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## **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'OSSL\_HTTP\_close.3ossl' command**

**\$ man OSSL\_HTTP\_close.3ossl**

OSSL\_HTTP\_TRANSFER(3ossl)      OpenSSL      OSSL\_HTTP\_TRANSFER(3ossl)

NAME

OSSL\_HTTP\_open, OSSL\_HTTP\_bio\_cb\_t, OSSL\_HTTP\_proxy\_connect,  
OSSL\_HTTP\_set1\_request, OSSL\_HTTP\_exchange, OSSL\_HTTP\_get,  
OSSL\_HTTP\_transfer, OSSL\_HTTP\_close - HTTP client high-level functions

SYNOPSIS

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

```
typedef BIO *(*OSSL_HTTP_bio_cb_t)(BIO *bio, void *arg,  
int connect, int detail);
```

```
OSSL_HTTP_REQ_CTX *OSSL_HTTP_open(const char *server, const char *port,  
const char *proxy, const char *no_proxy,  
int use_ssl, BIO *bio, BIO *rbio,  
OSSL_HTTP_bio_cb_t bio_update_fn, void *arg,  
int buf_size, int overall_timeout);
```

```
int OSSL_HTTP_proxy_connect(BIO *bio, const char *server, const char *port,  
const char *proxyuser, const char *proxypass,  
int timeout, BIO *bio_err, const char *prog);
```

```
int OSSL_HTTP_set1_request(OSSL_HTTP_REQ_CTX *rctx, const char *path,  
const STACK_OF(CONF_VALUE) *headers,  
const char *content_type, BIO *req,  
const char *expected_content_type, int expect_asn1,  
size_t max_resp_len, int timeout, int keep_alive);
```

```
BIO *OSSL_HTTP_exchange(OSSL_HTTP_REQ_CTX *rctx, char **redirection_url);
```

```

    BIO *OSSL_HTTP_get(const char *url, const char *proxy, const char *no_proxy,
        BIO *bio, BIO *rbio,
        OSSL_HTTP_bio_cb_t bio_update_fn, void *arg,
        int buf_size, const STACK_OF(CONF_VALUE) *headers,
        const char *expected_content_type, int expect_asn1,
        size_t max_resp_len, int timeout);

    BIO *OSSL_HTTP_transfer(OSSL_HTTP_REQ_CTX **prctx,
        const char *server, const char *port,
        const char *path, int use_ssl,
        const char *proxy, const char *no_proxy,
        BIO *bio, BIO *rbio,
        OSSL_HTTP_bio_cb_t bio_update_fn, void *arg,
        int buf_size, const STACK_OF(CONF_VALUE) *headers,
        const char *content_type, BIO *req,
        const char *expected_content_type, int expect_asn1,
        size_t max_resp_len, int timeout, int keep_alive);

    int OSSL_HTTP_close(OSSL_HTTP_REQ_CTX *rctx, int ok);

```

## DESCRIPTION

OSSL\_HTTP\_open() initiates an HTTP session using the bio argument if not NULL, else by connecting to a given server optionally via a proxy. Typically the OpenSSL build supports sockets and the bio parameter is NULL. In this case rbio must be NULL as well and the server must be non-NULL. The function creates a network BIO internally using BIO\_new\_connect(3) for connecting to the given server and the optionally given port, defaulting to 80 for HTTP or 443 for HTTPS. Then this internal BIO is used for setting up a connection and for exchanging one or more request and response. If bio is given and rbio is NULL then this bio is used instead. If both bio and rbio are given (which may be memory BIOs for instance) then no explicit connection is set up, but bio is used for writing requests and rbio for reading responses. As soon as the client has flushed bio the server must be ready to provide a response or indicate a waiting condition via rbio. If bio is given, it is an error to provide proxy or no\_proxy arguments,

while server and port arguments may be given to support diagnostic output. If bio is NULL the optional proxy parameter can be used to set an HTTP(S) proxy to use (unless overridden by "no\_proxy" settings). If TLS is not used this defaults to the environment variable "http\_proxy" if set, else "HTTP\_PROXY". If use\_ssl != 0 it defaults to "https\_proxy" if set, else "HTTPS\_PROXY". An empty proxy string "" forbids using a proxy. Else the format is "[http[s]://][userinfo@]host[:port]/path][?query][#fragment]", where any userinfo, path, query, and fragment given is ignored. The default proxy port number is 80, or 443 in case "https:" is given. The HTTP client functions connect via the given proxy unless the server is found in the optional list no\_proxy of proxy hostnames (if not NULL; default is the environment variable "no\_proxy" if set, else "NO\_PROXY"). Proxying plain HTTP is supported directly, while using a proxy for HTTPS connections requires a suitable callback function such as OSSL\_HTTP\_proxy\_connect(), described below.

