

Does .pem file contain both private and public keys?

Asked 13 years, 2 months ago Modified 1 year, 3 months ago

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I am wondering if PEM-files contain both private and public keys? What does "PEM" stand for?

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security

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edited May 6, 2020 at 10:26



Spontifixus

6,660 ● 9 ● 47 ● 64

asked Sep 24, 2011 at 14:28



user705414

21.1k ● 42 ● 118 ● 162

- 1 related: [Convert pem key to ssh-rsa format](#) – ryenus Sep 4, 2019 at 6:31

2 Answers

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A PEM file may contain just about anything including a public key, a private key, or both, because a PEM file is not a standard. In effect PEM just means the file contains

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a base64-encoded bit of data. It is called a PEM file by allusion to the old **Privacy-Enhanced Mail** standards which preceded S/MIME as a mail security standard. These standards specified the format of various keys and messages in a particular base64 format. See [RFC 1421](#) for example.

Typically a PEM file contains a base64 encoded key or certificate with header and footer lines of the form -----BEGIN <whatever>----- and -----END <whatever>----- . Over time there have evolved many possibilities for <whatever> , including private keys, public keys, X509 certificates, PKCS7 data, files containing multiple certificates, files containing both the private key and the X509 certificate, PKCS#10 certificate signing requests, ...

[RFC 7468](#) has been written to document this de facto format.

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edited Aug 30, 2023 at 20:31

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answered Sep 24, 2011 at 14:31



President James K. Polk

41.9k ● 26 ● 107 ● 142

7 Thanks for explaining what the abbreviation stands for
– [hek2mgl](#) Nov 29, 2013 at 14:50

@hek2mgl The abbreviation was originally for *PEM Encapsulation Mechanism*, according to the explanation in mentioned RFC 7468. – [not2savvy](#) Jan 9 at 13:51

@not2savvy: RFC 7469 does not say *PEM* is an abbreviation for *PEM Encapsulation Mechanism*.

– [President James K. Polk](#) Jan 9 at 14:16

@PresidentJamesK.Polk Quoting from [RFC 4768, Introduction, page 3](#): *The tradition within the RFC series can be traced back to Privacy- Enhanced Mail (PEM) [RFC1421], based on a proposal by Marshall Rose in Message Encapsulation [RFC934]. Originally called "PEM encapsulation mechanism", [...]* – [not2savvy](#) Jan 9 at 15:08

- 1 @not2savvy: Yes, that's the encapsulation mechanism, but it doesn't say PEM is an abbreviation for PEM encapsulation mechanism. It's not a recursive acronym like GNU.
– [President James K. Polk](#) Jan 9 at 19:43



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You can [decode](#) your [PEM](#) formatted [x509 certificate](#) with the following command:

```
openssl x509 -in cert.pem -text -noout
```

[PEM](#) certificate [contains](#) public key only **or** private key only **or** both.

For the following [example](#):

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICLDCCAdKgAwIBAgIBADAKBggqhkJOPQQDAjB9MQswCQYDVQQG
A1UEChMGR251VExTMSUwIwYDVQQLExxHbnVUTFMgY2VydGlmawNh
aXR5MQ8wDQYDVQQIEwZMZXV2ZW4xJTAjBgNVBAMTHEdudVRMUyBj
ZSBhdXRob3JpdHkwHhcNMTEwNTIzMjAzODIxWhcNMTEwMjIyMDcG
CQYDVQQGEwJCRTEPMA0GA1UEChMGR251VExTMSUwIwYDVQQLExxH
dGlmawNhdGUgYXV0aG9yaXR5MQ8wDQYDVQQIEwZMZXV2ZW4xJTAj
dVRMUyBjZXJ0awZpY2F0ZSBhdXRob3JpdHkwWTATBgqhkJOPQIE
```

```
BwNCAARS2I0jiuNn14Y2sSALCX3IybqiIJUvxUpj+oNfzngvj/Ni
uQ4RTEiywK87WRcWMGgJB5kX/t2no0MwQTAPBgNVHRMBAf8EBTAC
DwEB/wQFAwMHBgAwHQYDVR00BBYEFPC0gf6YEr+1KLlkQAPLzB9n
SM49BAMCA0gAMEUCIDGuwD1KPyG+hRf88MeyMQcq0FZD0TbVleF+
l4w0uDwKQa+upc8GftXE2C//4mKANBC6It01gUaTIpo=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

you will get:

```
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number: 0 (0x0)
    Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
    Issuer: C = BE, O = GnuTLS, OU = GnuTLS
certificate authority, ST = Leuven, CN = GnuTLS
certificate authority
    Validity
      Not Before: May 23 20:38:21 2011
GMT
      Not After : Dec 22 07:41:51 2012
GMT
    Subject: C = BE, O = GnuTLS, OU =
GnuTLS certificate authority, ST = Leuven, CN =
GnuTLS certificate authority
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: id-
ecPublicKey
      Public-Key: (256 bit)
      pub:
        04:52:d8:8d:23:8a:e3:67:d7:86:36:b1:20:0b:09:
        7d:c8:c9:ba:a2:20:95:2f:c5:4a:63:fa:83:5f:ce:
        78:2f:8f:f3:62:ca:fd:b7:f7:80:56:9d:6e:17:b9:
        0e:11:4c:48:b2:c0:af:3b:59:17:16:30:68:09:07:
          99:17:fe:dd:a7
      ASN1 OID: prime256v1
      NIST CURVE: P-256
```

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

X509v3 Key Usage: critical

To understand difference between Public Key Algorithm and Signature Algorithm sections read [this](#) (both are public).

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edited Aug 1, 2017 at 14:55

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answered Jul 30, 2017 at 9:19



[patryk.beza](#)

5,086 ● 5 ● 39 ● 57