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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'openssl-asn1parse.1openssl' command

\$ man openssl-asn1parse.1openssl

OPENSSL-ASN1PARSE(1openssl) OpenSSL OPENSSL-ASN1PARSE(1openssl)

NAME

openssl-asn1parse - ASN.1 parsing command

SYNOPSIS

openssl asn1parse [-help] [-inform DER|PEM] [-in filename] [-out filename] [-noout] [-offset number] [-length number] [-i] [-oid filename] [-dump] [-dlimit num] [-strparse offset] [-genstr string] [-genconf file] [-strictpem] [-item name]

DESCRIPTION

This command is a diagnostic utility that can parse ASN.1 structures. It can also be used to extract data from ASN.1 formatted data.

OPTIONS

-help

Print out a usage message.

-inform DER|PEM

The input format; the default is PEM. See openssl-format-options(1) for details.

-in filename

The input file, default is standard input.

-out filename

Output file to place the DER encoded data into. If this option is not present then no data will be output. This is most useful when combined with the -strparse option.

-noout

Don't output the parsed version of the input file.

-offset number

Starting offset to begin parsing, default is start of file.

-length number

Number of bytes to parse, default is until end of file.

-i Indents the output according to the "depth" of the structures.

-oid filename

A file containing additional OBJECT IDENTIFIERS (OIDs). The format of this file is described in the NOTES section below.

-dump

Dump unknown data in hex format.

-dlimit num

Like -dump, but only the first num bytes are output.

-strparse offset

Parse the contents octets of the ASN.1 object starting at offset.

This option can be used multiple times to "drill down" into a nested structure.

-genstr string, -genconf file

Generate encoded data based on string, file or both using ASN1_generate_nconf(3) format. If file only is present then the string is obtained from the default section using the name asn1.

The encoded data is passed through the ASN1 parser and printed out as though it came from a file, the contents can thus be examined and written to a file using the -out option.

-strictpem

If this option is used then -inform will be ignored. Without this option any data in a PEM format input file will be treated as being base64 encoded and processed whether it has the normal PEM BEGIN and END markers or not. This option will ignore any data prior to the start of the BEGIN marker, or after an END marker in a PEM file.

-item name

Attempt to decode and print the data as an ASN1_ITEM name. This can be used to print out the fields of any supported ASN.1 structure if the type is known.

Output

The output will typically contain lines like this:

```
0:d=0 hl=4 l= 681 cons: SEQUENCE
.....
229:d=3 hl=3 l= 141 prim: BIT STRING
373:d=2 hl=3 l= 162 cons: cont [ 3 ]
376:d=3 hl=3 l= 159 cons: SEQUENCE
379:d=4 hl=2 l= 29 cons: SEQUENCE
381:d=5 hl=2 l= 3 prim: OBJECT      :X509v3 Subject Key Identifier
386:d=5 hl=2 l= 22 prim: OCTET STRING
410:d=4 hl=2 l= 112 cons: SEQUENCE
412:d=5 hl=2 l= 3 prim: OBJECT      :X509v3 Authority Key Identifier
417:d=5 hl=2 l= 105 prim: OCTET STRING
524:d=4 hl=2 l= 12 cons: SEQUENCE
```

.....
This example is part of a self-signed certificate. Each line starts with the offset in decimal. "d=XX" specifies the current depth. The depth is increased within the scope of any SET or SEQUENCE. "hl=XX" gives the header length (tag and length octets) of the current type. "l=XX" gives the length of the contents octets.

The -i option can be used to make the output more readable.

Some knowledge of the ASN.1 structure is needed to interpret the output.

In this example the BIT STRING at offset 229 is the certificate public key. The contents octets of this will contain the public key information. This can be examined using the option "-strparse 229" to yield:

```
0:d=0 hl=3 l= 137 cons: SEQUENCE
      3:d=1 hl=3 l= 129 prim: INTEGER
```

09AB6A88D4A9746E24B91D8CF55DB3521015460C8EDE44EE8A4189F7A7BE77D6CD3A9AF2696F486855CF58BF0ED
F2B4068058C7A947F52548DDF7E15E96B385F86422BEA9064A3EE9E1158A56E4A6F47E5897

135:d=1 hl=2 l= 3 prim: INTEGER :010001

NOTES

If an OID is not part of OpenSSL's internal table it will be represented in numerical form (for example 1.2.3.4). The file passed to the -oid option allows additional OIDs to be included. Each line consists of three columns, the first column is the OID in numerical format and should be followed by white space. The second column is the "short name" which is a single word followed by whitespace. The final column is the rest of the line and is the "long name". Example:

```
"1.2.3.4 shortName A long name"
```

For any OID with an associated short and long name, this command will display the long name.

EXAMPLES

Parse a file:

```
openssl asn1parse -in file.pem
```

Parse a DER file:

```
openssl asn1parse -inform DER -in file.der
```

Generate a simple UTF8String:

```
openssl asn1parse -genstr 'UTF8:Hello World'
```

Generate and write out a UTF8String, don't print parsed output:

```
openssl asn1parse -genstr 'UTF8:Hello World' -noout -out utf8.der
```

Generate using a config file:

```
openssl asn1parse -genconf asn1.cnf -noout -out asn1.der
```

Example config file:

```
asn1=SEQUENCE:seq_sect
```

```
[seq_sect]
```

```
field1=BOOL:TRUE
```

```
field2=EXP:0, UTF8:some random string
```

BUGS

There should be options to change the format of output lines. The output of some ASN.1 types is not well handled (if at all).

SEE ALSO

openssl(1), ASN1_generate_nconf(3)

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