Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'PEM_read_bio_ex.3ossl'

$ man PEM_read_bio_ex.3ossl

PEM_READ_BIO_EX(3ossl) OpenSSL PEM_READ_BIO_EX(3ossl)

NAME

PEM_read_bio_ex, PEM_FLAG_SECURE, PEM_FLAG_EAY_COMPATIBLE,

PEM_FLAG_ONLY_B64 - read PEM format files with custom processing

SYNOPSIS

#include <openssl/pem.h>

#define PEM_FLAG_SECURE 0x1

#define PEM_FLAG_EAY_COMPATIBLE 0x2

#define PEM_FLAG_ONLY_B64 0x4

int PEM_read_bio_ex(BIO *in, char **name, char **header,

unsigned char **data, long *len, unsigned int flags);

DESCRIPTION

PEM_read_bio_ex() reads in PEM formatted data from an input BIO,

outputting the name of the type of contained data, the header

information regarding the possibly encrypted data, and the binary data payload (after base64 decoding). It should generally only be used to implement PEM_read_bio_-family functions for specific data types or other usage, but is exposed to allow greater flexibility over how processing is performed, if needed.

If PEM_FLAG_SECURE is set, the intermediate buffers used to read in lines of input are allocated from the secure heap.

If PEM_FLAG_EAY_COMPATIBLE is set, a simple algorithm is used to remove whitespace and control characters from the end of each line, so as to be compatible with the historical behavior of PEM_read_bio().

If PEM_FLAG_ONLY_B64 is set, all characters are required to be valid base64 characters (or newlines); non-base64 characters are treated as end of input.

If neither PEM_FLAG_EAY_COMPATIBLE or PEM_FLAG_ONLY_B64 is set, control characters are ignored.

If both PEM_FLAG_EAY_COMPATIBLE and PEM_FLAG_ONLY_B64 are set, an error is returned; these options are not compatible with each other.

NOTES

The caller must release the storage allocated for *name, *header, and *data. If PEM_FLAG_SECURE was set, use OPENSSL_secure_free(); otherwise, OPENSSL_free() is used.

RETURN VALUES

PEM_read_bio_ex() returns 1 for success or 0 for failure.

SEE ALSO

PEM_bytes_read_bio(3)

HISTORY

The PEM_read_bio_ex() function was added in OpenSSL 1.1.1.

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