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

`$ man CONF_modules_load_file.3ossl`

`CONF_MODULES_LOAD_FILE(3ossl) OpenSSL CONF_MODULES_LOAD_FILE(3ossl)`

NAME

`CONF_get1_default_config_file`, `CONF_modules_load_file_ex`,
`CONF_modules_load_file`, `CONF_modules_load` - OpenSSL configuration functions

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <openssl/conf.h>

char *CONF_get1_default_config_file(void);

int CONF_modules_load_file_ex(OSSL_LIB_CTX *libctx, const char *filename,
                             const char *appname, unsigned long flags);

int CONF_modules_load_file(const char *filename, const char *appname,
                           unsigned long flags);

int CONF_modules_load(const CONF *cnf, const char *appname,
                     unsigned long flags);
```

DESCRIPTION

The function `CONF_get1_default_config_file()` determines the default configuration file pathname as follows. If the `OPENSSL_CONF` environment variable is set its value is returned. Else the function returns the path obtained using `X509_get_default_cert_area(3)` with the filename "openssl.cnf" appended. The caller is responsible for freeing any string returned.

The function `CONF_modules_load_file_ex()` configures OpenSSL using library context `libctx` file filename and application name `appname`. If

filename is NULL the standard OpenSSL configuration file is used as determined by calling `CONF_get1_default_config_file()`. If appname is NULL the standard OpenSSL application name `openssl_conf` is used. The behaviour can be customized using flags. Note that, the error suppressing can be overridden by `config_diagnostics` as described in `config(5)`.

`CONF_modules_load_file()` is the same as `CONF_modules_load_file_ex()` but has a NULL library context.

`CONF_modules_load()` is identical to `CONF_modules_load_file()` except it reads configuration information from `cnf`.

NOTES

The following flags are currently recognized:

If `CONF_MFLAGS_IGNORE_ERRORS` is set errors returned by individual configuration modules are ignored. If not set the first module error is considered fatal and no further modules are loaded.

Normally any modules errors will add error information to the error queue. If `CONF_MFLAGS_SILENT` is set no error information is added.

If `CONF_MFLAGS_IGNORE_RETURN_CODES` is set the function unconditionally returns success. This is used by default in `OPENSSL_init_crypto(3)` to ignore any errors in the default system-wide configuration file, as having all OpenSSL applications fail to start when there are potentially minor issues in the file is too risky. Applications calling `CONF_modules_load_file_ex` explicitly should not generally set this flag.

If `CONF_MFLAGS_NO_DSO` is set configuration module loading from DSOs is disabled.

`CONF_MFLAGS_IGNORE_MISSING_FILE` if set will make `CONF_load_modules_file()` ignore missing configuration files. Normally a missing configuration file return an error.

`CONF_MFLAGS_DEFAULT_SECTION` if set and appname is not NULL will use the default section pointed to by `openssl_conf` if appname does not exist.

By using `CONF_modules_load_file_ex()` with appropriate flags an application can customise application configuration to best suit its

needs. In some cases the use of a configuration file is optional and its absence is not an error: in this case

`CONF_MFLAGS_IGNORE_MISSING_FILE` would be set.

Errors during configuration may also be handled differently by different applications. For example in some cases an error may simply print out a warning message and the application continue. In other cases an application might consider a configuration file error as fatal and exit immediately.

Applications can use the `CONF_modules_load()` function if they wish to load a configuration file themselves and have finer control over how errors are treated.

RETURN VALUES

These functions return 1 for success and a zero or negative value for failure. If module errors are not ignored the return code will reflect the return value of the failing module (this will always be zero or negative).

EXAMPLES

Load a configuration file and print out any errors and exit (missing file considered fatal):

```
if (CONF_modules_load_file_ex(libctx, NULL, NULL, 0) <= 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "FATAL: error loading configuration file\n");
    ERR_print_errors_fp(stderr);
    exit(1);
}
```

Load default configuration file using the section indicated by "myapp", tolerate missing files, but exit on other errors:

```
if (CONF_modules_load_file_ex(NULL, NULL, "myapp",
    CONF_MFLAGS_IGNORE_MISSING_FILE) <= 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "FATAL: error loading configuration file\n");
    ERR_print_errors_fp(stderr);
    exit(1);
}
```

Load custom configuration file and section, only print warnings on

error, missing configuration file ignored:

```
if (CONF_modules_load_file_ex(NULL, "/something/app.cnf", "myapp",
    CONF_MFLAGS_IGNORE_MISSING_FILE) <= 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: error loading configuration file\n");
    ERR_print_errors_fp(stderr);
}
```

Load and parse configuration file manually, custom error handling:

```
FILE *fp;
CONF *cnf = NULL;
long eline;
fp = fopen("/somepath/app.cnf", "r");
if (fp == NULL) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error opening configuration file\n");
    /* Other missing configuration file behaviour */
} else {
    cnf = NCONF_new_ex(libctx, NULL);
    if (NCONF_load_fp(cnf, fp, &eline) == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error on line %ld of configuration file\n", eline);
        ERR_print_errors_fp(stderr);
        /* Other malformed configuration file behaviour */
    } else if (CONF_modules_load(cnf, "appname", 0) <= 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error configuring application\n");
        ERR_print_errors_fp(stderr);
        /* Other configuration error behaviour */
    }
    fclose(fp);
    NCONF_free(cnf);
}
```

SEE ALSO

[config\(5\)](#), [OPENSSL_config\(3\)](#), [NCONF_new_ex\(3\)](#)

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