If use\_ssl is nonzero a TLS connection is requested and the bio\_update\_fn parameter must be provided.

The parameter bio\_update\_fn, which is optional if use\_ssl is 0, may be used to modify the connection BIO used by the HTTP client, but cannot be used when both bio and rbio are given. bio\_update\_fn is a BIO connect/disconnect callback function with prototype

```
BIO *(*OSSL_HTTP_bio_cb_t)(BIO *bio, void *arg, int connect, int detail)
```

The callback function may modify the BIO provided in the bio argument, whereby it may make use of a custom defined argument arg, which may for instance point to an SSL\_CTX structure. During connection establishment, just after calling BIO\_do\_connect\_retry(), the callback function is invoked with the connect argument being 1 and detail being 1 if use\_ssl is nonzero (i.e., HTTPS is requested), else 0. On disconnect connect is 0 and detail is 1 if no error occurred, else 0.

For instance, on connect the callback may push an SSL BIO to implement HTTPS; after disconnect it may do some diagnostic output and pop and free the SSL BIO.

The callback function must return either the potentially modified BIO bio. or NULL to indicate failure, in which case it should not modify the BIO.

Here is a simple example that supports TLS connections (but not via a proxy):

```
BIO *http_tls_cb(BIO *bio, void *arg, int connect, int detail)
{
    if (connect && detail) { /* connecting with TLS */
        SSL_CTX *ctx = (SSL_CTX *)arg;
        BIO *sbio = BIO_new_ssl(ctx, 1);
        bio = sbio != NULL ? BIO_push(sbio, bio) : NULL;
    } else if (!connect) { /* disconnecting */
        BIO *hbio;
        if (!detail) { /* an error has occurred */
            /* optionally add diagnostics here */
        }
        BIO_ssl_shutdown(bio);
        hbio = BIO_pop(bio);
        BIO_free(bio); /* SSL BIO */
        bio = hbio;
    }
    return bio;
}
```

After disconnect the modified BIO will be deallocated using BIO\_free\_all().

The buf\_size parameter specifies the response header maximum line length. A value <= 0 means that the OSSL\_HTTP\_DEFAULT\_MAX\_LINE\_LEN (4KiB) is used. buf\_size is also used as the number of content bytes that are read at a time.

If the overall\_timeout parameter is > 0 this indicates the maximum number of seconds the overall HTTP transfer (i.e., connection setup if needed, sending requests, and receiving responses) is allowed to take until completion. A value <= 0 enables waiting indefinitely, i.e., no

timeout.

`OSSL_HTTP_proxy_connect()` may be used by an above BIO connect callback function to set up an SSL/TLS connection via an HTTPS proxy. It promotes the given BIO bio representing a connection pre-established with a TLS proxy using the HTTP CONNECT method, optionally using proxy client credentials `proxyuser` and `proxypass`, to connect with TLS protection ultimately to server and port. If the port argument is NULL or the empty string it defaults to "443". If the timeout parameter is  $> 0$  this indicates the maximum number of seconds the connection setup is allowed to take. A value  $\leq 0$  enables waiting indefinitely, i.e., no timeout. Since this function is typically called by applications such as `openssl-s_client(1)` it uses the `bio_err` and `prog` parameters (unless NULL) to print additional diagnostic information in a user-oriented way.

`OSSL_HTTP_set1_request()` sets up in `rctx` the request header and content data and expectations on the response using the following parameters. If `<rctx>` indicates using a proxy for HTTP (but not HTTPS), the server hostname (and optionally port) needs to be placed in the header and thus must be present. If `path` is NULL it defaults to "/". If `req` is NULL the HTTP GET method will be used to send the request else HTTP POST with the contents of `req` and optional `content_type`, where the length of the data in `req` does not need to be determined in advance: the BIO will be read on-the-fly while sending the request, which supports streaming. The optional list headers may contain additional custom HTTP header lines. If the parameter `expected_content_type` is not NULL then the client will check that the given content type string is included in the HTTP header of the response and return an error if not. If the `expect_asn1` parameter is nonzero, a structure in ASN.1 encoding will be expected as response content. The `max_resp_len` parameter specifies the maximum allowed response content length, where the value 0 indicates no limit. If the timeout parameter is  $> 0$  this indicates the maximum number of seconds the subsequent HTTP transfer (sending the request and receiving a response) is allowed to take. A

value of 0 enables waiting indefinitely, i.e., no timeout. A value < 0 indicates that the overall\_timeout parameter value given when opening the HTTP transfer will be used instead. If keep\_alive is 0 the connection is not kept open after receiving a response, which is the default behavior for HTTP 1.0. If the value is 1 or 2 then a persistent connection is requested. If the value is 2 then a persistent connection is required, i.e., an error occurs in case the server does not grant it.

