### Description

The current implementation of `calcElementLength()` is prone to integer overflow errors since the result is always returned as a 32-bit integer. It should be refactored to return size_t so that we can always finish the calculation correctly (since size_t is the type to allow access to all the available memory depending on the target platform, it should always be sufficient to calculate the length of an object in the executing machine's memory). Handling size limits (i.e. encoding the length as a 32-bit value when writing DICOM data) shall then be implemented at one single place in the code only (during write, not during length calculation).

### Related issues:

- Related to DCMTK - Feature #806: Maximum value returned by `calcElementLength()` is limited to $2^{32}-1$ added
- Follows DCMTK - Bug #857: Implementation and documentation of `calcElementLength()` are inconsistent added
- Start date changed from 2020-10-01 to 2018-11-27
- Due date set to 2018-11-27

### History

#### #1 - 2020-10-01 14:08 - Jörg Riesmeier

- Related to Feature #806: Maximum value returned by `calcElementLength()` is limited to $2^{32}-1$ added

#### #2 - 2020-10-01 14:14 - Jörg Riesmeier

- Follows Bug #857: Implementation and documentation of `calcElementLength()` are inconsistent added
- Start date changed from 2020-10-01 to 2018-11-27
- Due date set to 2018-11-27

#### #3 - 2020-10-01 14:24 - Jörg Riesmeier

Originally, the term "Element Length" probably referred to "Value Length", which is a term from the DICOM standard (see PS3.5) and which is a 16-bit or 32-bit unsigned integer. It should be made clear (in the documentation?) what the differences are.

Also limiting the size of an item/sequence/dataset to 4.2 GB on 32-bit systems is not acceptable when dealing with large datasets (e.g. WSI).

#### #4 - 2020-10-01 14:24 - Jörg Riesmeier

- Due date deleted (2018-11-27)
- Start date deleted (2018-11-27)