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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'OBJ_txt2obj.3ossl' command

$ man OBJ_txt2obj.3ossl

OBJ_NID2OBJ(3ossl) OpenSSL OBJ_NID2OBJ(3ossl)

NAME

i2t_ASN1_OBJECT, OBJ_length, OBJ_get0_data, OBJ_nid2obj, OBJ_nid2ln,

OBJ_nid2sn, OBJ_obj2nid, OBJ_txt2nid, OBJ_ln2nid, OBJ_sn2nid, OBJ_cmp,

OBJ_dup, OBJ_txt2obj, OBJ_obj2txt, OBJ_create, OBJ_cleanup,

OBJ_add_sigid - ASN1 object utility functions

SYNOPSIS

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

ASN1_OBJECT *OBJ_nid2obj(int n);
const char *OBJ_nid2ln(int n);
const char *OBJ_nid2sn(int n);

int OBJ_obj2nid(const ASN1_OBJECT *o);
int OBJ_ln2nid(const char *ln);
int OBJ_sn2nid(const char *sn);

int OBJ_txt2nid(const char *s);

ASN1_OBJECT *OBJ_txt2obj(const char *s, int no_name);
int OBJ_obj2txt(char *buf, int buf_len, const ASN1_OBJECT *a, int no_name);
```

```
int i2t_ASN1_OBJECT(char *buf, int buf_len, const ASN1_OBJECT *a);

int OBJ_cmp(const ASN1_OBJECT *a, const ASN1_OBJECT *b);
ASN1_OBJECT *OBJ_dup(const ASN1_OBJECT *o);

int OBJ_create(const char *oid, const char *sn, const char *ln);

size_t OBJ_length(const ASN1_OBJECT *obj);
const unsigned char *OBJ_get0_data(const ASN1_OBJECT *obj);

int OBJ_add_sigid(int signid, int dig_id, int pkey_id);
```

The following function has been deprecated since OpenSSL 1.1.0, and can be hidden entirely by defining OPENSSL_API_COMPAT with a suitable version value, see openssl_user_macros(7):

```
void OBJ_cleanup(void);
```

DESCRIPTION

The ASN1 object utility functions process ASN1_OBJECT structures which are a representation of the ASN1 OBJECT IDENTIFIER (OID) type. For convenience, OIDs are usually represented in source code as numeric identifiers, or NIDs. OpenSSL has an internal table of OIDs that are generated when the library is built, and their corresponding NIDs are available as defined constants. For the functions below, application code should treat all returned values -- OIDs, NIDs, or names -- as constants.

OBJ_nid2obj(), OBJ_nid2ln() and OBJ_nid2sn() convert the NID n to an ASN1_OBJECT structure, its long name and its short name respectively, or NULL if an error occurred.

OBJ_obj2nid(), OBJ_ln2nid(), OBJ_sn2nid() return the corresponding NID for the object o, the long name ln or the short name sn respectively or NID_undef if an error occurred.

OBJ_txt2nid() returns NID corresponding to text string s. s can be a long name, a short name or the numerical representation of an object.

OBJ_txt2obj() converts the text string s into an ASN1_OBJECT structure. If no_name is 0 then long names and short names will be interpreted as well as numerical forms. If no_name is 1 only the numerical form is acceptable.

OBJ_obj2txt() converts the ASN1_OBJECT a into a textual representation. Unless buf is NULL, the representation is written as a NUL-terminated string to buf, where at most buf_len bytes are written, truncating the result if necessary. In any case it returns the total string length, excluding the NUL character, required for non-truncated representation, or -1 on error. If no_name is 0 then if the object has a long or short name then that will be used, otherwise the numerical form will be used. If no_name is 1 then the numerical form will always be used.

i2t_ASN1_OBJECT() is the same as OBJ_obj2txt() with the no_name set to zero.

OBJ_cmp() compares a to b. If the two are identical 0 is returned.

OBJ_dup() returns a copy of o.

OBJ_create() adds a new object to the internal table. oid is the numerical form of the object, sn the short name and ln the long name. A new NID is returned for the created object in case of success and NID_undef in case of failure.

OBJ_length() returns the size of the content octets of obj.

OBJ_get0_data() returns a pointer to the content octets of obj. The returned pointer is an internal pointer which must not be freed.

OBJ_add_sigid() creates a new composite "Signature Algorithm" that associates a given NID with two other NIDs - one representing the underlying signature algorithm and the other representing a digest algorithm to be used in conjunction with it. signid represents the NID for the composite "Signature Algorithm", dig_id is the NID for the digest algorithm and pkey_id is the NID for the underlying signature algorithm. As there are signature algorithms that do not require a digest, NID_undef is a valid dig_id.

OBJ_cleanup() releases any resources allocated by creating new objects.

NOTES

Objects in OpenSSL can have a short name, a long name and a numerical identifier (NID) associated with them. A standard set of objects is represented in an internal table. The appropriate values are defined in the header file objects.h.

For example the OID for commonName has the following definitions:

```
#define SN_commonName                   "CN"
#define LN_commonName                   "commonName"
#define NID_commonName                  13
```

New objects can be added by calling OBJ_create().

Table objects have certain advantages over other objects: for example their NIDs can be used in a C language switch statement. They are also static constant structures which are shared: that is there is only a

single constant structure for each table object.

Objects which are not in the table have the NID value NID_undef.

Objects do not need to be in the internal tables to be processed, the functions OBJ_txt2obj() and OBJ_obj2txt() can process the numerical form of an OID.

Some objects are used to represent algorithms which do not have a corresponding ASN.1 OBJECT IDENTIFIER encoding (for example no OID currently exists for a particular algorithm). As a result they cannot be encoded or decoded as part of ASN.1 structures. Applications can determine if there is a corresponding OBJECT IDENTIFIER by checking OBJ_length() is not zero.

These functions cannot return const because an ASN1_OBJECT can represent both an internal, constant, OID and a dynamically-created one. The latter cannot be constant because it needs to be freed after use.

RETURN VALUES

OBJ_nid2obj() returns an ASN1_OBJECT structure or NULL is an error occurred.

OBJ_nid2ln() and OBJ_nid2sn() returns a valid string or NULL on error.

OBJ_obj2nid(), OBJ_ln2nid(), OBJ_sn2nid() and OBJ_txt2nid() return a NID or NID_undef on error.

OBJ_add_sigid() returns 1 on success or 0 on error.

i2t_ASN1_OBJECT() an OBJ_obj2txt() return -1 on error. On success, they return the length of the string written to buf if buf is not NULL

and buf_len is big enough, otherwise the total string length. Note
that this does not count the trailing NUL character.

EXAMPLES

Create an object for commonName:

```
ASN1_OBJECT *o = OBJ_nid2obj(NID_commonName);
```

Check if an object is commonName

```
if (OBJ_obj2nid(obj) == NID_commonName)
    /* Do something */
```

Create a new NID and initialize an object from it:

```
int new_nid = OBJ_create("1.2.3.4", "NewOID", "New Object Identifier");
ASN1_OBJECT *obj = OBJ_nid2obj(new_nid);
```

Create a new object directly:

```
obj = OBJ_txt2obj("1.2.3.4", 1);
```

BUGS

Neither OBJ_create() nor OBJ_add_sigid() do any locking and are thus
not thread safe. Moreover, none of the other functions should be
called while concurrent calls to these two functions are possible.

SEE ALSO

ERR_get_error(3)

HISTORY

OBJ_cleanup() was deprecated in OpenSSL 1.1.0 by OPENSSL_init_crypto(3)
and should not be used.

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