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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'BIO_ADDR_new.3ossl' command

$ man BIO_ADDR_new.3ossl

BIO_ADDR(3ossl) OpenSSL BIO_ADDR(3ossl)

NAME

BIO_ADDR, BIO_ADDR_new, BIO_ADDR_clear, BIO_ADDR_free,

BIO_ADDR_rawmake, BIO_ADDR_family, BIO_ADDR_rawaddress,

BIO_ADDR_rawport, BIO_ADDR_hostname_string, BIO_ADDR_service_string,

BIO_ADDR_path_string - BIO_ADDR routines

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <openssl/bio.h>

typedef union bio_addr_st BIO_ADDR;

BIO_ADDR *BIO_ADDR_new(void);
void BIO_ADDR_free(BIO_ADDR *);
void BIO_ADDR_clear(BIO_ADDR *ap);
int BIO_ADDR_rawmake(BIO_ADDR *ap, int family,
                     const void *where, size_t wherelen, unsigned short port);
int BIO_ADDR_family(const BIO_ADDR *ap);
int BIO_ADDR_rawaddress(const BIO_ADDR *ap, void *p, size_t *l);
unsigned short BIO_ADDR_rawport(const BIO_ADDR *ap);
char *BIO_ADDR_hostname_string(const BIO_ADDR *ap, int numeric);
```

```
char *BIO_ADDR_service_string(const BIO_ADDR *ap, int numeric);
char *BIO_ADDR_path_string(const BIO_ADDR *ap);
```

DESCRIPTION

The BIO_ADDR type is a wrapper around all types of socket addresses that OpenSSL deals with, currently transparently supporting AF_INET, AF_INET6 and AF_UNIX according to what's available on the platform at hand.

BIO_ADDR_new() creates a new unfilled BIO_ADDR, to be used with routines that will fill it with information, such as BIO_accept_ex().

BIO_ADDR_free() frees a BIO_ADDR created with BIO_ADDR_new().

BIO_ADDR_clear() clears any data held within the provided BIO_ADDR and sets it back to an uninitialised state.

BIO_ADDR_rawmake() takes a protocol family, a byte array of size wherelen with an address in network byte order pointed at by where and a port number in network byte order in port (except for the AF_UNIX protocol family, where port is meaningless and therefore ignored) and populates the given BIO_ADDR with them. In case this creates a AF_UNIX BIO_ADDR, wherelen is expected to be the length of the path string (not including the terminating NUL, such as the result of a call to strlen()). Read on about the addresses in "RAW ADDRESSES" below.

BIO_ADDR_family() returns the protocol family of the given BIO_ADDR. The possible non-error results are one of the constants AF_INET, AF_INET6 and AF_UNIX. It will also return AF_UNSPEC if the BIO_ADDR has not been initialised.

BIO_ADDR_rawaddress() will write the raw address of the given BIO_ADDR in the area pointed at by p if p is non-NULL, and will set *l to be the

amount of bytes the raw address takes up if l is non-NULL. A technique to only find out the size of the address is a call with p set to NULL. The raw address will be in network byte order, most significant byte first. In case this is a AF_UNIX BIO_ADDR, l gets the length of the path string (not including the terminating NUL, such as the result of a call to strlen()). Read on about the addresses in "RAW ADDRESSES" below.

BIO_ADDR_rawport() returns the raw port of the given BIO_ADDR. The raw port will be in network byte order.

BIO_ADDR_hostname_string() returns a character string with the hostname of the given BIO_ADDR. If numeric is 1, the string will contain the numerical form of the address. This only works for BIO_ADDR of the protocol families AF_INET and AF_INET6. The returned string has been allocated on the heap and must be freed with OPENSSL_free().

BIO_ADDR_service_string() returns a character string with the service name of the port of the given BIO_ADDR. If numeric is 1, the string will contain the port number. This only works for BIO_ADDR of the protocol families AF_INET and AF_INET6. The returned string has been allocated on the heap and must be freed with OPENSSL_free().

BIO_ADDR_path_string() returns a character string with the path of the given BIO_ADDR. This only works for BIO_ADDR of the protocol family AF_UNIX. The returned string has been allocated on the heap and must be freed with OPENSSL_free().

RAW ADDRESSES

Both BIO_ADDR_rawmake() and BIO_ADDR_rawaddress() take a pointer to a network byte order address of a specific site. Internally, those are treated as a pointer to struct in_addr (for AF_INET), struct in6_addr (for AF_INET6) or char * (for AF_UNIX), all depending on the protocol

family the address is for.

RETURN VALUES

The string producing functions BIO_ADDR_hostname_string(), BIO_ADDR_service_string() and BIO_ADDR_path_string() will return NULL on error and leave an error indication on the OpenSSL error stack.

All other functions described here return 0 or NULL when the information they should return isn't available.

SEE ALSO

BIO_connect(3), BIO_s_connect(3)

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