp_tp; /* transport provider device name */
    char   *xp_netid; /* network identifier */
    struct netbuf  xp_ltaddr; /* local transport address */
    struct netbuf  xp_rtaddr; /* remote transport address */
    struct opaque_auth  xp_verf; /* raw response verifier */
    caddr_t  xp_p1; /* private: for use by svc ops */
    caddr_t  xp_p2; /* private: for use by svc ops */
    caddr_t  xp_p3; /* private: for use by svc lib */
    int    xp_type /* transport type */
} SVCXPRT;
```

The svc_req structure

```
struct svc_req {
    rpcprog_t  rq_prog; /* service program number */
    rpcvers_t  rq_vers; /* service protocol version */
    rpcproc_t  rq_proc; /* the desired procedure */
    struct opaque_auth  rq_cred; /* raw creds from the wire */
    caddr_t  rq_clntcred; /* read only cooked cred */
    SVCXPRT  *rq_xprt; /* associated transport */
};
```

The XDR structure

```
/*
```

```
* XDR operations.  
* XDR_ENCODE causes the type to be encoded into the stream.  
* XDR_DECODE causes the type to be extracted from the stream.  
* XDR_FREE can be used to release the space allocated by an XDR_DECODE  
* request.  
*/  
  
enum xdr_op {  
    XDR_ENCODE=0,  
    XDR_DECODE=1,  
    XDR_FREE=2  
};  
/*  
 * This is the number of bytes per unit of external data.  
 */  
  
#define BYTES_PER_XDR_UNIT  (4)  
#define RNDUP(x) (((x) + BYTES_PER_XDR_UNIT - 1) /  
                 BYTES_PER_XDR_UNIT) \ * BYTES_PER_XDR_UNIT)  
  
/*  
 * A xdrproc_t exists for each data type which is to be encoded or  
 * decoded. The second argument to the xdrproc_t is a pointer to  
 * an opaque pointer. The opaque pointer generally points to a  
 * structure of the data type to be decoded. If this points to 0,  
 * then the type routines should allocate dynamic storage of the  
 * appropriate size and return it.  
 * bool_t (*xdrproc_t)(XDR *, caddr_t *);  
 */  
  
typedef bool_t (*xdrproc_t)();  
  
/*  
 * The XDR handle.  
 * Contains operation which is being applied to the stream,  
 * an operations vector for the particular implementation  
 */  
  
typedef struct {  
    enum xdr_op x_op; /* operation; fast additional param */  
    struct xdr_ops {  
        bool_t (*x_getlong)(); /* get a long from underlying stream */  
        bool_t (*x_putlong)(); /* put a long to underlying stream */  
        bool_t (*x_getbytes)(); /* get bytes from underlying stream */  
    }  
};
```

```

    bool_t  (*x_putbytes)(); /* put bytes to underlying stream */
    u_int   (*x_getpostn)(); /* returns bytes off from beginning */
    bool_t  (*x_setpostn)(); /* lets you reposition the stream */
    long *  (*x_inline)();  /* buf quick ptr to buffered data */
    void   (*x_destroy)(); /* free privates of this xdr_stream */
} *x_ops;
caddr_t  x_public; /* users' data */
caddr_t  x_private; /* pointer to private data */
caddr_t  x_base; /* private used for position info */
u_int   x_handy; /* extra private word */
} XDR;

/*
 * The netbuf structure. This structure is defined in <xti.h> on SysV
 * systems, but NetBSD / FreeBSD do not use XTI.
 *
 * Usually, buf will point to a struct sockaddr, and len and maxlen
 * will contain the length and maximum length of that socket address,
 * respectively.
 */
struct netbuf {
    unsigned int maxlen;
    unsigned int len;
    void *buf;
};

/*
 * The format of the address and options arguments of the XTI t_bind call.
 * Only provided for compatibility, it should not be used other than
 * as an argument to svc_tli_create().
 */
struct t_bind {
    struct netbuf  addr;
    unsigned int   qlen;
};

```

Index to Routines

The following table lists RPC routines and the manual reference pages on which they are described:

<i>RPC Routine</i>	<i>Manual Reference Page</i>
auth_destroy()	rpc_clnt_auth(3)
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authnone_create()	rpc_clnt_auth(3)
authsys_create()	rpc_clnt_auth(3)
authsys_create_default()	rpc_clnt_auth(3)
authunix_create()	rpc_soc(3)
authunix_create_default()	rpc_soc(3)
callrpc()	rpc_soc(3)
clnt_broadcast()	rpc_soc(3)
clnt_call()	rpc_clnt_calls(3)
clnt_control()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_create()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_create_timed()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_create_vers()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_create_vers_timed()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_destroy()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_dg_create()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_freeres()	rpc_clnt_calls(3)
clnt_geterr()	rpc_clnt_calls(3)
clnt_pcreateerror()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
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clnt_raw_create()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
clnt_spcreateerror()	rpc_clnt_create(3)
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pmap_set()	rpc_soc(3)
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svcfd_create()	rpc_soc(3)
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svcudp_create()	rpc_soc(3)
xdr_accepted_reply()	rpc_xdr(3)
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xdr_authunix_parms()	rpc_soc(3)
xdr_callhdr()	rpc_xdr(3)
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xdr_opaque_auth()	rpc_xdr(3)
xdr_rejected_reply()	rpc_xdr(3)
xdr_replaymsg()	rpc_xdr(3)
xprt_register()	rpc_svc_calls(3)
xprt_unregister()	rpc_svc_calls(3)

FILES

/etc/netconfig

SEE ALSO

getnetconfig(3), getnetpath(3), rpc_clnt_auth(3), rpc_clnt_calls(3), rpc_clnt_create(3), rpc_svc_calls(3),
rpc_svc_create(3), rpc_svc_err(3), rpc_svc_reg(3), rpc_xdr(3), rpcbind(3), xdr(3), netconfig(5)