OSSL\_HTTP\_exchange() exchanges any form of HTTP request and response as specified by rctx, which must include both connection and request data, typically set up using OSSL\_HTTP\_open() and OSSL\_HTTP\_set1\_request().

It implements the core of the functions described below. If the HTTP method is GET and redirection\_url is not NULL the latter pointer is used to provide any new location that the server may return with HTTP code 301 (MOVED\_PERMANENTLY) or 302 (FOUND). In this case the function returns NULL and the caller is responsible for deallocating the URL with OPENSSL\_free(3). If the response header contains one or more "Content-Length" header lines and/or an ASN.1-encoded response is expected, which should include a total length, the length indications received are checked for consistency and for not exceeding any given maximum response length. If an ASN.1-encoded response is expected, the function returns on success the contents buffered in a memory BIO, which does not support streaming. Otherwise it returns directly the read BIO that holds the response contents, which allows a response of indefinite length and may support streaming. The caller is responsible for freeing the BIO pointer obtained.

OSSL\_HTTP\_get() uses HTTP GET to obtain data from bio if non-NULL, else from the server contained in the url, and returns it as a BIO. It supports redirection via HTTP status code 301 or 302. It is meant for transfers with a single round trip, so does not support persistent connections. If bio is non-NULL, any host and port components in the url are not used for connecting but the hostname is used, as usual, for the "Host" header. Any userinfo and fragment components in the url are

ignored. Any query component is handled as part of the path component. If the scheme component of the url is "https" a TLS connection is requested and the `bio_update_fn`, as described for `OSSL_HTTP_open()`, must be provided. Also the remaining parameters are interpreted as described for `OSSL_HTTP_open()` and `OSSL_HTTP_set1_request()`, respectively. The caller is responsible for freeing the BIO pointer obtained.

`OSSL_HTTP_transfer()` exchanges an HTTP request and response over a connection managed via `prctx` without supporting redirection. It combines `OSSL_HTTP_open()`, `OSSL_HTTP_set1_request()`, `OSSL_HTTP_exchange()`, and `OSSL_HTTP_close()`. If `prctx` is not NULL it reuses any open connection represented by a non-NULL `*prctx`. It keeps the connection open if a persistent connection is requested or required and this was granted by the server, else it closes the connection and assigns NULL to `*prctx`. The remaining parameters are interpreted as described for `OSSL_HTTP_open()` and `OSSL_HTTP_set1_request()`, respectively. The caller is responsible for freeing the BIO pointer obtained.

`OSSL_HTTP_close()` closes the connection and releases `rctx`. The `ok` parameter is passed to any BIO update function given during setup as described above for `OSSL_HTTP_open()`. It must be 1 if no error occurred during the HTTP transfer and 0 otherwise.

## NOTES

The names of the environment variables used by this implementation: "http\_proxy", "HTTP\_PROXY", "https\_proxy", "HTTPS\_PROXY", "no\_proxy", and "NO\_PROXY", have been chosen for maximal compatibility with other HTTP client implementations such as `wget`, `curl`, and `git`.

## RETURN VALUES

`OSSL_HTTP_open()` returns on success a `OSSL_HTTP_REQ_CTX`, else NULL.

`OSSL_HTTP_proxy_connect()` and `OSSL_HTTP_set1_request()` return 1 on success, 0 on error.

On success, `OSSL_HTTP_exchange()`, `OSSL_HTTP_get()`, and

`OSSL_HTTP_transfer()` return a memory BIO that buffers all the data

received if an ASN.1-encoded response is expected, otherwise a BIO that may support streaming. The BIO must be freed by the caller. On failure, they return NULL. Failure conditions include connection/transfer timeout, parse errors, etc. The caller is responsible for freeing the BIO pointer obtained.

OSSL\_HTTP\_close() returns 0 if anything went wrong while disconnecting, else 1.

#### SEE ALSO

OSSL\_HTTP\_parse\_url(3), BIO\_new\_connect(3), ASN1\_item\_i2d\_mem\_bio(3), ASN1\_item\_d2i\_bio(3), OSSL\_HTTP\_is\_alive(3)

#### HISTORY

All the functions described here were added in OpenSSL 3.0.

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