

## MSGRECV(f)

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### NAME

`msgrecv` — receive message

### SYNOPSIS

(`msgrecv` = 66.)

(message size in `r0`)

**sys `msgrecv`; `msgbuf`; `flag`**

**`msgrecv`(`msgbuf`, `msgsize`)**

**`msgrecn`(`msgbuf`, `msgsize`)**

### DESCRIPTION

*Msgrecv* receives a message into the message buffer *msgbuf* (see *sendmsg(c)* for message header format). The maximum size of the message that will be received (in words) is *msgsize* including the six word message header. The system fills in the *mssize* byte and the *mstype* byte. The *mssize* byte will contain the actual number of words received. The user will only receive type -3 messages. Acknowledgements to particular messages may be identified by the *msident* word in the message header.

If no message is on the process input queue, the process is roadblocked if *msgrecv* is used (i.e. *flag* word non-zero). By using *msgrecn* (i.e. *flag* word equals zero) the process does not roadblock. If a message is received, a non-zero value is returned, otherwise a null value is returned.

The status byte in the message header may be used by the sending process to indicate the status of the particular message request.

### SEE ALSO

*sendmsg(c)*, *getmsg(c)*, *msgsend(f)*.

### DIAGNOSTICS

The error bit (c-bit) is set if the message buffer address is not in user's address space. From C, a -1 value is returned on an error.