

NAME

sasl_setprop - Cyrus SASL documentation

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sasl/sasl.h>
```

```
int sasl_setprop(sasl_conn_t *conn,  
                int propnum,  
                const void * pvalue)
```

DESCRIPTION

```
int sasl_setprop(sasl_conn_t *conn,
```

```
int propnum,
```

```
const void * pvalue)
```

sasl_setprop sets the value of a SASL property. For example an application should tell the SASL library about any external negotiated security layer (i.e. TLS).

Parameters

⊕ **conn** - is the SASL connection context

⊕ **propnum** - is the identifier for the property requested

⊕ **pvalue** -

contains a pointer to the data. It is the applications job to make sure this type is correct. This is an easy way to crash a program.

⊕ SASL_AUTH_EXTERNAL - external authentication ID (const char *)

⊕ SASL_SSF_EXTERNAL - external SSF active -- (sasl_ssf_t)

⊕ SASL_DEFUSERREALM - user realm (const char *)

⊕ SASL_SEC_PROPS - *sasl_security_properties_t* (may be freed after call)

⊕

SASL_IPLOCALPORT - string describing the local ip and port in the form "a.b.c.d;p", or "e:f:g:h:i:j:k:l;port"

⊕

SASL_IPREMOTEPORT - string describing the remote ip and port in the form "a.b.c.d;p", or "e:f:g:h:i:j:k:l;port"

RETURN VALUE

SASL callback functions should return SASL return codes. See `sasl.h` for a complete list. **SASL_OK** indicates success.

Other return codes indicate errors and should be handled.

SEE ALSO

RFC 4422, *saslmian:sasl(3)*, *sasl_errors(3)*

AUTHOR

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