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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex.3ossl' command

```
$ man OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex.3ossl
```

```
OPENSSL_HEXCHAR2INT(3ossl)      OpenSSL      OPENSSL_HEXCHAR2INT(3ossl)
```

NAME

OPENSSL_hexchar2int, OPENSSL_hexstr2buf_ex, OPENSSL_hexstr2buf,
OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex, OPENSSL_buf2hexstr - Hex encoding and decoding
functions

SYNOPSIS

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

```
int OPENSSL_hexchar2int(unsigned char c);
```

```
int OPENSSL_hexstr2buf_ex(unsigned char *buf, size_t buf_n, long *buflen,  
                           const char *str, const char sep);
```

```
unsigned char *OPENSSL_hexstr2buf(const char *str, long *len);
```

```
int OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex(char *str, size_t str_n, size_t *strlength,  
                          const unsigned char *buf, long buflen,  
                          const char sep);
```

```
char *OPENSSL_buf2hexstr(const unsigned char *buf, long buflen);
```

DESCRIPTION

OPENSSL_hexchar2int() converts a hexadecimal character to its numeric equivalent.

`OPENSSL_hexstr2buf_ex()` decodes the hex string `str` and places the resulting string of bytes in the given `buf`. The character `sep` is the separator between the bytes, setting this to `'\0'` means that there is no separator. `buf_n` gives the size of the buffer. If `buflen` is not `NULL`, it is filled in with the result length. To find out how large the result will be, call this function with `NULL` for `buf`. Colons between two-character hex "bytes" are accepted and ignored. An odd number of hex digits is an error.

`OPENSSL_hexstr2buf()` does the same thing as `OPENSSL_hexstr2buf_ex()`, but allocates the space for the result, and returns the result. It uses a default separator of `'.'`. The memory is allocated by calling `OPENSSL_malloc()` and should be released by calling `OPENSSL_free()`.

`OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex()` encodes the contents of the given `buf` with length `buflen` and places the resulting hexadecimal character string in the given `str`. The character `sep` is the separator between the bytes, setting this to `'\0'` means that there is no separator. `str_n` gives the size of the of the string buffer. If `strlen` is not `NULL`, it is filled in with the result length. To find out how large the result will be, call this function with `NULL` for `str`.

`OPENSSL_buf2hexstr()` does the same thing as `OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex()`, but allocates the space for the result, and returns the result. It uses a default separator of `'.'`. The memory is allocated by calling `OPENSSL_malloc()` and should be released by calling `OPENSSL_free()`.

RETURN VALUES

`OPENSSL_hexchar2int` returns the value of a decoded hex character, or -1 on error.

`OPENSSL_buf2hexstr()` and `OPENSSL_hexstr2buf()` return a pointer to allocated memory, or `NULL` on error.

OPENSSL_buf2hexstr_ex() and OPENSSL_hexstr2buf_ex() return 1 on success, or 0 on error.

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